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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

VOL. II.

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF  
LONDON.

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VOL. II.  
FROM APRIL 1849 TO APRIL 1853.

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1849.

No. 18.

Monday, April 23rd, 1849. (*Anniversary.*)

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read. After which the President made the following address to the Members:—

“In undertaking for the first time in this Society to deliver an Anniversary Address, I must acknowledge that I have not adopted that change without some feelings of doubt and hesitation. It certainly has seemed to me that at some periods, and in some Societies, the practice has been apt to dwindle into an indiscriminate system of panegyric on all persons and all objects in any way connected with those Societies. Yet on the other hand it is no doubt a natural and becoming wish that the principal transactions or events in any Society should be made known to its Members at regular intervals by Addresses from the Chair. Such is also, perhaps, the most respectful, and therefore the most proper, mode for affording such information to the Society as they may desire to receive. And so long as that duty shall be entrusted to my hands, it will be my anxious desire to avoid the defects which in many other cases have been found objections to the system—to give praise only when I do believe that praise is due—and thus to give weight and value, so far as any words of mine can have weight or value, to whatever commendations are actually bestowed.”

“I do not fear, however, that I shall be thought by any one to deviate in the slightest degree from the resolution which I have just laid down, if I express the warm and grateful sense which I, and I am persuaded you also, entertain of the munificent donations which we have in the course of the last year received. I allude more especially to the valuable collection of Ithacan antiquities which we owe to the kindness of Dr. Lee, and to that curious old clock which Mr. Vulliamy has presented to us. Let us be allowed to indulge the hope that these generous gifts may be advantageous to us, not merely in themselves, but in the example which they hold out to others. Other persons, also, I trust, may be inclined to remember the especial fitness of this Society, permanent as it is in its position—incorporated as it has been by Royal Charter—for the reception and preservation of any objects of antiquarian interest. Nor can the new and excellent arrangement of such objects as we already possess, an

arrangement which we owe to the unwearied care and sound judgment of our Director, Captain Smyth, fail to be observed with satisfaction.

"Since the announcement made to the Society at their last Anniversary, and, up to the 5th of April in the present year, the following Fellows have withdrawn from the Society:

Tho. Abbot Green, Esq.  
The Rev. Samuel Fox.  
Charles Lock Eastlake, Esq.

The Rev. Thomas Halford.  
The Rev. George Griffin Stonestreet.

"Within the same period—namely, from the last Anniversary up to the 5th of April last—the following Fellows are deceased:

William Ashby Ashby, Esq.  
Benjamin Barnard, Esq.  
Charles Frederick Barnwell, Esq.  
John Lord Cartet.  
John Comport, Esq.  
Enosh Durant, Esq.  
Sir Robert D. H. Elphinston, Bart.  
Henry Jeremy, Esq.  
William Horton Lloyd, Esq.  
Francis Martin, Esq. *Clarenceux*.  
Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K.H.  
William Henry Miller, Esq.

Woodbine Parish, Esq.  
Chas. F. Pearce, Esq.  
The Rev. Robt. Norgrove Pemberton.  
William Pilkington, Esq.  
William Robinson, Esq. LL.D.  
William Henry Rosser, Esq.  
Thomas Smith, Esq.  
John Spencer Smythe, Esq.  
The Rev. Thomas Streatfeild.  
Charles Chetwynd Earl Talbot.  
Col. James Wilson.

"Of these names, taking them in their alphabetical order:

"Mr. Barnwell was an excellent Mathematician; a man very general in his learning; and during many years an able and valuable officer of the British Museum.

"Francis Martin, Esq. *Clarenceux*, communicated to the *Archæologia* some Remarks upon an ancient Seal Ring, and a Charter of Charles VI. of France, elucidating the origin of the Tressure of Scotland. See the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIII. p. 387—392.

"Few names connected with the Society, or with British Antiquities in general, deserve more honourable commemoration than that of Sir Samuel Meyrick. His Communications printed in the *Archæologia* between Volumes XVIII. and XXIII. amount to sixteen in number. Some of the most important are those, the compilation of which prepared him for his larger Works on the History of Ancient Armour. The Papers I allude to are:

"1. His Observations on the Body-Armour antiently worn in England. Vol. XIX. p. 120—145.

"2. On the Military Garments antiently worn in England. Vol. XIX. p. 209—240.

"3. On the Lorica Catena of the Romans. Vol. XIX. p. 336—352.

"4. Remarks on the antient Mode of putting on Armour. Vol. XX. p. 496—514.

"5. Observations on the History of Hand Fire-Arms, and their Appurtenances. Vol. XXII. p. 59—105.

"6. A Description of the Engravings on a German Suit of Armour, made for King Henry VIII. in the Tower of London. With fifteen Plates. Vol. XXII. p. 106—113.

"Sir Samuel Meyrick's published works are the following:

"A Critical Inquiry into Antient Armour as it existed in Europe, but particularly in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Reign of

Charles II.; with a Glossary of Military Terms of the Middle Ages. In three volumes. By S. R. Meyrick. Folio, Lond. 1824.

“Engraved Illustrations of antient Armour from the Collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire From the Drawings, and with the Descriptions of Dr. Meyrick, by Joseph Skelton, F.S.A.” 2 vols. folio, Lond. 1880.

“Specimens of Antient Furniture, drawn from existing Authorities, by Henry Shaw, F.S.A. with Descriptions by Sir S. R. Meyrick.” Folio, Lond. 1886.

“Sir Samuel had, as is well known, formed with much care and cost a most valuable collection of ancient armour at his seat of Goodrich Court in Herefordshire, and on the whole there are few of its members whom the Society—considering both his attainments and its objects—would have had greater reason to regret.”

“William Robinson, Esq. LL.D. was during many years a county Magistrate of Middlesex. He never communicated any Memoir to the Society, but he published a very useful Magistrate’s Manual, and he was the author of several Parochial Histories, published in succession, of the parishes of Stoke-Newington, Edmonton, Tottenham, Enfield, and Hackney.”

“With the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild I was myself acquainted, his country residence, Chart’s Edge, near Westerham, being only a few miles distant from my own. He was an excellent antiquary, well versed especially in all the records and memorials of his native county of Kent. Of that county he had indeed designed a history, which could not have failed to be very far superior to the work of Hasted on the same subject; as may be clearly seen from the “Excerpta Cantiana” which Mr. Streatfeild caused to be printed and circulated as a Prospectus of his intended undertaking. It is deeply to be regretted that severe indisposition with which he was afflicted during the latter years of his life disabled him from carrying any further his meritorious project, or from using the large and valuable collections which he had during a long period been gathering for its execution.

“Within the same space of time the Elections have been as follow:

Thomas Pryer, Esq.	Robert Mylne, Esq.
George Milner, Esq.	His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Charles Bridger, Esq.	
John Whichcord, Jun. Esq.	Thomas Hughes, Esq.
Col. William Bolden Dendal.	Charles Read, Esq.

“You will, I am convinced, have seen as I have with especial gratification, the honour which His Grace the present Primate, in conformity with the example of his predecessors, has done us in becoming a Member of our Society.

“The present state of the Society’s Finances has been fully laid before you in the Reports of this year’s Auditors, and on the most deliberate consideration I must say that this state of your Finance appears to me highly gratifying and satisfactory. Our Balance in the Treasurer’s hands which at Christmas 1846 was only 59*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, rose to 347*l.* at Christmas 1847, and to 891*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at Christmas 1848. For this progressive advance in prosperity you are in no small degree be-



holden to the exertions of your most meritorious Finance Committee, and to those "able and zealous" services, which, in your Vote of Thanks of the 29th of last month, you justly acknowledged in your late Treasurer John Payne Collier, Esq. For my own part I can truly say that I should have felt the utmost pain and reluctance in foregoing the future assistance of Mr. Collier in the office of Treasurer were it not that I look forward to his active co-operation in another sphere of this Society, and did I not entertain high respect and entire confidence towards that gentleman whom the Council and I have recommended to your choice to supply the vacant post of Treasurer on the present occasion.

"At the same time it is, only just towards any future Treasurer to state that next year it is probable that the account of Messrs. Nichols for printing will be very considerably higher than it was last year, since it will include the expense of bringing out a new volume of the *Archæologia*.

"In conclusion, I should desire to offer my congratulations on our harmonious progress during the past year, on the almost entire absence, so far as I have observed, of those differences which have been a source of much regret at former periods, and which if continued could not have failed to injure and depress the best interests of this Society. I refer to them on this occasion with no view I am, sure of rekindling strife, which I hope has passed away, nor of imputing blame to any party or any person whatever; my object is merely to express my confident expectation that all Members of this Society in their several posts may feel the importance of devoting our thoughts and energies as Members to those objects only of Antiquarian Science for which only we were associated, and by which only we can continue to obtain or to deserve the public approbation.

"I trust that all Members may be especially impressed with the determination of using judiciously and never abusing the new privilege which a change in our practice has recently sanctioned, the privilege namely of not merely hearing the appointed papers read, but of making verbal comments and raising discussions upon them. That privilege, if judiciously used, will undoubtedly aid, as it was designed to do, in the elucidation of dark or controverted points, but it is equally obvious that it is capable of being mis-applied to irrelevant discussion or oratorical display. It will be at all times the bounden duty of the Chair to confine such discussions to the subjects which are actually before us, and also within the limits of literary argument. But more, much more, will ever depend on the good feeling and mutual forbearance of the Members themselves. I offer these remarks in no degree as any reflection on the past, but solely as my earnest counsel for the future, and I can assure you that you will do me no more than justice in believing that I have no other object here than to promote so far as I am able the welfare and prosperity of that distinguished Society which has now three times already honoured me by its choice, and placed me in its Chair."

On the motion of Henry Hallam, Esq. seconded by Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. the thanks of the Society were voted to his Lordship for his Address, with a request that he would allow it to be printed.

The President then proceeded to nominate, and Frederick Ouvry, Esq. and W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. being thereby appointed, Scrutators, one of the Secretaries marked down the names of the several Members as they

gave in their lists on the Ballot for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing.

On examining the Lists after the Ballot, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly: viz.

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

Viscount Mahon, *President*.  
Henry Hallam, Esq. *V.P.*  
Sir R. H. Inghs, Bart. *M.P. V.P.*  
Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*  
John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*  
John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.  
Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., *K.S.F. Director*.  
Sir Henry Ellis, *K.H. Secretary*.  
J. Y. Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.  
Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.  
Thomas Wright, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Borish Bedford, Esq.  
Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq. *M.D.*  
Sir Fortunatus Dwaris,  
Francis Earl of Ellesmere.  
Philip Hardwick, Esq.  
John Thomas Lord Redesdale.  
William Salt, Esq.  
Charles Roach Smith, Esq.  
Sir George Staunton, Bart. *M.P.*  
Sir Charles George Young, *Quarter*.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their attention and trouble on this occasion.

It was then announced from the Chair that the first portion of the 38d Volume of the *Archæologia* was finished, and would be ready for delivery in a few days: it was also announced that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, May 3d, at the usual hour.

The Society afterwards dined together at the 'Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Thursday, May 3, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. *V.P.* in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last two Meetings were read and confirmed.

The Rev. William Henry Jones, incumbent of Saint James's, Curtain Road, and Mr. Charles Reed, of Bolt Court, Fleet Street, lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were duly admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

From the Council of the Camden Society

From Sir George Staunton, Bt.

From J. B. Nichols, Esq.

The Athenæum for April, 1849.

Tradesmen's Tokens, struck in London during the 17th Century. 8vo. 1849.

Certain Considerations upon the Government of England, by Sir Roger Twysden, Knt. and Bart. edited by John M. Kemble, Esq. 4to. Lond. 1849.

His Tract entitled An Enquiry into the proper mode of rendering the word 'God' in the Chinese language. 8vo. 1849.

The Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1849.

From George Godwin, Esq.	<i>The Builder</i> , vol. VII. Pt. IV.
From Apsley Pellatt, Esq.	<i>Curiosities of Glass Making</i> . 4to. 1849.
From Beriah Botfield, Esq.	<i>Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England</i> . 8vo. 1849.
From the Carpenters' Company	<i>Their History</i> , by Edward Basil Jupp. 8vo. 1849.
From Thomas Lott, Esq.	<i>A general plan of the public Sewers of London, and its Liberties</i> . 1849.

The Dean of Hereford exhibited to the Society some ancient instruments, seven in number, all of the same size, but with different wards, said to be the Keys of the Ancient Gates of the Close of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Thomas Windus, Esq. exhibited a bronze Model of Trajan's Column at Rome, believed to have been executed about a century ago. It was formerly in the collection of Henry Constantine Jennings, Esq. Mr. Windus accompanied this exhibition with a short comment of his own upon the sculptures which adorn the Column.

A Communication was then read by John Yonge Akerman, Secretary, on the condition of Britain from the first descent of Cæsar to the arrival of Plautius in the reign of Claudius. Mr. Akerman commenced by reviewing the historical evidence of the state of Britain during the period in question, remarking on the few monuments remaining to the present time, and tracing the progress of civilization as indicated by the weapons, implements, &c. used by the primitive inhabitants. Both the metal and the form of these objects he considers exotic, the former having been imported, as shewn by Cæsar, and the shape of the swords being derived from those of the Greeks, whose colonies in Massilia, Antipolis, Avenio, &c. spread civilization throughout western Europe. These swords had been styled "Punic-shaped swords" by some antiquaries, but the term was not admissible. There was no *monumental* evidence of the commerce of Tyre or Carthage with the shores of Britain or Hibernia, but abundant evidence of the traffic of those cities with Spain, and of this the coins of Gades, of Sex, and of Malaca, were alone sufficient. Mr. Akerman then proceeded to notice the coins found from time to time in the counties immediately north and south of the Thames. These he supposes to have been the currency of petty princes, set up and supported by the Romans, according to their wonted policy, by which, according to Tacitus, they made even tributary kings the instruments of servitude. The finding of the coins was marked on a map of Roman Britain, which accompanied this communication. The writer's deductions were as follows: 1. That, shortly after the Roman Invasion, tributary Kings ruled in Britain. 2. That these Kings, however constituted, were in the Roman interest, and that their rule was for the most part confined to the countries of the Cantii and the Regni. 3. That there were probably three or four Kings ruling collaterally, in the south of Britain at one time. 4. That, while the southern part of the island was thus ruled by tributary Kings, other portions were in a state of comparative independence. 5. That an attempt to render the provinces north of the Thames more subservient to the Roman power succeeded only for a time, and that the death of Cunobeline was the signal of revolt in Britain. 6. That Plautius found but feeble resistance in the southern

part of the island on account of the Roman interest prevailing there: and 7. That the coming of Plantius led to the subjugation of Britain, and the suppression of hereditary rule in the island.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 10, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The President proposed for election into the Society the Earl of Rosse, President of the Royal Society, who as a Peer of the Realm was entitled to have his election proceeded upon immediately; whereupon the ballot having been taken, his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following presents were received, and thanks were ordered to be returned:—

From J. O. Halliwell, Esq.	An Enquiry into the nature of the numerical contractions found in a passage in the Abacus, with notes on early Calendars. 12mo. 1839. On the Character of Sir John Falstaff. 12mo. 1841. Some account of the Vernon Manuscript. 8vo. 1848.—And An historical Sketch of the Provincial Dialects of England. 12mo. 1847.
From the Archaeological Institute	Their Journal. No. 21.
From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North	Their Bulletin (Antiquarisk Tidsskrift) 1845.—And their Memoirs, 1844.
From the Academy of Sciences at Rouen	Their Précis analytique des Travaux pendant l'année 1848.
From the Society of Antiquaries of the West	Their Bulletin 1 <sup>r</sup> 3 <sup>e</sup> and 4 <sup>e</sup> Trimestre de 1849.

The Hon. Charles Hardinge exhibited to the Society three drawings made by himself in India and Egypt. 1. A View of the Koolub Minar near Delhi, supposed to be one of the highest pillars in the world—230 feet in height. It was built in the reign of Koolub Uldim, one of the Slave Kings of the Dynasty which reigned at Delhi about the year 1200. It was finished in the reign of Al-tapsh, who succeeded Koolub on the throne. The most curious peculiarity of the structure of this Temple is that the characters in the interior are Hindu, from which it has been inferred that it was originally built by the Hindoos, although on the exterior of the Temple are inscribed texts from the Khoran. These it has been assumed have been added at a period subsequent to the Mogul invasion of Ghengis Khan, which took place about 1250. 2. A Temple and Obelisk at Luxor near Thebes. The sister Obelisk is that which stands in the Place de la Concorde at Paris. 3. The Temple at Denderah, near Thebes, built by the Ptolemies about 250 B.C. The prin-

cial feature of this Temple is the porch, on which there is an inscription dedicating it to the Emperor Tiberius, in whose reign great additions were made to it. Its length is 240 feet.

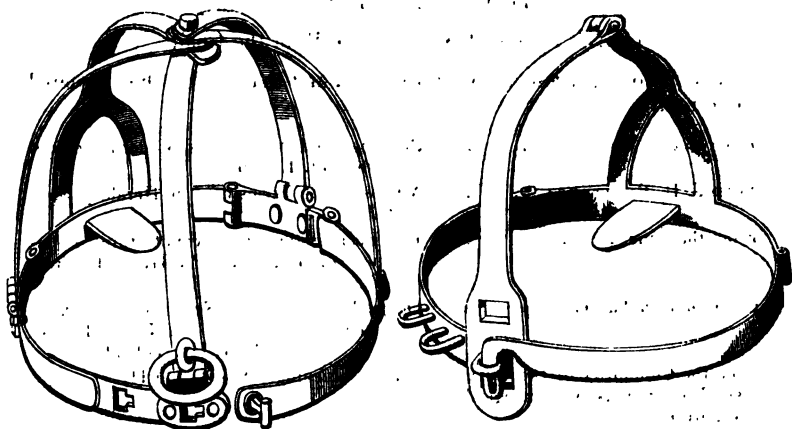
A short communication was read from Lewis H. I. Tonna, Esq. addressed to Capt. William Henry Smyth as Vice-President of the United Service Institution, accompanying the exhibition of a musical instrument in terra-cotta, brought with many other articles of Greek pottery from the islands of Milo and Egina, and presented to the United Service Institution, by Commander Copeland, R.N. In shape this instrument is not altogether unlike a tortoise, or it might be compared to a bird; its length about three inches, in breadth about two; the material a very hard unglazed baked earth. On the upper surface four stops; and on the other side a vent and two small bosses. Mr. Tonna having described it as producing correct notes, towards the close of his paper detailed the result of his consideration of its scale.

A Letter from Richard Greene, Esq. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, accompanying the exhibition of some instruments called "Bridles for Scolds," resembling cages. The tallest is still preserved as an appendage to the ancient Manor House of Hamstall Ridware, in the county of Stafford, a possession of Lord Leigh and his ancestors for several generations, and has been heretofore described by Shaw in his History of Staffordshire. It is made of narrow thin plates, opening in two equal parts with vacancies for the nose and eyes, and, when locked, a circular flat piece of iron projects into the mouth of the wearer, so as to insure dumbness. The smaller belongs to the Town Council of the City of Lichfield, and is believed to be the same which Shaw refers to as formerly preserved in Mr. Greene's grandfather's museum.

Mr. Greene, having heard that another of these instruments is preserved at Beaudesert, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey, and finding that Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, mentions two others as existing in his time at Newcastle and at Walsall, infers that such mode of punishment for scolds was once peculiar to Staffordshire.\*



\* These must have afforded the patterns for the inhuman gags afterwards made for the Negroes in the West Indies.—*Dir.*



Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications. The Secretary then read "Observations upon the Capture of the great Carrack in 1592, in a letter addressed to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, by Wm. Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A." The author observes—"Some documents relating to this memorable capture, and the plunder and disposition of the contents of the ship, have lately been brought under my notice, and it has occurred to me that the Society of Antiquaries may not think an incident which is connected with so many great names, and which led, however indirectly, to such remarkable results, unworthy of receiving some share of their attention." The capture was effected by an expedition planned by Sir Walter Raleigh: Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Hawkins, and some of the principal merchants of London, being partners in the adventure—her majesty taking care, Mr. Drake remarks; "to secure to herself a lion's share of the benefit of the risk." The outfit was principally by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir John Hawkins;—the actual taking of the vessel was the work of Sir John Burgh, or Burrowes, aided by a fleet of ships belonging to the Earl of Cumberland. The prize was the largest that had ever been brought to the shores of England; and last, and most important of all, the contents of this magnificent prize first exhibited to the eyes of Englishmen in their own country a ship-load of treasures from the East; and stimulated, if it did not even lay the foundation of, that direct traffic with the Indies, which has since formed so important a feature in the commercial history of England. The dimensions of this carrack, according to Hakluyt, were—length over all 165 feet, extreme breadth 46 feet 10 inches, and length of keel for tonnage 100 feet: her draught of water when laden at Cochin was 31 feet, but on her arrival at Dartmouth only 26 feet; "being lightened in her voyage by divers means some 5 fotts."

A part of this communication having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future evening.

Thursday, May 17th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From George Godwin, Esq.	Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval. Pt. I. folio.
From J. H. Parker, Esq.	A Glossary of Terms used in Heraldry. 8vo. 1847.
From the same	The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England. Pt. II. Berks. 8vo. 1849.
From Dawson Turner, Esq.	Original Papers of the Norwich and Norfolk Archæological Society. Pts. I. II. III. IV. Vol. I., and Pts. I. II. III. Vol. II.
From the Committee of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute	Their Proceedings, Nos. I. and II.

The Rev. William Grant exhibited the following rubbings from Monumental Brasses :—

1. Alianora de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, from St. Edmund's Chapel, Westminster Abbey. Date 1399.
2. Abbot John Estney, from Westminster Abbey. A.D. 1498.
3. Sir Humphrey Stanley, St. Nicholas Chapel, Westminster Abbey.
4. Sir Robert de Setvans, St. Mary's, Chartham, Kent. Date 1306.
5. Robert Sheffelde, priest, from St. Mary's, Chartham, Kent. Date 1508.

6. Jane Cucas, from the same church. Date 1530.

7. The figure of a priest, from Monkton Church, Kent. Date unknown.
- Thomas Clayter, Esq. exhibited to the Society the picture already described in the tenth number of the Society's Proceedings, representing the life, death, and funeral of Sir Henry Unton, ambassador, leiger of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1596.

A paper was next read from W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. entitled "Notes on Coronals of Roses as Badges of Honour," accompanied by a coloured sketch from the monumental figure of the poet Gower in the church of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, whose head is adorned with one of them.

Mr. Thoms's attention to this subject was first drawn by a passage in Caxton's "Reynard the Fox," which he was at that time editing for the Percy Society, and in which it is said "the King gaf to him a garland of roses, which he must always were on his head." The chaplet round the head of Gower instantly occurred to his remembrance, as well as Stowe's allusion to that peculiarity in the poet's costume. Stowe however, in describing the monument, merely says in his text, "On his head a chaplet like a coronet of four roses," adding in a marginal note, "John Gower was no knight, neither had he any garland of ivie and roses, but a chaplet of four roses only." He gives no illustration of the origin of such chaplets.

The information which Mr. Thoms was disappointed in gleaning from Stowe as to the meaning of these garlands, he was therefore obliged to

seek from other sources. His next step was to consult the various texts of the romance of Reynard, with the view of ascertaining whether the passage in question was a literal translation of Caxton's original, or whether in this, as in some other instances, Caxton had so altered the Flemish as to picture more truly the manners of his own time and country. On reference, however, to the Flemish versions, mention will be found of a similar garland; but, while in the prose it is spoken of as a *garland of violets* only, it is described in the metrical *Renaert*, which is the oldest form of the story, as being composed of roses and *violets*. On the other hand, the old Low German poem, commonly attributed to Alkmar, describes the fox as being rewarded "with the red hat of a doctor and a golden buckle!" Taking all these points into consideration, it seemed to Mr. Thoms that there existed very sufficient grounds for concluding that these coronals or garlands of roses were really, at least in England, what Caxton makes them to be, badges of royal favour, and consequently that Gower received the one which on his tomb he is represented as wearing, as a mark of regard and esteem from his royal patron. Having noticed the monumental effigy of Charles Comte d'Estampes, in Mr. Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*, in which that nobleman is represented as having his head adorned with a similar chaplet, and referred to Thynne's annotations upon Speght's edition of Chaucer, in which John of Gaunt is mentioned as pictured in such a chaplet, and remarked that such a one was given by Edward the Third to Eustace Rybemonte,—these and other instances corroborated Mr. Thoms still further that such garlands were worn by esquires as well as knights and persons of a higher degree, and were rather badges of royal favour than emblems of particular rank.

Having quoted the legend as to the origin of the name of the Rosenkrantz family, as derived from the circumstance of Erik the founder of it receiving a garland of roses from the Pope, Mr. Thoms deviates into the subject of the *golden rose*, annually blessed by the supreme pontiff, and in former times bestowed upon sovereigns who defended the Church, promising, at no distant time, to lay the materials he has collected on this subject before the Society.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications; and the Secretary then read a further portion of Mr. Drake's observations upon the capture of the "Great Carrack" in 1592: The author discusses the merits of the officers engaged, and observes, "Whatever the merits were, it is clear that the Earl of Cumberland was at a considerable disadvantage, inasmuch as, if he had been admitted as the *taker*, the Queen's profits would have been seriously affected; but that he had some substantial claim is evident from the fact that he was subsequently awarded a sum of 18,000*l.* on account of the profit of the prize." Besides the actual cargo of the carrack, which consisted of spices, rice, silk, and calicoes, there was on board an infinite variety of costly articles of jewellery, plate, and china. As soon as she was taken a general pillage ensued. Every officer and man in the whole fleet betook himself to secure whatever he could for himself. As in the case of a town taken by storm, the *Madre de Dios* was for a time given up to what was considered by the crews of the victorious ships their rightful pillage. So eager indeed were the men after plunder, that they were nearly losing all



by their negligence. It was evening before the prize was taken, and each man, says Purchas, lighted a candle to seek for spoil; by accident a cabin was fired, in which were 600 cartridges of powder, and but for the presence of mind of Captain Norton and some of the men, this carrack would have shared the same fate as the Santa Cruz. As may readily be supposed, disputes and contentions arose amongst the captors, which however Sir John Burgh put an end to, by taking possession in the Queen's name of the vessel, and so much of its contents as had not been made away with.

The second portion of Mr. Drake's Communication having been read, the conclusion was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thursday, May 24th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned: viz,—

By Lieut. Shaw . . . . . A Visit to the United Service Institution in 1849.

By John Martin, Esq. . . . . His Four Essays on Metropolitan Improvements, and his Plan for Ventilating Coal Mines.

A Note was read from John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, to Sir Henry Ellis, dated May 9th, 1849, upon the East Wickham example of the Crown Badge. Mr. Bruce says, "With reference to the Crown Badge, as exhibited in the Brass presented to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Diamond, I have to inform you that I have been favoured by Mr. Williams, F.S.A. and Mr. Gwyn, with an inspection of a rubbing of the Brass thought to be similar, at East Wickham in Kent. That Brass is to the memory of 'William Young, late Yeoman of the Garde, . . . . . whiche William deceased the xxx day of January, a<sup>o</sup>. 1568.' The inspection of this rubbing exhibits a distinction between the badge here represented and that in Mr. Diamond's Brass. In the instance at East Wickham the badge is a full-blown rose, surmounted by a crown, and is embroidered in the middle of the breast of the wearer's coat or tunic. This is the badge still worn by the Yeomen of the Guard, and is similar to the example at Shottesbrooke in Berks, but it differs essentially from that on Mr. Diamond's Brass. There the badge is not a rose and crown, but simply a royal crown placed on the left breast. The top of it rises above the level of the shoulder, and it has the appearance of being a representation of a metal badge attached to the wearer's outer garment. The meaning of this badge is therefore still uncertain. If any member of the Society can give an account of the crown badges on the Brasses at Winkfield in Berks and Slapton in Bucks it will be esteemed a great favour."

The Secretary then read the continuation and conclusion of Mr. Drake's Memoir on the Capture of the *Madra de Dios*. In this portion the author shows the discussions which followed the arrival of the great prize in England, and the examinations which took place as to the plunder she had undergone. Suspicion of having become possessed of large quantities of the pillaged goods seems to have attached specially to Captain Crosse, who commanded the Queen's ship the *Foresight*, and

Captain Norton, the commander of the *Tiger*, belonging to the Earl of Cumberland. Sir John Burrows was also accused of having obtained large quantities of jewels, amber, musk, and precious stones. The  *Foresight* arrived in Portsmouth Harbour on 5th Sept. 1592, but she does not appear to have been searched until the 10th, by which time the principal part of the pillage had been removed. The *Tiger* was strictly examined by the Commissioners, but "with no good effect;" and nothing followed the search of Sir John Burrows's property, the Commissioners remarking that if he retained any ill-gotten goods he, "bath much to answer to God; for deeper vowes, nor othes, cannot be exacted from any person." Sir John Hawkins was very anxious to prove that his ship, the *Dainty*, had not taken any part in the plunder. In writing to Lord Burghley from Deptford, he stated his intention of subjecting his vessel to the strictest search, as he would not "reserve the worthe of a penny, but that yt should come to the stock, as is reson." The captain of the *Dainty*, however, apparently had not the same views as his master, and a detailed state of his case follows. The actual value of the prize appears to have been £141,200, about one quarter of what had been at first computed.

The reading of Mr. Drake's paper was followed by "Observations relative to a Charter of Pardon granted under the Great Seal (12 *Cha. II.*) to Richard Beke of Haddenham, in the county of Buckingham, Esq' : in a letter from Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph.D. F.S.A. to John Lee, LL.D. &c." communicated by Dr. Lee. In Noble's "Memoir of the Protectoral House of Cromwell" Richard Beke is described as being descended from an ancient and knightly family in Buckinghamshire; but Dr. Beke shows that his connection with that county did not commence till towards the end of the sixteenth century. Richard Beke, of Erleigh Whiteknights in Berkshire, was chief equerry to Queen Elizabeth, from whom, in 1570, in consideration of his faithful services, he received a grant by letters patent of the site and mansion of the manor of Haddenham, in the county of Buckingham. Richard Beke, the subject of the "Observations," was born at Haddenham in September 1630, and was early in the military service of the Commonwealth, where he seems to have acquired great favour with Cromwell, for, on the 7th of February 1655, he was married to Louisa Whetstone, a niece of the Protector; he holding then the rank of a major in the army, and being a member of parliament for Coventry. This union was solemnized in great form at Whitehall, "in presence of his highnes the Lord Protector, the Lord President, Lord Deputy of Ireland, (*Edmund Sheffield*) Earl of Mulgrave, and many others." Oliver's regard for Beke seems to have been continued by his highness Richard, who made him Colonel of his Life-Guards, and knighted him. This ceremony was performed at Whitehall on the 6th of December, 1658, Sir Richard Beke being apparently the last person on whom knighthood was conferred previously to the Restoration. On the re-establishment of royalty Colonel Beke was content to drop his recently acquired title; and, as he was a partisan and near connection of the Cromwell family, and also allied by marriage to two other of the late King's judges—Jones and Lilburne, it is not surprising that the general act of indemnity and oblivion should have been deemed by him insufficient for his effectual protection, and that he should have applied for a special

pardon under the great seal. He "came again into favour," and represented Aylesbury, and afterwards Wendover, in parliament. In 1684 he married his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, and took up his residence at Dinton, in the neighbourhood.

The pardon thus obtained is the document in Dr. Lee's possession, and was placed on the Society's table. In its general provisions it follows the act of oblivion; only it goes into numerous particulars not provided for by the statute, and it is drawn up with an elaborateness and minuteness which would seem to have been intended to meet every possible case. It runs thus:—

"*Know ye, therefore, that we of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have pardoned, remitted, and released, and by these patents do pardon, remit, and release to Richard Beke, of Haddenham, in our county of Buckingham, Esquire, or by whatsoever name or surname, or addition of name or surname, office, or place the same Richard Beke be deemed, called, or named, or lately was deemed, called, or named, all and all manner treasons, crimes of lese majesty, levyings of war, rebellions and insurrections and conspiracies, and misprisions of the same treasons, crimes of lese majesty, levyings of war, rebellions and insurrections, and all and singular murders, and killings, and slayings of men per insidias, (in English 'by lying in wait,') by assault or of malice aforethought, homicides, felonies, robberies, burnings of houses, depredations piratical, offences, crimes, contempts, misdemeanours and transgressions, counselled, commanded, attempted, done, perpetrated or committed by the aforesaid Richard Beke before the 10th day of June last past,*" &c. &c.

Thanks were severally returned for these communications; and notice was given that, on account of the Whitsun holidays, the meetings of this Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, June 7th.

June 7th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents were announced to the Society, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From George Godwin, Esq. jun.	The Builder, Vol. VII. Part V.
From the Zoological Society	Their Transactions.
From John Bowyer Nichols, Esq.	The Gentleman's Magazine for June 1849.
From Mons <sup>r</sup> de Gerville	Lettres sur la Communication entre les Deux Bretagnes. 8vo. 1848.
From Charles Frodsham, Esq.	His Tract on the Aneroid Barometer. 8vo. 1849.
From the Council of the Camden Society	Letters of Queen Elizabeth and James VIth of Scotland. Edited by John Bruce, Esq.
From Lord Lovelace, through the President,	Four Drawings in Outline of East Horseley Park, Surrey.

William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society an ancient Vessel of baked earth, found under the floor of a church in Sussex.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, to Sir Henry Ellis, dated Chelsea, 16th May, 1849, on certain Passages in the Life of Sir John Hawkins, Treasurer of the Navy and Treasurer of Ships in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Sir John Hawkins, it is observed,

was a keen reformer of the abuses which had even then crept into our royal dockyards, and much positive as well as inferential testimony is still obtainable as to the courses which he steered in accomplishing the desired ends. Captain Smyth then quotes from the Cottonian MSS. (Otho, E. ix.) an account of moneys received and expended by Hawkins, from the year 1578 to the end of 1588, from which a fair insight may be gained into at least one of the great branches of expenditure; and which also affords a scale for noting the pressure of political effervescence on the public purse.

The author subsequently proceeded to shew how, after the defeat of the arrogantly named Armada, though the country still remained in warfare, and though the exulting parliament actually doubled the subsidies in one supply, the disbursements were reined in and moderated. He then gives a tabular view of the receipts and disbursements of the navy throughout the several years from 1589 to 1594, observing, that in the last-named year the alliance, offensive and defensive, of Elizabeth with Henry the Fourth of France, seems to have re-opened the stream of expenditure; for the general charges were rapidly increasing when the great economist of the day, Sir John Hawkins, left his civil office to accept of active employment. As the knight was then between 75 and 80 years of age, and wealthy withal, people marvelled why he should thus have acted; but in the thought of redeeming his beloved son Richard, then a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards, he was induced to accept of a joint commission with Sir Francis Drake, on an expedition to the West Indies.

To our now millionized conceptions, Captain Smyth adds, the foregoing accounts appear to be in a very moderate ratio, and many of the charges for equipping and maintaining a national fleet seem to be actually trivial. After enumerating the number of officers and men of every degree, their pay and diet monies, the prices of materials for shipping, provisions, and various daily allowances as they stood in the 31st of Elizabeth, and thence drawing comparative deductions, Captain Smyth returns to the personal history of Sir John Hawkins, who he thinks has not received that attention from his biographers which the case demands. His early career was remarkable for bold daring; but the noted disaster at St. Juan de Ulloa may have damped his spirit of enterprise, for on his return he betook himself to the civil part of the service. Yet though this led him from the ocean expeditions to which he had been accustomed, it was not at all a bear-up from actual service, since the Comptrol of the Navy was then a post which usually comprised the command of a squadron for the protection of the Narrow Seas, as well as the superintendence of the building, repairing, manning, and victualling the royal ships. Thus his flag was flying on board the *Jesus* in 1587, when he fired a shot at the Spanish Admiral who came into Plymouth and omitted to pay the usual honours to the Queen of England's maritime supremacy. He also fought bravely in the following year against the Armada, in which momentous struggle he was the third in command, or Rear-Admiral, and had so hot a share in the danger and honour of that achievement as to be pointedly commended by the Queen, and deservedly knighted by her. But only two years afterwards, having ended an apologetic despatch to her Majesty, on the failure of his attempt to intercept the Spanish Plate fleet, with an

ill-applied scriptural allusion, she, with a characteristic burst, exclaimed, "God's death! this fool went out a soldier, and is come home a divine!" But there is still a graver charge against Hawkins, and one which weighs heavily upon his character in this nineteenth century; for he is usually branded as the founder of the odious Slave Trade. Still, even here, a word of extenuation will not violate truth. He certainly adopted and followed up that line with signal vivacity, until his noted "Sorrowful Voyage" gave him a severe check; yet herein it seems that he was rather following the opinions and practice of his age, than suggesting or contriving anything absolutely new. It is well known that the Portuguese made descents on the coast of Africa a couple of centuries before the time of Hawkins, and carried off the wretched inhabitants into slavery under the religious pretext of fulfilling the sacred duty of converting the heathen: and the singular expedient of the otherwise benevolent Las Casas, for relieving the unhappy American Indians, by importing negroes from Africa, had been many years in full action. Still, though Hawkins had but little share in originating the truly disgraceful traffic, there is no denying that he was a slave-dealer and kidnapper, by whom it was both continued and extended; and he was probably the first Englishman so engaged. After some more general observations, Captain Smyth adds, that, aided by his friend and companion in arms, the gallant Drake, he instituted that benevolent fund for the benefit of maimed and worn out mariners, called "The Chest," at Chatham; and from this praiseworthy measure a plan was afforded upon which the still nobler institution at Greenwich was afterwards founded. Such merits must assuredly be placed to the credit side in balancing his character.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1849.

No. 19.

Thursday, June 14th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Dr. Jacob Grimm of Berlin having been suspended the limited time in the Meeting Room, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Mr. John Henry Parker of Oxford having also been suspended the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following Presents were received, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:—

By the President

Description des Tombes de Bel-Air, près  
Cheseaux sur Lausanne. 4to. Lausanne,  
1841.

Coup d'œil sur les Publications de la Société  
d'Histoire de la Suisse Romande. 8vo. Lau-  
sanne, 1846.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, communicated to the Society the transcript of a Paper, from one of the volumes of Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. purchased for the British Museum at the sale at Stawberry Hill, relating to the visit of Prince Charles and the Duke of Buckingham to Madrid in 1623: Mr. Bruce observing that though it does not add a great deal to our previous knowledge derived from documents already in print, still as a contemporary narrative of unquestionable authenticity, preserved among the papers of a distinguished man, and containing some curious facts not elsewhere mentioned, it seemed worthy of being read to the Society. After describing the visit of Philip the Fourth to the Prince at Lord Bristoll's house, the writer says,—“Next day came out 3 decrees from the King, 1. that all men, notwithstanding the prohibition, should wear whatt they like whilst the Prince was in Spayne; 2. that all the Counsellis should, in their order, goe kisse the Prince's hand, and after, to p'form whatsoever hee would co'mand them; 3. that all prisoners in Madrid, as well as old and new Castilla, should bee sett at liberty, a fewe for p'ticular debbts excepted. \* \* \* The towne and people are full of ioye, wonderfully contented w<sup>th</sup> the Prince's coming, nott ever seene more for one of their owne kings. The publique cry in the streets is,

that God hath brought this Prince to vs to reioyce o' hartes. Great feasts are proceeding, being commended all to the greatest princes in Spayne, and they have sent to call all the nobility and titulados to Madrid to assist them."

Lord Albert Conyngham exhibited by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. four Dice found in a Vase taken from a Tomb discovered at Marseilles a short time since. These Dice are very curious from the circumstance of their being represented by the human figure, seated and with the arms "akimbo." The pips being thus placed: six on the back, five on the breast, four on the arms, three on the outside of the right thigh, two on the outside of the left thigh, and one on the top of the head. Mons. Comarmond, a French antiquary, informed Lord Albert Conyngham that he had once seen a figure similar to one of these in bronze, also found at Marseilles.



The Secretary then read a Letter from the Rev. Beale Poste, dated Bydew's Place, near Maidstone, April 20th, 1849, addressed to Charles Roach Smith, Esq. entitled "Particulars relating to Charles Julius Bertram, the publisher of the work of Richard of Cirencester, *De Situ Britanniae*." Mr. Poste's communication includes certain inquiries which he sent to Copenhagen respecting Bertram, with Mr. J. J. A. Worsaae's reply, affording a few dates and some particulars of separate works of Bertram, but still leaving the main object of inquiry, the authenticity of Richard of Cirencester's treatise, in the same state of dispute in which it has ever been involved.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, June 21st, 1849.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. John Henry Parker, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Robert Reece, Esq. of Princess Terrace, Albert Road, Regent's Park, and of Exeter College, Oxford, having hung up the limited time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:—

From Lord Albert Conyngham, *Proceedings of the Archaeological Society of Greece, Émissions I. to VII. Their Résumé, fasciculi 1 and 2.*

From the President, Viscount Mahon      Zeitschrift der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Drittes Heft. 4to.  
 From the Committee of the Guildhall Library      A Print after Corbould, "The Travellers."

A note from Lord Albert Conyngham to John Yonge Akerman, Secretary, was read, which, in addition to the notice of his Lordship's donation already announced, conveyed the following paragraph relating to the Archaeological Society of Greece:—"Though unanimously elected an Honorary Member of that Society, I feel bound to express on this occasion, as I invariably expressed at Athens, my, extreme regret that in its zeal for the discovery of objects of ancient art, and of inscriptions, the Society should be committing an error so fatal as to disfigure the Acropolis. In clearing its summit from the mould and rubbish that has accumulated there from a period long antecedent to the erection of the Parthenon, as they have not funds to enable them to cast away the rubbish, they tumble it down the sides of the rock, and are thus destroying the sharp bold outline that was one of its principal beauties. All those individuals to whom I pointed out the evident disfigurement of the Acropolis agreed in lamenting it; but in vain endeavoured to obtain that the mischief should be remedied, or at least not be increased."

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., exhibited to the Society a sketch by Mr. Waller of a fragment of Roman mural painting, found among the *débris* of a Roman villa in Suffolk Lane, which was cut through for the purpose of a sewer, in autumn last; and also a fragment of Roman red ware, dug up in the city. The former in the possession of Mr. F. Blunt, of Streatham.

John Henry Parker, Esq., exhibited a drawing of the Paintings lately uncovered at the east end of the chancel of Treyford Church, in Sussex, of the early part of the thirteenth century. These patterns are particularly interesting as shewing the original decorations of the aplays of the triplet on the east wall. Some of them are very well calculated for imitation; and the windows bear the Saviour and Evangelists.

A communication from Thomas Windus, Esq., was read upon the appropriation of two Busts in the Gallery of Sculptures in the British Museum, one evidently the head of a barbarian, which he referred to Cradok, otherwise Caractacus; the other a head ascribed to one of the Homeric heroes, which he referred to the Laocöon.

A Letter from John Bruce, Esq., Treasurer, to J. W. Thoms, Esq., was read, on the Worship of the Horse among the Celts. Having referred to Mr. Thoms's communication respecting the Berkshire White Horse, printed in the thirty-first volume of the *Archæologia*, and the facts therein mentioned, Mr. Bruce proceeds to quote the translation of a passage from an Irish MS. in the Egerton collection, a volume of Fairy Tales, which seems to furnish some little evidence of that peculiar worship (or at any event of what Tacitus terms the *præstigia equorum*) among the ancient Celtic inhabitants of Ireland. In the first of the Fairy Tales contained in this volume the worship of the Horse occurs parenthetically. "About the Holintide time," it says, "there always came a smooth sleeked Horse, awful and great, out of that hill, to his middle, and had speech, with a human voice, with any one, and would



give perfect knowledge and intelligence to every one who made inquiry at him of every thing that would befall him until that time next year. And they left gifts and offerings for him there, viz. at the rock; and the people continued in this faith until the coming of Patrick and the holy clergy." This illustration, Mr. Bruce observes, is so extremely slight that he should not have thought it worthy of notice if it were not that it furnishes the first faint trace, he believes, that has yet been found of the actual existence of the worship of the Horse in these islands. Its publication may attract attention to the subject, and bring to light such further proofs as may establish this fresh link of connection between our ancestors and the East, and prove that there was a day when even in Britain there were some who, in olden phrase, "put their trust in Horses."

The Secretary then read a Letter from Sir Henry Ellis, addressed to him, accompanying the exhibition of some impressions of seals, from matrices since presented to the British Museum by Lady Fellowes. The first, circular in form, of the size of a crown-piece, was the ancient seal of the Mayoralty of Lincoln. The second, of larger diameter, bearing the old arms of England in a lozenge, was the seal of the Port of London. Both of these were apparently of the time of Edward the First. The third, of large size and oval; was the seal of John, abbot of Abingdon, in Berkshire, circumscribed, SIGILLV' DNI JOH'IS ABBATIS ABENDONIE S'D N' PAPE COMMISSARI. The person to whom this seal refers is believed to have been John Sante, who received the temporalities of this monastery, Dec. 8, 1469. He was a Doctor in Divinity and Ambassador at the Court of Rome in the reigns of Edw. IV. and of Henry VII. He died Jan 6, 1495. The fourth impression was from the seal of Thomas Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, dated in the inscription 1601. And the fifth, a large circular seal of the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, bearing in its area a rude representation of the entrance into a fortified town. An outer circle bears the inscription SIGILLVM LIBERE CIVITATIS TVICEN; and in smaller type within the circle Q'E ARCHIEP'I COLON. It is the seal of Deutz or Duytz, opposite to Cologne, on the other side the Rhine; which, in Latin, is written *Duitium* and *Tuitium*.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications. The Vice-President then gave notice from the chair, that the Society's Library will be closed during the month of September, and that the Meetings of the Society were now adjourned to Thursday evening, November the 15th, at the usual hour.

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Thursday, November 22nd, 1849.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

After the Minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the names of Persons, Societies, &c. from whom donations had been received during the recess, were read from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. . . . . The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, September, and October.  
Synopsis of their Museum. 8vo. Edinburgh.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland . . . . . Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities exhibited at the King's School, Chester. 8vo.
- From the British Archaeological Association . . . . . The Builder. Vol. VII. Part 6. June.  
" " 7. July.  
" " 8. August.  
" " 9. September.
- From the Rev. H. W. Norman . . . . . The Anglo-Saxon Version of the Hexameron of St. Basil, or "Be Godes six Daga Weorcum," and the Anglo-Saxon Remains of St. Basil's Admonitio ad Filium Spiritualem, &c. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Royal Geographical Society of London . . . . . Their Journal. Vol. XIX. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society . . . . . Their Journal. Vol. XI. Part 1. The Persian Cuneiform Inscriptions at Behistun, Decyphered and Translated, with a Memoir by Major C. H. Rawlinson, C.B. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From William Vosse Pickett, Esq. . . . . The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. XII. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D., F.S.A. . . . . New Forms in Architecture for Iron, Slate, Slab, Hollow Brick, Pottery, &c. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society of England . . . . . On the Sources of the Nile; being an attempt to assign the limits of the Basin of that River. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the American Philosophical Society . . . . . Their Journal. Vol. X. Part 1. 8vo. London, July, 1849.
- From the Camden Society . . . . . Their Proceedings. Vol. V. Nos. 41, 42. 8vo.
- From the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College . . . . . Chronicon Petroburgense. Nunc primum Typis mandatum curante Thomâ Stapleton. 4to. London, 1849.
- From John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. . . . . Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of their College. 8vo. Cambridge, 1849.
- From Robert Garner, Esq. . . . . The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. VIII. 8vo. October, 1849.
- From the Rev. Abraham Hume, LL.D., F.S.A. . . . . The Natural History of the County of Stafford. 8vo. London, 1844.
- From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. . . . . Sir Hugh of Lincoln; or an Examination of a curious Tradition respecting the Jews, with a Notice of the popular Poetry connected with it. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Sussex Archaeological Society . . . . . Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. II. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Sussex Archaeological Society . . . . . Lithographic View of the West Front of Winchester Cathedral. Fol.
- From the Sussex Archaeological Society . . . . . Sussex Archaeological Collections, illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County. 8vo. Vol. II. 1849.

From the Archaeological Institute  
of Rome

Bulletino degli Annali dell' Istituto. 8vo.  
Roma, 1829.

Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica per l' anno 1829. Fascicoli I. II. III. 8vo. Roma, 1829.

Bulletino degli Annali dell' Istituto. 8vo.  
Roma, 1848.

Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica, Volume Quinto della Serie Nuova, Vigesimo di Tutta la Serie. 8vo. Roma. 1848.

Repertorio Universale delle Opere dell' Istituto dall' anno 1834—1843. 8vo.

Monumenti, pl. 49—60.

The Philosophical Transactions for the Year 1848, Part 2. 4to. London, 1848.

Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, Part 3. Folio. London, 1849.

Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. I. Imperial 4to. Washington, 1848.

Third Annual Report of the Board of Regents. 8vo. Washington, 1849.

Letter to the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., on the Education at Putney College. 8vo. London.

Their Memoirs for 1844, 8vo. Copenhagen, 1843.

Bulletin for 1843. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1845.

Reports of the Council and Auditors of the Society, read at the Annual General Meeting, April 30, 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.

Proceedings of the Society.

Their Proceedings, No. 3, September, 1849. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's.

Recherches sur les Chroniques de Touraine. 8vo. Tours, 1847.

Catalogue des Tableaux, Dessins et Exquisses de M. le Baron Gérard. 8vo. Paris, 1837.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Council. 8vo. London, 1849.

Bulletin, Année 1849. 1 and 2. 8vo. Amiens, 1849.

Codex Diplomatarius Monasterij Sancti Michaelis Bergensis Diocesis, vulgo Munkalff dicti, Conscriptus Anno Chr. mccccxxvii. 4to, Christianæ, 1845.

Sanskrit og Oldnorsk, en Sprogssammenlignende afhandling af C. A. Holmboe. 4to. Christianæ, 1846.

Det Oldnorske Verbum, oplyst ved Sammenligning med Sanskrit og Andre Sprog af Samme æt af C. A. Holmboe. 4to. Christianæ, 1848.

Speculum Regale. Konungs-Skuggsjá. 4to. Christianæ, 1848.

Fagrskinna. Kortfattet Norske Konge-Saga. 8vo. Christianæ, 1847.

From the Royal Society of London.

From George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S.

From the Smithsonian Institution.

From the Rev. Morgan Cowie, M.A.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the North

From the Zoological Society

From the Bury and West Suffolk Archaeological Institute

From M. André Salmon

M. Charles Paillet

From the United Service Institution

From La Société des Antiquaires de Picardie

From the Royal University of Christiana

- From the Royal University of Christiana (*continued*),  
Den Eldre Edda. Samling af Norrone old-  
kvad, indeholdende Nordens Eldste Gude-  
og Helte-Sagn. 4to. Christianæ, 1847.
- From George Stephens, Esq. of  
Stockholm  
Legend om Päffen Gregorius den store. 8vo.  
Stockholm, 1848.
- Eckernförde (Ur Aftenposten No. 90) a song  
"Weep, Dana, weep," single sheet. 4to.  
Stockholm, 1849.
- Förteckning öfver Kongl. Bibliotheksis i  
Stockholm Islända Handskrifter. 8vo.  
Stockholm, 1848.
- Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-  
Sällskapet. Fjerde Delen. Haft. III. 8vo.  
Stockholm, 1849.
- Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-  
Sällskapet. Andra Delen. Haft 2. Iwan  
och Gawain. 8vo. Stockholm, 1845.
- Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-  
Sällskapet. Andra Delen. Haft 3. 4. 8vo.  
Stockholm, 1849.
- From the Editor.  
The Athenæum, June 23—30, July, August,  
Sept. Oct.
- From the Editor  
The Numismatic Chronicle for October, 1849.
- From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec.  
S.A.  
Les Furies, d'après les Poètes et les Artistes  
Anciens, par M. Boettiger. Traduction de  
l'Allemande par T. F. Winckler. 8vo.  
Paris, an. X. 1802.
- Tentamen de Archytæ Tarentini vita atque  
Operibus a Josepho Navarro. pars prior.  
4to. Hafniæ. MDCCLXIX.
- Postille alle Osservazioni sull'opera intitolata  
Descrizione di alcune Monete Cufiche del  
Museo Mainoni. 8vo. Milano, 1821.
- Lettere di Etrusca Erudizione pubblicate dal  
Cav. Inghirami. 8vo. Poligrafia Fiesolana.  
1828.
- Notices des Ouvrages Arabes, Persans, Turcs,  
et Français imprimés à Constantinople; par  
M. Reinaud. 8vo. Paris.
- Lettere di un Anglicano ad un Gallicano, prima  
traduzione dal Francese. 8vo. In Imola,  
1828.
- Le Sette cosse Fatali di Roma Antica, illus-  
trate da Francesco Cancelliere. 8vo. Roma,  
1812.
- Discorso, dell' Abate Gaetano Marini sopra tre  
Candelabri acquistati dal S. P. Clemente  
XIV. 8vo. In Pisa, 1771.
- Lettere di un Giornalista ad un suo Amico.  
8vo. In Modena, 1790.
- Lezioni Pratiche circa l'Imitazione dell' An-  
tico nelle Arti del Disegno, &c. di Gaetano  
D'Ancora. 8vo. Napoli, 1804.
- Del Dio Fauno e de' suoi seguaci.—Osserva-  
zioni Indirizzate all' Ornatissimo signore  
D. Gaspare Selvaggi, Membro della Real  
Società Borbonica: di Odoardo Gerhard.  
8vo. Napoli. 1825.

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. (*continued*).

Memorie di Scipione Carteromaco raccolte ed illustrate dal Professore Sebastiano Ciampi. 8vo. Pisa, 1811.

Birgeri Thorlacij, et Sebastiani Ciampij, de Septentrionalium Gentium Antiquitatibus et Litteris Runicis Epistolæ. 8vo. Mediolani, 1827.

Interpretazione Antica d'alcune Inscrizioni Pisane, sostenuta e confermata contro la Nuova d'un Moderno Scrittore. 8vo. Firenze, 1812.

ΖΕΥΣ ΠΑΝΕΛΛΗΝΙΟΣ. Jupiter Panhellénien, ou Bibliothèque Philologique et Morale, Que publiâ à ses frais, pour le bien de la Grèce, Archias fils de Philopatri, Eleusinien, &c. Tome premier. 8vo. Paris, 1834.

Considerations upon the Greek Revolution, with a Vindication of the Author's "Address to the People of England." By the Rev. T. S. Hughes. 8vo. London, 1823.

From L. L. Jewitt, Esq. of Plymouth

Cast of the Runic Inscription on a Cross formerly at Lancaster, but now in the Manchester Museum. CYNIBALTH CVTHBI. See Archæol. XXIX.

From T. C. Newby, Esq. Welbeck Street

Manners and Customs of the Greeks! Translated from the German of Theodor Panofka. 4to. London, 1849.

From William Hewitt, jun. Esq.

Memoirs of Tobias Rustat, Esq. Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. &c. 8vo. London, 1849.

From the Committee of the Archæological Institute

Their Journal, No. XXIII. September, 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.

From John Henry Schröder

De Moneta Anglo-Saxonica ejusque Varijs Typis observationes Nonnullæ. 4to. Upsaliæ, 1849.

From the Royal Academy of Berlin

Philologische und Historische Abhandlungen der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, aus dem Jahre 1847. 4to. Berlin, 1849.

Monatsbericht der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Januar, Februar, März, April, Mai, 1849.

Verzeichniss der Abhandlungen der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, aus dem Jahren 1822 bis 1846.

Questio quam Academiæ Regiæ Scientiarum Borussiae Classis Physica et Mathematica, &c. 8vo. Berlin, 1849 (2 leaves only).

From J. B. Nichols, Esq.

The Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1849.

From the Art Union of London

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Council of the Art Union of London, with list of subscribers. 8vo. London, 1849.

Report of the Council of the Art Union of London for the year 1849.

From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland

Their Journal for July, 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.

- From George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S. The Builder, part XI. October, 1849. fo. London, 1849.
- Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, part IV. fol. London, 1849.
- From Monsieur Ed. de Leplanc Histoire de Sisteron, tirée de ses Archives. 8vo. Digne. 2 toms. 1843.
- Essai sur l'Histoire Municipale de la Ville de Sisteron. 8vo. Paris, 1840.
- Dissertation sur une Médaille attribuée à Néron, et sur quelques autres Médailles trouvées près de Sisteron (Basses-Alpes). 8vo. 1836.
- From La Société des Antiquaires de Picardie Introduction à l'Histoire Générale de la Province de Picardie, par D. Grenier. Première livraison. 4to. Amiens, 1849.
- Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. 8vo. Amiens, année 1849. Nos. I. II. III.
- From the Royal Irish Academy The Transactions, vol. XXII. part I. 4to. Dublin, 1849.
- Proceedings for the Year 1849. Vol. IV. part II. 8vo. Dublin, 1849.
- From the Rev. John Lindsay, M.A. The Lives of the Lindsays, &c. by Lord Lindsay. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1849.

The President then rose to announce to the Society separately the munificent donation from the Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, of Cambridge, of a collection of Roman Coins made by his late father. His Lordship stated that the coins presented by Mr. Kerrich consist of an extensive collection of Roman brass of the three sizes, together with a number of Consular and Imperial denarii, among which is the rare and curious type of Carausius, with the singular legend EXPECTATE VENI; that there were also a few Papal medals in copper; and that the collection, which was contained in six cabinets (exhibited upon the table), on a rough calculation comprised as under:—

Large brass	1298 coins.
Middle brass	1120 „
Small brass	1009 „
Imperial denarii	270 „
Consular denarii	65 „
Total	3762 coins.

The warm thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Kerrich, and the Secretary was directed to assure him that the sentiments which had already been expressed to him in the Council were participated by the Society.

The thanks of the Society were also ordered to be returned to Mr. Kerrich for an original Portrait, on panel, of Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy, the sister of King Edward the Fourth, received since the cabinets of coins had arrived. It bears inscribed on its frame—*MARGARETÆ REGINÆ Uxor CAROLI DUCIS BURGON.*

The following Resolution of Council respecting subscriptions due to the Society, and the non-employment in future of a Collector, was also read from the chair:—

"At a Council held 20th November, the President in the Chair, it was resolved that it is desirable that, in accordance with the practice of the Royal Society and other similar bodies, the subscriptions due to this Society should be received without the employment of a collector, and that, in order to ascertain how far it is possible that this change and saving to the Society can be effected, the Council will not proceed to fill up the vacancy in the office of Collector.

"The Council think it right to intimate this circumstance to the Society, and at the same time to remind the Fellows how much the welfare of the Society depends on the punctual payment of the subscriptions. Receipts signed by the Treasurer are left in the Library, and subscriptions may at all times be paid there to the Resident Secretary or other person in attendance, and the Treasurer will be further ready to give receipts at all the meetings of the Society.

"It may be observed that in many societies much trouble and expense are avoided by the members giving directions to their bankers for the payment of the subscriptions on or after a certain day in every year until the said directions be revoked. Should any Fellow who does not at present adopt that practice desire to adopt it for the future, he may obtain proper forms for such directions from the Treasurer or the Resident Secretary."

A Letter from Frederick Ouvry, Esquire, F.S.A. was read, accompanying the exhibition of a watch of the time of James the First. It has an outer case of plain silver; nearly egg-shaped, opening by a hinge, and fastened originally with two hooks. The inner case is also of silver, with rims either of brass or other metal, gilt. On one side is engraved a representation of Our Saviour healing a cripple; on the other side is engraved a representation of the good Samaritan. On the inner surface of the case a portrait of James, with a legend round expressing his titles. Beneath the small shield which conceals the aperture for winding, is the name of the engraver, "*Gerard de Heek sculps.*" On the works are inscribed "*David Ramsay Scotus me fecit.*" The face indicates the hours, the name and day of the month, the moon's age, &c. The engraving is elaborate, and, from the subjects, Mr. Ouvry justly conceives that the watch either belonged to James, or more probably was a present from him to some friend or favourite. It is the property of Miss Boulby, of the Bailey, Durham, in whose family it has long been preserved.

Mr. Falke, of Oxford Street, exhibited two pieces of Ancient Tapestry, judged, from the dresses of the figures represented upon them, to be of the middle or latter part of the fifteenth century. The smaller piece was formerly in the possession of Mr. Charles Yarnold, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; at the sale of whose library and curiosities in 1825, it received the name in his Catalogue of the Plantagenet Tapestry.

Mr. Lidel, of Albany Street, Regent's Park, exhibited a violin-shaped musical instrument called a *Barytone*, now disused, made by the celebrated Joachim Fielke in the year 1687: it was accompanied by a detailed account of the construction of the instrument. The Barytone is of a very complex and curious character. "The six cat-gut strings pass over a bridge," writes Mr. Lidel, "so constructed as to admit of the passage of the eleven wires under it, while the cat-guts pass over it and are made fast to an ebony tail-piece of the ordinary shape. The wires are made fast to an ebony bar passing obliquely under the bridge. The head-piece is very broad, and richly ornamented with open carving of classical subjects." These, together with all the other ornaments, are executed in a tasty and masterly manner; and the spaces between

the designs are filled up with cleverly-cut open arabesques. The back is perfectly flat.

Regarding the range of this instrument, Mr. Lidel remarks that it is "strung with six cat-gut strings for the bow, and eleven steel wires which vibrate by sympathy with the cat-gut strings. The tone gains much in power by this arrangement,—the number of wires being sufficient to furnish constant concords with the strings in the course of the passages played on them with the bow. The amalgamation of the round tones of one set of strings, with the crisp metallic tones of the other, produces an effect of a peculiarly pleasing character; and it is well adapted to the *notturno* style of music."

The Secretary then read a Paper by Thomas Wright, Esq. on some early notices relating to the Antiquities of Verulamium, near St. Alban's, found in the early Chronicles. The author pointed out the richness of the ecclesiastical legends in allusions to local antiquities, and stated that it might be shewn that the Abbey of St. Alban's and many of the Cathedrals and early Churches of this country were erected on the site of Pagan burial-places, and that the barrows of Roman or Saxon people had been ransacked to furnish bones as Saints' relics: "I think," says Mr. Wright, "I can venture to say that, with very little trouble, I might adduce from the Monastic legends from fifty to a hundred distinct examples, in which barrows were opened for the sake of finding the bones of saints. The notices to which I would call attention at present relate merely to the still-interesting remains of the ancient city of Verulamium, and occurred to me in the course of a hasty perusal of the Chronicle of Roger of Wendover." Mr. Wright also alluded to another class of documents, from which a good deal of curious information may be gleaned, relating to local monuments of antiquity—the descriptions of boundaries of lands in the Anglo-Saxon charters. In one of these, of the middle of the tenth century (A.D. 955), a grant of land in Berkshire, in which the description of limits makes us acquainted, among other objects, with the names then given to two of the barrows which are so numerous in the district to which it relates—"Hilda's low" and "Hwittuc's low"—and with that ancient monument now so celebrated by the popular name of Wayland Smith, which, in the Anglo-Saxon document is termed Welandes Smiddan (*Weland's Smithy*); a proof of the long-continued connexion of the legend with this locality.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications; and the meeting adjourned.

Thursday, November 29th, 1849.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced; and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned:—

From Patrick Chalmers, Esq.	Additional Lithograph "from the Sculptured Monuments of Angus," folio.
From Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A.	The Religious Poems of William de Shoreham. 8vo. London, 1849. (Printed for the Percy Society.)



- From John Hogg, Esq. M.A. F.R.S.      Remarks on Mount Serbal, being the true Mount Sinai; or, the Wilderness of Sin. (From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.) 8vo. London, 1849.  
Also a Map of the Peninsula of Mount Sinai. 1848.
- From H. E. Smith, Esq. York      Remains of Roman Tessellated Pavements Discovered on the grounds of Andrew Lawson, Esq. at Aldborough, Yorkshire. (2 lithographs, fol.)
- From the St. Alban's Architectural Society      On some Roman Sepulchral Remains discovered in the Church Yard of St. Stephen, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, A.D. 1848. By Matthew H. Bloxam. 8vo. London, 1849.
- From the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society      The Annual Reports for 1847-48, and 1849-50.
- From the Editor      Notes and Queries, Part I. 4to. London, 1849.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. exhibited to the Society sketches by Mr. Frederiek Chancellor, of various remains which have been recently discovered on the site of a Roman villa, in progress of excavation, between Moulsham Street and Lady's Lane, Chelmsford. The operations are being carried on by Messrs. Chancellor and Archer, at the expense of a few amateurs residing at Chelmsford.

Mr. Roach Smith, in a letter to Lord Mahon, also communicated a note which he had received from William H. Rolfe, Esq. of Sandwich, on the progress of excavations now making under that gentleman's direction at *Richborough*, announcing the interesting fact of the discovery of the remains of a *walled Amphitheatre*, believed to be the first of that kind that has been brought to light in this country. In conclusion, Mr. Smith thanks his Lordship, and other Fellows of the Society, for the assistance they have afforded to the researches at *Richborough*.

A Letter from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, stating that in the perusal of Mr. Collier's "Annals of the Stage" his curiosity had been excited by a passage in vol. i. pp. 35, 36, in which Mr. Collier gives the copy of a warrant of the 1st Ric. III. to John Brown, appointing him Keeper of the King's Bears and Apes; Mr. Collier stating that if a keeper of those animals were known before the reign of Richard III. he is not aware of any earlier record of his existence as a licensed court officer. Mr. Brooke pointed out from the fifth volume of the Rolls of Parliament proofs, in three different instances, in the reign of Edward the Fourth, one of which is as early as 1461, of the fact of a keeper having been appointed by letters patent of that King to what might in modern times be called the royal ménagerie, in the Tower of London. Mr. Brooke accompanied his letter with extracts from the Rolls of Parliament of the several passages referred to.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was next read, in illustration of certain Tradesmen's Tokens issued during the period of the Commonwealth by the keepers of some of the first of the London coffee-houses, and described in Mr. Akerman's work on Tokens. One of the earliest of these appears to have been that which is still known as Garraway's coffee-house, in Exchange Alley. From a printed paper of the time of Charles the Second, circulated by the owner of this coffee-

house, preserved in the library of the British Museum, we learn, in regard to Tea, that "in England it hath been sold in the leaf for six pounds and sometimes for ten pounds the pound weight, and in respect of its former scarceness and dearness, it hath been only used as a regalia in high treatments and entertainments, and presents made thereof to princes and grandees, till (in) the year 1657, the said Thomas Garway did purchase a quantity thereof, and first publickly sold the said tea in leaf and drink, made according to the direction of the most knowing merchants and travellers into those eastern countries; and upon knowledge and experience of the said Garway's continued care and industry in obtaining the best tea, and making drink thereof, very many Noblemen, Physicians, Merchants, and Gentlemen of quality have ever since sent to him for the said leaf, and daily resort to his house in Exchange Alley to drink the drink thereof."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, December 6th, 1849.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced:—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq.	The Gentleman's Magazine for December, 1849. 8vo.
From Mons. de Caumont	Congrès Archéologique de France. Séances Générales tenues à Sens, Tours, Angoulême, Limoges, en 1847, 8vo. Paris, 1848.
From George Godwin, Jun. Esq.	The Builder for November, 1849.
From G. N. Wetton, Esq. Northampton	Wetton's Guide Book to Northampton. 8vo. Northampton, 1849.
From L'Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, &c. de Belgique	Mémoires de l'Académie, &c. 4to. Bruxelles, 1849.
	Bulletins, Tome XV. 2me Partie, 1848. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1848.
	Bulletins, Tome XVI. 1re Partie, 1849. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
	Mémoire sur la Fertilisation des Landes de la Campine, et des Dunes. Par M. Eenens. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
	Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1849. Quinzième Année. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.
From the American Philosophical Society	The Proceedings, No. 43. 8vo.

The recommendatory Testimonial of the Honourable William Leslie Melville, having been suspended the usual time, his election was balloted for, whereupon he was duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an elastic spiral object in bronze found at Rome, but the use of which had not been ascertained.

Sir Henry Ellis, in a Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esquire, Secretary, communicated transcripts of two Letters from Sir Thomas Elyot to Thomas Lord Cromwell, one to him when Secretary of State, offering to

give up all the books in his possession at his different houses, which, under a then recent Proclamation from the King, had been denounced as seditious; the other to Lord Cromwell as Lord Privy-seal, in further assurance of Sir Thomas Elyot's Protestant principles. The originals are preserved in the Cottonian MSS. Cleopatra E. iv. and vi.

Benjamin Williams, Esquire, communicated "Notes of Colonel Sydney (who) was Ambassador from the Commonwealth of England to the King of Sweden, Charles Gustavus, accompanied by the following Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, dated Hillingdon, Middlesex, November 2, 1849."

"MY DEAR SIR HENRY,  
"I send you herewith a MS. headed, 'Notes of Col. (Algeron) Sidney,' of which I beg the Society of Antiquaries' acceptance. The paper is much decayed, but it is still legible with the exception of a word or two here and there. I have transcribed a portion of the document. Some of the axioms agree verbatim, with various heads of Chapters in Sidney's large work on Civil Government."

"The bundle was found among the deeds of an old country family in Oxfordshire, and, as amongst them were some documents which had been submitted to Sir Orlando Bridgman and Mr. Jeffrey Palmer, I was led to suspect that this was the document, never, I believe, published, or a copy of it, for the possession of which Sidney was tried and executed. Burnet states that document to have been an answer to a book by Filmer, entitled 'Patriarchia,' by which Filmer asserted the divine right of Monarchy upon the eldest son's succeeding to the authority of the father. The present pamphlet entirely agrees with Burnet's description: Sidney asserts therein, 'that Princes had their power from the people, with restrictions and limitations, and that they were liable to the justice of the people if they abused their power to the prejudice of their subjects and against established laws.' This book was moreover unfinished and written some years ago, and in both those points the document answers to the description, for it contains an *argumentum ad hominem* addressed to Charles Gustavus of Sweden; to whom Sidney was ambassador in 1659."

"In a letter from Copenhagen, dated Sept. 13, 1659, Sidney states, that he had helped the Swede to a particular Treaty with Denmark to the exclusion of the Emperor, the King of Poland, and the Elector of Brandenburg."

"It is not my purpose to descant upon the opinions or conduct of Sidney; but I would remark that Dalrymple has adduced from Barillon sufficient proof that Burnet's suspicion was correct—that Sidney stooped to receive two sums of 500 guineas, probably an annual pension, from France."

"Believe me

"faithfully yours,

"B. WILLIAMS."

John Yonge Akerman, Esquire, Secretary, in a Letter to John Bruce, Esquire, Treasurer, communicated one from a number of Letters kindly entrusted to his examination and perusal by the Reverend Adam Baynes, the descendant of the individual to whom they are for the most part addressed. The Letter selected was written by John Baynes, an officer in the army of the Royalists, and is at once an illustration of the mode of treatment pursued towards prisoners in those days, and of the deplorable effects of Civil War. Captain Adam Baynes, to whom this Letter is addressed, was an officer in the Parliamentary Army, and subsequently a Commissioner for Revenue. During the Protectorate he sat in Parliament as the representative of the Borough of Leeds, which was at that time admitted to the elective franchise, a privilege of which it was deprived on the Restoration. The following is a part of the writer's description of the misery he underwent:—

"Sir, I was taken prisoner at Taunton, and brought up to the honorable Parliament as a prisoner at wars by Sir Thos. Wroth, the 2d date of June in the year 1645, and then committed to prison as being one of his late Majesty's officers, and

about nine weeks after I procured an exchange, which was accepted of. Yet, notwithstanding, contrary to the law of armes, I have been detained upon false actions of debt, and thrown into a dungeon, double ironed, upon the bare boards, for the space of twenty-three months in the infamous gaole of Newgate, without any offence more than attempting to get liberty. As for my allowance, 'twas obolus per diem, and sometimes a piece of raw liver, with which the gaolers fed their fox withall." :]

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, the 13th day of December, being that of the funeral of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, no meeting of the Society took place.

Thursday, December 20th, 1849.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents made to the Society since their last meeting, were read, as follows:

From John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A. An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture. Sm. 4to. Oxford and London, 1849.

From the Art Union of London. Their Almanack for 1850.

From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. The first Volume of their Proceedings. 8vo. Liverpool, 1849.

From John Whichcord, Esq. F.S.A. Coloured Lithograph of the Interior of the Saints, Maidstone, as Restored, to the date of its completion, A.D. 1400.

By the Council of the British Archaeological Association. Their Journal. Nos. 17, 18, 19.

Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Oriel College, Oxford, and of Donnington Priory in Berkshire, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited an original Privy Seal of King Philip and Queen Mary, dated 17th September, in the fourth and fifth years of their reigns, A. D. 1557. It was one of those which were issued by Queen Mary to defray the expenses of the war with France, which terminated in the loss of Calais. Strype (Memoirs, iii. 424), and Burnet (Hist. Ref. III. pt. i. p. 312), mention that money was raised upon privy seals, which demanded the loan of the sum of 100*l.* from each person, and Burnet states that there were about a thousand privy seals at 100*l.* a-piece. In the way in which Burnet states the fact, it may be inferred that there were no other privy seals issued than those which required the loan of 100*l.* and which of course must have been addressed to persons of considerable wealth. The Privy Seal now exhibited, for 20*l.* proves that the Queen's necessities compelled her to accept lower sums. It is also clear that when the privy seal was prepared, blanks were left for the name and the sum to be demanded, which were probably filled up by the receiver, or by some other person possessed of local knowledge of the circumstances of the individuals applied to.

Sir Woodbine Parish exhibited a bronze figure, which by the style of the cap appears to be that of a Doge. The workmanship of the figure is rude, and apparently of the 15th century.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, in a Letter to John Payne Collier, Esq. V. P. communicated a Transcript from the Cottonian Collection of the Paper written by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, purporting to be his defence against the popular clamour raised against him for his conduct toward Robert Earl of Essex upon the trial of that nobleman in 1601: Mr. Bruce's observations on this Transcript tend to throw considerable light upon some of the main incidents of Essex's rebellion, hitherto but insufficiently noticed.

Sir Henry Ellis, in a letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. communicated the Transcript of a letter contained in the Cottonian volume Nero D. III. from Robert Bar to King Henry VIII. dated from Hamburgh, 12th of July, probably in 1534 or 1535, explaining to the King the advantages which might accrue would he but enter into a close alliance with Christian III. of Denmark, who had then recently ascended the Danish throne. Bar was at that time the envoy from Henry VIII. to Denmark. "The Danish writers," observes Sir Henry, "furnish us with an anecdote, which makes it more than probable that Henry neither then nor afterwards entered into any very close alliance with Denmark. They state that, in 1543, an armament which Christian the Third destined against the Netherlands, but which was subsequently dispersed by a storm, gave considerable uneasiness to Henry VIII. Before it sailed he is represented to have sent an envoy to Christian, demanding whether that force was intended to assist the French King, with whom he was at war; but he could obtain no other answer than that Christian had no quarrel with England.

"Christian III. is acknowledged by all writers to have been one of the best of the Kings who reigned in Denmark. He was born in 1503. He ascended the throne in 1533, but was not crowned till 1537. Upon his coronation he declared himself for the Lutheran religion; he deposed the Catholic bishops throughout his kingdom; allowed the Scriptures to be printed in the Danish language, and filled the University of Copenhagen with Lutheran professors."

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications: the Vice President then announced from the Chair, that, on account of the Christmas holidays, the meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, January 8, 1850.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 20.

Thursday, January 3rd, 1850.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The list of Presents made to the Society since the last meeting was announced from the Book of Donations, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned to the several donors.

From John Matthew Gutch, Esq. F.S.A.	The Robin Hood Garlands and Ballads, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1850.
From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder for December, 1849. Fol.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1850.
From the Editor.	The Numismatic Chronicle for January, 1850.
From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.	Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, Part 5. Folio. London, 1850.

A Letter from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. to John Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, dated, State Paper Office, 2d January, 1850, identifying Robert Bar, the writer of the letter to King Henry VIII. communicated by Sir Henry Ellis to the last meeting, as Dr. Robert Barnes, one of the most zealous of the English Reformers, and one amongst the earliest of those who suffered martyrdom for the freedom of their religious opinions, after the separation of England from the Church of Rome. The obscurity with which Barnes formed his own signature, in a great measure justifies the want of knowledge of identity of Robert Bar with that of the martyr Robert Barnes. Of five of his letters which are extant in the State Paper Office two are signed R. B., one Robert B., another Robert Bar, and the last Rober Barn. Mr. Lemon gave fac-similes of four of these signatures (as engraved on the page overleaf).

Barnes, Mr. Lemon observed, occupied the extremely dangerous office of chaplain to King Henry the Eighth. His activity and uncompromising zeal for the promotion of the opinions of Luther soon gained for him the patronage of the Vice-gerent Cromwell, and pointed him out as the fittest agent to be employed in negotiating with the Protestant Princes of Germany, for the furtherance of the objects of the Reformation; and it was during the course of those negotiations, which took him to the court of Denmark, that the letter communicated by Sir Henry Ellis was written.

yo dayly orator R.B.

yo dayly orator Robert Bar.

yo dayly orator Robert .B.

yo dayly orator Rober Barn

But the ardent zeal which made Barnes a ready agent in the hands of Henry VIII. for working out the scheme of separation from the Church of Rome, rendered him equally obnoxious to that monarch, by the resistance he offered to the extreme power which Henry sought to assume under the authority of the statutes familiarly known by the name of "The Six Articles." Barnes openly attacked Bishop Gardiner in his sermons at Paul's Cross, and intimated that he was little less than Papist in his conduct if not in his doctrines. Barnes was too zealous a churchman and too little of the courtier to be at all a match for the wily Gardiner, who in his own person eminently combined the qualities of both. Barnes, after a formal examination by Gardiner himself, was sent to the Tower in February, 1540, and remained there several months, till, without further trial he was brought to the stake in Smithfield, with several others, on the 30th July, only two days after his patron Cromwell, then Earl of Essex, was beheaded.

Hall the chronicler, gives an interesting and quaint account of the condemnation and execution of Barnes, Garard, and Jerome, who were burnt together at one stake in Smithfield, and his testimony is of much authority, as it had the advantage of being contemporaneous with the event. The most singular feature in this miserable tragedy, remarks Mr. Lemon, was the ignorance which all present felt of the reason why these men were executed.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated, in a Letter to the President, some observations on the Seal-ring exhibited to the Society in the early part of its last session, by Mr. Green of Lichfield; tending to shew that this was the marriage ring of Mary Queen of Scots with Lord Darnley. In explaining the ground of his opinion, he detailed the several forms in which at different periods of Mary's reign she bore the Scottish arms; shewing that, although from 1542 to 1558 she bore the coat of Scotland alone, she did not again so bear them till 1565, upon the marriage with Darnley. The monogram engraved upon the gold beneath the seal within the hoop of the ring, was the next object of remark. In searching

the Scottish Correspondence with Mr. Lechmere and Mr. Lemon in the State Paper Office, in hope of finding an impression from the seal of the ring, he was disappointed, but immediately following the signature to the letter which Mary sent to Queen Elizabeth by her Master of Requests, in which she announced her intention to follow her own inclinations, dated 15th June, 1565, they found the identical monogram drawn with the pen in Mary's own hand: a tracing from which accompanied the communication. To Sir Henry Ellis the monogram appeared to combine the letters M and A as he conceived, expressive of the intended union between Queen Mary and him who was to be created Duke of Albany.

The circumstance that the monogram should have been communicated to Elizabeth, so early as June 15th, 1565, and that Randolph, the English envoy in Scotland, should have been ignorant of Darnley's intended elevation to the dukedom of Albany till the 20th July following, led Sir Henry Ellis to form the notion that the monogram was sent in the letter to Elizabeth, for her and Burghley to study; the creation of the title of Albany in Lord Darnley, ultimately opening their eyes to the enigma.

By the kindness of W. D. Huggard, Esq. F.S.A. Sir Henry Ellis exhibited, at the close of the communication, Mary's marriage-medal with Darnley.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. communicated a Letter received by him from Benjamin Gibson, Esq. of Rome, dated 12th Dec. containing an account of some discoveries of Antiquities recently made in that city, particularly of a bronze horse of the size of nature found in that part of the city called Trastevere, supposed to have formed one of the decorations of an arch, which is said formerly to have existed on the spot. The excavations which led to this discovery, had been made previous to the finding of a marble statue of semi-colossal size, in fragments, representing an athlete scraping his arm with a strigil. It is of early work, and its material the marble of Hymettus. The fragments having been joined together by Sig. Tinciani, the sculptor, the statue has been since placed in the Vatican. Mr. Gibson's letter further detailed the discovery on the Esquiline Hill of seven pieces of painting in colours, with figures, bearing also the names of the persons represented, and thus enabling the antiquaries of Rome to refer them to a particular period; namely, to the time of Augustus. The remains of a wall of reticulated work, similar to the walls of the same kind used by the Romans in the time of Pompey the Great, or the latter period of the Republic, laid open in the beginning of 1849, in a house in the Via Graziôsa, is also chronicled in Mr. Gibson's letter, supposed to be a portion of one of the ancient habitations of the Esquiline Hill. Some paintings were found here also, part of which represent the voyages of Ulysses, as described by Homer.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications; and the Meeting adjourned.



Thursday, January 10th, 1850.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed: and thanks for the following Presents were ordered to be returned, viz. :—

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|---------------------------------------|---|
| From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.       | Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, Part 5. Folio. London, 1850.  |
| From F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A.      | Lord Mayor's Pageants, Part 1. History of Lord Mayor's Pageants. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society.                      |
|                                       | Lord Mayor's Pageants, Part 2. Reprints of Lord Mayor's Pageants. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society, March, 1844.        |
|                                       | The Cytizen and Uplondysman: an Eclogüe by Alexander Barclay. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society, July, 1847.             |
|                                       | A Dialogue on Wit and Folly, by John Heywood. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. July, 1846.                             |
|                                       | The Civic Garland. A Collection of Songs from London Pageants. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. Nov. 1845.             |
|                                       | Satirical Songs and Poems on Costume, from the 13th to the 19th Century. Edited by F. W. Fairholt. 8vo. Printed for the Percy Society. March, 1849. |
| From S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A.          | The Art Union Journal, Vol. XI. Imp. 4to. London, 1849.   |
| From the Rev. John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. | The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. IX, January, 1850. 8vo. London.   |
| From the Editor                       | Notes and Queries, Part II. December. 4to. London, 1849.  |

The Secretary then proceeded to read a communication on the Kerrich collection of coins and medals, in

#### THE DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

DEAR LORD MAHON,

3, Chayne Walk, Chelsea,  
30th December, 1849.

"Having carefully inspected the extensive collection of Coins and Medals recently presented to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, of Cambridge, I hasten to inform your Lordship, as the result of that inspection, that I find the accumulated mass to consist of Roman large, middle, and small brass; Imperial and Consular denarii; a few Greek copper, and some mediæval and modern Medals. Such a present is at once valuable and truly appropriate, since its range comprehends a monetary system which, after the establishment of the Roman power in Britain, constituted the only circulating medium of the country for nearly four centuries, under causes which I noticed in the XXXIst volume of the *Archæologia*, pages 282 and 283. The Imperial numismatics ought therefore to be of greater interest to English antiquities than has usually been considered; and the extraordi-

nary number of coins found from time to time among our Romans remains ought to have awakened a livelier attention than they have hitherto met with. This portion of the present before us, is thus enumerated:

Large Brass	1298 coins.
Middle Brass	1120
Small Brass	1009
Imperial denarii	270
Consular denarii	65
Total Roman	3762 coins.

These coins, however, though thus numbered, are not yet placed in their drawers consecutively; nor are they arranged either chronologically, alphabetically, in sequences of virtues and exploits, or indeed in any classed order whatever. Instead of this, I find there are several sets, apparently culled and put together with the object of a future organised arrangement. This view will at once gather inference by the telling out of the contents of the several cabinets:

1. Imperial Denarii; and two or three medallions.
2. Large and small brass; with a few Greek copper.
3. Imperial large brass only.
4. Second and third brass; with some Byzantine and Greek copper.
5. Third brass; and a few Papal Medals.
6. First, second, and third brass.

Many of these are in excellent preservation, well patinated, untouched by tools or wire-brushes, and every way adapted for the cabinet: but, though there are some very fair specimens of the more usual types, I have, as yet, found very few of the rarer ones; and, indeed, there are numbers of such little value or import as to be only fit for the melting-pot. Moreover, the whole mass requires a diligent weeding, since some Padians and casts have become mixed with the authentic and indisputable components, so as to infringe on the general purity of their character on a casual glance. Thus the *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, of Julius Cæsar is a gross fabrication, while the *Altar of Lyons*, of Tiberius, as well as the *Honos et Virtus* of Vitellius, are palpable forgeries. Among the rarer order in this collection may be named the large brass *Mars Victor* of Vitellius, and specimens of Pertinax, Macrinus, Diadumenian, the two African Gordians, and Almilian, but the *Annia Faustina* is extremely suspicious. There are also some interesting historical reverses of Nerva; and many of the travels of Hadrian; I have not yet however discovered any early type of Britannia; while the *Judea capta* of Vespasian and of Titus—both more interesting than rare—are in poor conservation. Of the ladies of Trajan's court, I could find only a Plotina, and that a false one, apparently the work of Carteton. The collection is also deficient of that truly important and elegant series, the Secular Games of Domitian; as well as the less interesting ones struck on the following epoch by Severus; but the scarce animals collected by the younger Gordian to exhibit in the celebration of those periodical games in honour of the completion of the 1000th anniversary of Rome appear on some well-conditioned coins in the collection, minted by Philip Senior, Otacilia Severa, and their son. And there are also in this department of the cabinet, of Philip's reign, the *Milliarium Secutum*, and *Secutum Novum*; which, corroborated by the Consular Fasti, and a computation of a total eclipse of the sun—decide the correctness of the vulgar calculation of the age of Rome, against the deductions of Sir Isaac Newton's chronology.

These remarks are mainly based on a running examination of the large and middle brass, and a most hasty view of the others: but I have no doubt that a closer scrutiny will bring many devices and dates, especially of liberalities and years of tribunitian power, to light, which are not common. Numbers of the third brass are in the very first state of preservation, and among them we may expect to find some of the ancient mintage of London: I should here observe that there are also a few of the earlier small brass, some of which may prove to be of rare occurrence. The denarii moreover are sharp and in good condition; and among them that rare and singular reverse, the *Expectate veni* of Carausius, though of coarse fabric, is excellently preserved. Such being the actual state of the Kerrich Collection, according to my deliberate judgment, it becomes my duty, as Director of the Society, to submit

an opinion as to its future keeping; and the properly rendering it conducive to the ends of history, chronology, and ancient customs; and I have no hesitation in saying, that under its present state neither of these desirable purposes can be answered. Nor do I less confidently assert, that out of the Roman brass and silver of this extensive accumulation there might be made, by a judicious and critical selection, a choice cabinet, at once worthy of the great liberality of the donor, useful to the scholar, and creditable to the Society of Antiquaries. Under such a form the most select of the coins already in our possession, as well as the choicest of future presents, might be enrolled to continue the series: keeping such additions carefully distinguished from the components of the Kerrich Collection, though thus incorporated with them. The remainder, or all those coins not included in such a cabinet, might be laid aside for the present, or kept as a secondary series.

"As few plans can be ready for adoption unless the means of accomplishment are also indicated, I beg further to state that, should such a proposition meet the views of your Lordship and the Council, the arrangement can be made, and a Catalogue commenced forthwith. And, in order that the whole state and bearing of the question as to carrying out such an object should be placed before you, I have already entered into communication with Mr. John Yonge Akerman, our Secretary, and Mr. Charles Roach Smith—two zealous numismatists—on the subject, and I am happy in adding, that these gentlemen have both tendered their willing compliance in aid.

"My opinion being thus before the Council, I have only to await their decision: but I should state in conclusion, that in arranging so lengthy an undertaking, every consideration as to time and convenience would be carefully considered. To meet all exigencies, I should therefore propose attempting the large and middle brass myself; Mr. Akerman to arrange the denarii and miscellaneous specimens; and Mr. C. R. Smith the series of small brass.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,  
Your Lordship's faithful servant,  
"W. H. SMYTH.

"Lord Viscount Mahon, President"

The recommendatory Testimonials of Messieurs Felicien de Saulcy, and Jean Paul de la Saussaye, Members of the Institute of France, as Honorary Members; and of Mr. Joseph Mayer of Liverpool, as a Fellow of the Society; having been suspended in the Meeting Room the limited time, were read, and their Elections severally balloted for; whereupon they were declared duly elected Members of the Society.

A Letter from George Milner, Esq. F.S.A., of Hull, to Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. was read, containing a descriptive account of a Saxon Font in Kirkburn Church, near Driffeld in Yorkshire: accompanied by a sketch. Mr. Milner submitted in his letter the interpretation which he thought might be put upon the sculptured figures by which this font of circular form is surrounded.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A., to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, entitled "An Attempt to identify the 'Kingston' of the Saxon Chronicle and the 'Weorhig' of the Witenagemot of 981." Kingston, where several of our Saxon kings were crowned in the tenth century, has hitherto been considered by our antiquaries as the town of Kingston-upon-Thames. Mr. Williams refers it to the village in Berkshire now called Kingston Bagpuze. The Weorhig at which the witenagemot was held in 981 he supposes to have been Longworth in Berkshire, situated between Kingston Bagpuze and Shifford. Whilst another witan, he says, was held by Eadred at Hannay, a parish adjoining to Kingston Bagpuze. The conclusions in Mr. Williams's "Attempt" appear to have been

chiefly drawn from an examination of charters of lands anciently granted to the Abbey of Abingdon.

The author says—"Nearly every acre of land in the immediate neighbourhood was distributed to the favourites of the Court, or to some neighbouring monastery. Shifford itself was given by King Eadgar, before the year 970, to the Duke or Ealdorman Byrthnoth, or Brythnoth, whom the king designates as his friend and counsellor (*Cod. Dipl. No. 714*), and whose cross attests the execution of the royal grants in the neighbourhood from the years 956 to 987. His name denotes him to have been of Danish extraction.\* Ten "mansæ" were given by Eadwig, in 957, to his faithful Duke Ælfheah, elsewhere described as the king's "disc-theyne," and seneschal of the royal household; and his land shot upon a manor belonging to Ælfsige, Bishop of Winchester. Seven mansæ at Kingston were given by Eadgar, in 970, to his faithful deacon, Brihteah; and, in the year 956, thirteen mansæ in the same township were given to the faithful Ælfstan, Bishop of London. The vill of Longworth was given with other lands at Earmunde's Lea (now Appleton) by Eadgar, in 959, to St. Mary's, Abingdon. These lands extended from the Kingston "land-mark" to the stone bridge over the Isis (at Newbridge); and also abutted on a residence (*cotan*) of the before-mentioned Ælfsige."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 17th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:

From Viscount Mahon, President      On the Construction of a Collar Roof, with Arched Trusses of Bent Timber, at East Horsley Park. 8vo. London, 1849.

From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A.      The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil, No. 1. 8vo. London, 1850.

Two letters from John Owen, Esq. of Manchester, to Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. dated 6th of August, 1849, and 16th of January 1850, were read, relating to a collection of old deeds presented by him to the Society through Lord Albert Denison. They relate chiefly to property in the parish of Mottram, Cheshire. The thanks of the Society

\* He was the son of Odda, and was slain at Maldon about 991. See "The Dooms of the City of London," by Æthelstan, in Kemble's "Saxons in England," and the "Saxon Chronicle." By the way, the latter speaks of Kingston only; but Chron. Joh. Bromton (see *Freysden's Scriptores*, vol. 862) speaks of *Kyngston juxta Londoniam*. This is not Kingston Bagpuze.

were ordered to be returned to Mr. Owen, and also to Lord Albert Denison; and the following is an enumeration of the present:—

1. A grant by Thomas de Burgh, of lands in Mottram, to Adam Fitz-Reginald.
2. A grant by William de Godley, son of Adam de Godley, of lands to his brother Robert.
3. A grant by Thomas de Godley to Thomas Faber (Smith), of lands in Godley, which his brother Adam Faber held previously.
4. A grant by Alexander de Matteley and Richard, his eldest son, to Robert de Godley and his heirs, of all their right in the lands of Robert, son of Hugh de Godley.
5. A grant by William son of Henry de Godley, to his brother Robert and his heirs, of a place called the Breadherthe in Godley. Dated on the Nativity of St. John Baptist, 9 Ed. II.
6. A grant by Adam Faber, of Simunddele, to his brother Thomas of the land he held of Thomas de Godley and William de Godley.
7. A grant by Ralph son of Matthew de Godley, to Thomas Faber, of Godley, and his heirs, of all his right in the land in Godley, formerly belonging to his father and brother.
8. A grant by Thomas Faber, of Godley, to Ralph son of Matthew de Godley, of half an acre of land in Godley.
9. A grant by Ralph de Vernon, jun. to Edmund de Mottram for life, of lands and tenements in Mottram. Dated on the feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist, 1613.
10. Thomas, son of Roger de Mottram, relinquishes to Edmund de Mottram all his rights and claims in the lands in Mottram.
11. Milisend and Mabl, daughters of Roger de Mottram, similarly relinquish their rights in the lands in Mottram, to Edmund de Mottram and his heirs.
12. A lease from William Fitz-Henry and Agnes, his mother, to Henry, son of Robert de Godley. Dated in 1294.
13. A bill of sale by Henry de Godley of his goods and chattels to William de Baggelegh. Dated the Sunday next before the feast of All Saints, 12 Ed. II.
14. Release by Robert son of Henry de Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley, and his heirs, of his rents and services in Godley.
15. Grant by Thomas Faber, of Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley and his heirs, of land which he held of Henry Fitz-Thomas, in Godley.
16. Grant by Thomas Faber, of Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley, and his heirs, of land which Walter de Godley formerly held by grant from Robert Laysing, his brother.
17. Release by Margery, daughter of Thomas Faber, to Henry son of Robert de Godley and his heirs, of her right and claim in a curtilage and house in Godley.
18. Grant by Henry son of Thomas de Godley, to Henry son of Robert de Godley and his heirs, of lands in Godley which had been held of him by the Fabers.
19. Grant by Henry son of Robert de Godley, to his brother William, of a place in Godley.
20. Release by Helena, the widow of Richard de Godley, to William de Bagilegh, of her right and claims in lands in Godley. Dated the Tuesday after the feast of St. John the Baptist, 18 Ed. II.
21. Grant by William, son and heir of Richard Mattelegh, to Sir Philip Chetewynd, knight, and his heirs, of rents in Mattelegh and Godley. Dated the Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, 14 Ed. III.
22. Grant by William son of Roger de Halton, to William de Chaddeskyrke, of lands in Ashton-under-Lyne. Dated the Friday next after the feast of St. Lucy, 1347.
23. A marriage settlement by Howell, son of Madox Coch of Felton, of lands in Chirk in North Wales. Dated Aug. 13, in the 15 Ric. II.
24. Draught of a Grant by John Pull to Richard Gatley, rector of the Church of Alderley, Nicholas Soxwayste, and Philip Okeas, of lands in Newton, Godley, and the neighbourhood.
25. Indenture between John Mascy, of Kelsale, and William de Legh, of Echelles, relating to lands in Godley, Newton, &c. Dated April 1, in the 17 Hen. VI.

26. The other part of the same indenture, with the same date.
27. Power of Attorney from John Mascy to Robert Vaudray, to deliver possession of lands mentioned in the foregoing indentures to William de Legh. Dated the Thursday after the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin, 17 Hen. VI.
28. Indenture between William de Legh, of Echelles, and John de Pull, on the one part, and John de Legh, son of the said William, on the other; relating to lands in Newton, Godley, &c. Dated 13 July, 30 Hen. VI.
29. Grant by John Mascy, of Kelsall, to Reginald Legh, son of Robert Legh, of Adlington, of rents in Godley, &c. Dated July 10, 14 Ed. IV.
30. Four Notes in English of the payment of the rent of land in Godley, in the 18 Ed. IV.
31. A Deed in English relating to the lands in Newton, Godley, &c. which had been made over to Sir John Ashton, kn't. Dated Dec. 4, 21 Ed. IV.
32. A release from Thomas Ashton, son of Sir John Ashton, to his brother Sir Thomas Ashton, having received payment for lands in Newton, Godley, &c. Dated the Sunday next after the feast of Easter, 6 Hen. VII.
33. Memorandum of a fragment of rent for land in Godley. Dated July 21, 13 Hen. VII.
34. A bond from John Royle to Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands in Newton. Dated 12 Jan. 17 Hen. VII.
35. Bond between Reginald Legh, of Blakebroke, and two others, and Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands in Godley, Newton, &c. Dated 7 October, 19 Hen. VII.
36. Bond between Reginald Leghe, of Blakebroke, and two others, and Sir Thomas Ashton. Dated 23 Sept. 20 Hen. VII.
37. Bond between Robert Legh and two others, and Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to the same lands. Dated on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 22 Hen. VII.
38. A receipt from Robert Legh, son and heir of Reginald Legh, of Blakebroke, in Derbyshire, to Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands and tenements in Godley, Newton, &c. Dated on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 22 Hen. VII.
39. Another acknowledgment of rent received by Robert Legh, son of Reginald Legh, from Sir Thomas Ashton for the same lands. Dated 14 June, 22 Hen. VII.
40. Bond between John Royle and Roger Royle, sons and heirs of John Royle, and Sir Thomas Ashton, relating to lands in Newton, in Cheshire. Dated 23 Feb. 23 Hen. VII.
41. An acknowledgment by Robert Legh of rent received from Sir Thomas Ashton from lands in Godley, &c. Dated on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 24 Hen. VII.
42. A bond between Roger Rile, of Shaston, and two others, and Edmund Ashton, of Chaderton, relating to the same lands in Newton, Godley, &c. Dated 5 June, 8 Hen. VIII.
43. An indenture of award between Edmund Ashton, of Chaderton, and Roger Rile, minstrel, relating to the same lands. Dated 1 July, 8 Hen. VIII.
44. Release by Roger Royle, who is styled in Latin "*Mimus*," (*Minstrel*) to Edmund Ashton, of Chaderton, of his rights and interests in the same estates. Dated 7 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII.
45. Indenture between Roger Royle and Edmund Ashton, by which the same lands are granted to the latter. Dated 7 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII.
46. Receipt by Roger Royle of arrears of rents from Edmund Ashton. Dated 8 Aug. 8 Hen. VIII.
47. Indenture between Thomas Lloyd, of Llŵgan, in Denbighshire, and Hugh Meredith, of Oswestry, relating to lands in Kynlleth Owen, in Denbighshire. Dated 16 Sept. 29 Eliz.
48. Indenture of lease between William Paget, son of Thomas Lord Paget, of Beaudesert, and Thomas Morris, of Rugeley, relating to lands at Rugeley, in Staffordshire. Dated 6 Sept. 42 Eliz.
49. Bond between Edward Williams, of Porkington, Salop, Thomas Kynaston, and others, and Roger Hamner, of Dudliston, in the same county. Dated 26 March, 10 James I.
50. Bond between Edward Meredith, of Porkington, and Hugh ap Thomas ap Meredith, of Oswestry, on one part, and Richard Lloyd, of Whittington, Salop, on the other. Dated 20 Jan. 6 Charles I. 1630.

51. Grant by Thomas Pugh and Elizabeth Pugh, of Forkington, to Thomas ap Hugh, of the same place, of lands in Forkington. Dated 12 March, 21 Charles I. (1645.)

The recommendatory Testimonials of Frederic Salmon, Esq. and of Bezer Blundell, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A letter from John Evans, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, was read, dated Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Jan. 14th, relative to the discovery of an ancient sepulchral Urn in the month of October last, at Market Bosworth in Leicestershire; "a spot," says Mr. Evans, "more celebrated for the conclusion of the War of the Roses, than for exhibiting traces either of the Celtic or Roman occupation of the country." The Urn, when found, was full of calcined bones; nearly over it, but a foot nearer to the surface, a small brass coin of Constantius II. was discovered, the reverse bearing the common type of the prostrate horseman, with the legend FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. A neat drawing of the Urn accompanied Mr. Evans's Letter; from which it is seen to be similar to that in Mr. Akerman's *Archæological Index*, plate iii. fig. 25.

The Secretary then read "An Account of the Officers of a Manor in Oxfordshire; with remarks upon the Hide of Land," by Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to the Director. The Manor, the customs and tenants of which are more particularly commented upon and illustrated in this communication, is that of Cote and Aston, or Aston Boges, in the parish of Bampton, in Oxfordshire; the descent of the possession of which is traced by Mr. Williams from the time when it was granted by Henry the Third to Hubert de Pogeys.

"The Manor," Mr. Williams observes, "has consisted for the last two centuries of at least 64 yardlands, or 16 hides of land, each hide containing four yards. Each yardland consisted in 1577, when a terrier was taken which is still extant, and each now consists, of on an average 27 acres of arable land, and rights of common."

The result of a survey made in 1657 defines the proportion of the mowing ground and common meadows to the yard. They amount to 12 acres and a half, thus making the yardland as nearly as possible 40 acres.

Mr. Williams subsequently goes into the particulars of the mode in which the Lord of the Manor of Cote Aston held his Court Baron annually by his steward; detailing its customs as bearing reference to previous times, and finishing with a comment upon the persons employed upon a Lord's estate, as described in the document entitled "*Rectitudines singularum personarum*," namely, the Theyne, the Ganeat (or villanus), the Cotsetla, the Gebuhis (the bee-keeper), the Gafol-swein, the (swine-herd), the Eane (or servus), the Hand-maid, the Ploughman, the Sower, the Ox-herd, the Cow-herd, the Sheep-herd, the Goat-herd, the Cheese-maker, the Harvest-man, the Bydal, the Wood-ward, and the Flax-ward.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 24th, 1850.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them:—

From La Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville.	Their Mémoires, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848. 8vo. Abbeville, 1849.
From the Royal Agricultural Society of England	Their Journal, Vol. X. Part . No. xxix. 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.
From the Royal Geographical Society of London	Their Journal, Vol. XIX. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1849.

The Hon. William Leslie Melville and Thomas Horden Whitaker, Esq. lately elected, now attending; having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Patrick Chalmers, Esq. of Auld Bar, near Brechin, having been suspended the usual time in the Society's Meeting Room, he was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being near at hand, the President announced that he had nominated Earl Jermyn, M.P., Beriah Botfield, Esq., John Disney, Esq., and William John Thoms, Esq., as Auditors for auditing the accounts of the last year.

John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of a specimen of Painted Glass, attributed to the eleventh century; and believed to be the oldest painted glass at present in existence. It was discovered by accident by the late Mons. Henri Gèrente in the Cathedral of Le Mans.

A Letter from John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, accompanying the exhibition of a beautifully decorated bronze knocker of the 16th century; it was taken from the door of one of the palaces at Rome; and is believed to be of the school, if not the actual work, of the celebrated John of Bologna.

John Evans, Esq. exhibited an impression from a gold British coin, found three years ago, at Farthinghoe, near Brackley, in Northamptonshire, about twenty-four miles west of Whaddon Chase: the type nearly resembling that engraved in Ruding, pl. ii. fig. 88.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis to Capt. W. H. Smyth was read, communicating to the Society two documents of the time of Queen Elizabeth, of singular interest: both preserved in the library lately bequeathed to the British Museum by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville. One, a Letter from the Lords of Council to the Lord Admiral of England, dated 25th July, 1588, announcing that the Queen had given order that in the county of Kent a good number of her best and choicest shot of the Trained Bands should be forthwith sent to the sea-side; that upon notice given from him they might be brought to double man the two particular ships which were under his own personal command and that of Lord Henry Seymour. The other, a still more curious document, was a Minute of



the council held by our great naval commanders at the moment they had completed the defeat of the Armada, dated 1st August, 1588, declaring how far in prudence they could chase the dispersed enemy, consistently with the supplies they possessed for their support and with the necessity for protecting the coasts of their country.

The first of these documents, at its close, bore the signatures of Lord Burghley and of the other members of the council present at its date: the second document, in a sort of cluster, was signed by eight of the chief commanders by whom the Armada was so signally defeated: namely, C. Howard, George Cumberland, T. Howard, Edmonde Sheffielde, Francis Drake, Edward Hoby, John Hawkins, Francis Fenner.

Another communication from Sir Henry Ellis was read, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, containing a Certificate of the Names of the Gentlemen of Northumberland to whom King Henry the Eighth had granted Annuities, as relying upon them to defend the marches of the north toward Scotland; describing the amount and extent of their property as well as their personal ability, by themselves and their tenantry, to serve the king. The date about 1522 or 1523 (*Cott. MS. Caligula, B. vi. fol. 503*).

Sir Wylliam Eura, the kyngs depute warden off theest marches off England for against Scotland, ys capetaign of Northumberland, and hath a 100 marks by yere of hys fathers landes; he ys a trewe gentyllman, a furtherer to justice, and maye serve the kyng with 200 men in the cuntrey of Northumberland.

Sir John Wetherington, the kynges depute warden of the mydle marches, may dyspend 200*l.* land by yere, and maye sarve the kinge with 100 horsemen; he kepyth a good howse, and ys a trew man and off good wyll, but lakyth experyence; and wyll lyeghtly be councelled.

The Lorde Ogle maye dyspend 100*l.* lande by yere in possessyon, and 100*l.* in reversion. Sir Wylliam Ogle maye dyspend for terme of lyeff 40 marks. John Ogle, off Kyrkelow, maye dyspend 5*l.* by year. George Ogle, off Ogle Castell, a yonger brother, and hath no lands. John Ogle, off Ogle Castell, may dyspend 20 marks by yere: whych men be well myendyd to justice, and maye serve the kyng whyth themselfe and frends, the number of 6 or 7 score hoersmen.

Sir Cuthbert Ratlyff, knyeght, maye dyspend 200*l.* by yere, and maye [be] able to serve the kyng with 100 horsemen; he ys a wyse man, well leardy, and well myendyd to justice, very meet for counsell, but no inventor to the feeld.

Sir John Delavall, knyeght, maye dyspend 100*l.* landes by yere, and maye serve the kyng with 50 horsemen, and ys well myendyd to justice.

Sir Roger Graye, knyeght, maye dyspend 100 markes by yere, and maye serve the kyng of hys owen servaunts and tennants with 40 men, and is meanly soet to justice, and kepyth a small poert in hys howse, and hath left hys pryncipall howse voyed, whych stondyth verey necessarye for the strength of the countre, but hath promesyd to inabyett the saem.

Sir Robert Ellarcar, knyeght, maye dyspend 100 marks yerely in the ryeght of hys wyeff, of Mr. Grayes lands, and is chamberlayne off the kyngs towen of Barwyck, and lyeth in the cuntrey, and maye serve the kyng with 40 hoersmen; he ys a trewe man, a good borderer, and well myendyd to justice.

Lyonell Graye ys porter off Barwycke, a onest man, and maye serve the kyng with suche as ar of hys retynew in Barwicke, and fewe other except the Grayes whoes names follow and ys before wrytten.

Thomas Graye maye dyspend 20 marks by yere in the ryight of hys wyeff, and maye serve the kyng by thoes lands and the offyce he hath under the lorde Daercey, off the kyngs tennants, off the lordeshyps of Baumbrough and Dunstonebrugh, with 40 horssmen.

Thomas Foster, a younge man, may dyspend 20*l.* lands by year, and serve the kyng with 12 horsemen, yet keepe no howes.

Robert Collyngwood maye dyspend 40*l*. lande by yere, and serve the kyng by thoes landes, and the rewel he hath off the kyngs tennants of the barony off Warke, my lorde Rutlande tennants of Northumberland, and Hessilrygs lands, with seven score horsmen, and ys a wyes boerderar; a trew man, well myendyt to justice.

John Hersley dwellyth in a place of hys fathers, and hath the hoell rewel of all hys lands, the yearly valewe whearof ys fifty marks; and himselfe maye dyspend 10*l*. land by year, wherby maye serve the kyng with 30 horsmen, and ys a trew man, a wyes borderor, well myendyt to justice.

John Car off Warke maye dyspend 20*l*. lande, and ys constable of the same, wherby he maye serve the kyng with 12 horsmen; he ys a good howeskeper, a sharpe borderar, well myendyt to justice.

Thomas Car maye dyspende 8*l*. lande by yere, and serve the kyng wyth 4 horsmen.

Wyllam Strodder maye dyspend 20*l*. land by yere, and serve the kyng 12 horsmen; a good borderar, and a trew man.

John Selbe of Branchston maye dyspend no lands, and serve the kyng wyth hymselfe and hys servant, and dwellyth in a fermeolde of hys fathers, and ys famylyer wyth Scotts.

Thomas Howeborne maye dyspend 20 marks lande, and serve the kyng with 6 horsmen; a trew innocent borderar.

Thomas Hebborne maye dyspend 20*l*. lande, and serve the kyng with 8 horsmen; a trew borderar.

Rychard Foulbery maye dyspend 20 marks lande by yere, and serve the kyng with 6 horsmen; a trew borderar.

Edward Muschaunce maye dyspend of hys fathers lands fyve marks by yere; hys father beyng alyve, and serve the kyng with hymself and servant, and ys a trew man.

Rauffe Ilderton maye dyspend 20*l*. lande, and serve the kyng with 20 horsmen, and kepyth no howes, but letts yt decaye, and sellyth hys land; he is a ryotus man, yeven to sensuall pleasur.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

At the close of the Meeting the President exhibited to the Society a very large Collection of engraved Cylinders, Seals, and other small antiquities from Babylonia and the neighbouring regions, where they had been gathered, kindly intrusted to his Lordship's care, by Major Rawlinson, H.E.I.C. Service. Amongst these antiquities was a silver tetradrachm of Demetrius Soter and Laodice, supposed to have been struck upon a coin of Eucratides king of Bactria.

Thursday, January 31st, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book:—

From John Edward Lee, Esq.	Description of a Roman Building and other Remains lately discovered at Caerleon. Royal 8vo. London, 1850.
From La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest.	Mémoires, Année 1848. 8vo. Poitiers, 1849. Bulletins. 8vo. 1849. Notice sur les Billets de Confiance émis en Poitou pendant les Années 1791-92. Par M. Lecointre Dupont. 8vo. Poitiers.
From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder, January, 1850. fol. London, 1850.

From Charles T. Beke, Esq. F.S.A.

On the Geographical Distribution of the Languages of Abyssinia and the neighbouring Countries. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1849.

From The British Archaeological Association.

The Journal, No. XX. January, 1850.

From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A.

Original Papers published under the direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. Vol. III. part 1. January, 1850. 8vo. Norwich, 1850.

From John B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Gentleman's Magazine for February, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.

From W. F. Laxton, Esq. C.E.

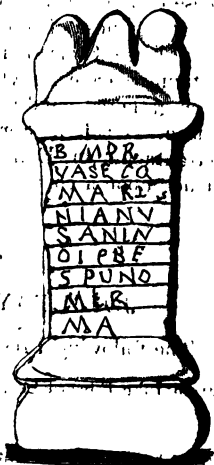
The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, Parts 148-9. 4to. London, January and February, 1850.

Joseph Mayer, Esq. and Bezer Blundell, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Thomas Avison, Esq. of Fullwood Park, near Liverpool, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Mr. Peisley, of Abingdon, exhibited impressions from two small seals, one bearing the representation of a head surrounded by Gothic tracery, with the legend S. DAVIT. BOSSCHER: the other a small figure of the devil, wearing a monk's cowl, and the legend \* IE SVY DEGISE.

Don Joseph de Barboza-Canaes, of Lisbon, presented to the Society the drawing of a monument (*cippus*) found in the Ager Sauriensis near Coimbra, on the borders of the river Anceus, in the year 1825. The original, formed of calcareous oolite, bears an inscription which Don Joseph observes is similar to that of the law promulgated in the year 186 B.C. against Bacchanals. Quintus Marinius mentioned in it he supposes to have been that Marinius who founded the colony of Herminiorum at this spot, and that he was one of the ten legates of whom Appian speaks, who were sent into Spain after the war between Scipio and Brutus. The inscription on the cippus runs—*Benemerentis Populi Romani victoris agrum sibi et (suis) confero Quintus Marinius Aniensis missus. Omnibus in possessionem beneficium stipendi pono Mercurio magno adjutore.*



Sir Henry Ellis communicated an extract from one of the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum, containing certain Orders which Lord Burghley, in the Queen's name, gave to the Lord Mayor of London, on the day of his presentation at Westminster in 1580, for the redress of grievances and disorders. The first of these orders, four in number,

was for preventing the increase of buildings and the multiplication of families in the metropolis ; the second on the matter of plague and infection ; the third for the conservation of the Thames : and the fourth, against certain lewd persons, fugitives from beyond the seas, and especially from Rome, who were spreaders and practisers of sedition.

The Secretary then read a Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq, to Sir Henry Ellis, detailing a short notice of certain researches among the tumuli of the South Downs beyond Lewes, extending from Fittle Beacon nearly to the village of Litlington, resumed by him in the month of September last.

These remains were partially explored many years ago, both by the Rev. James Douglas, whose researches are so ably and so minutely recorded in the "*Nenia Britannica*," and by Dr. Mantell, who has still in his possession some of the relics discovered by himself.

The tumuli of the South Downs, Mr. Akerman observes, so far as his own researches have gone, and from all he can collect from others, appear to be of two kinds only, and these, as usual, totally distinct from each other, namely, Celtic and Anglo-Saxon. Both are easily distinguished. On the highest spots, and often out of sight from the valleys below, the tumuli of a primæval age are scattered here and there, sometimes singly, sometimes in groups of three or four, and often in greater numbers. The Saxon tumuli are, on the contrary, for the most part distributed on the brow of a hill. They lie in groups, and may generally be found opposite to some hamlet or homestead in the valley below, the name of the place denoting its Saxon derivation.

Mr. Akerman's researches on this occasion commenced with the opening of a large tumulus of the Celtic period, the diameter being more than twenty-five feet, and its height ten feet. The result, however, was disappointment. The mound appeared to have protected more than one interment, for they disturbed three or four spots on which were a separate heap of stones, but all traces of human remains had vanished ; not the least fragment of an urn or the smallest portion of human bone was discovered,—a few morsels of charcoal were the sole evidence of the rite of cremation. Failing in an attempt upon another of these tumuli, the party proceeded to investigate some barrows of the Saxon period.

Three barrows were opened, and in each was found a perfect skeleton ; the first of a boy apparently about fourteen years of age ; the second of a young person who appeared to have attained the age of manhood ; and the third of a man of advanced age. The condition of the teeth, which were exceedingly perfect, though in the last skeleton much worn, warranted these deductions ; with the last two were discovered the usual carved knife, but no other relic.

On a former occasion, some years since, Mr. Akerman observes that the exploration by himself and others in this locality of tumuli of the same character, led to similar results, and plainly indicated that these graves were made by people in quiet possession of the country, and of very primitive habits, in fact by the rural population of the district. They contrast well with the discoveries on the levelling of Malling Hill and others in the neighbourhood of the town of Lewes, where umbones of shields, long broad-swords, and many articles of female personal ornament,

were found, all evidencing the establishment of a town of importance and the usages of a less primitive people.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

It was again announced from the Chair that, the usual period for auditing the accounts of the Society being near at hand, the President had nominated Earl Jermyn, M.P.; Beriah Botfield, Esq. John Disney, Esq. and Wm. John Thoms, Esq. Auditors for auditing the accounts of the last year.

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PROCEEDINGS  
or  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 21.

Thursday, February 7th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following Presents were announced :

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| From James Pilbrow, Esq. F.S.A.                                 | An Improved Method of Supply and Distribution of Water to the Inhabitants of Towns, &c. 8vo. London, 1849.  |
| From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A.                             | Supplement to the History of Bampton. 8vo.  |
| From the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.                                | Contention for the Faith. A Sermon preached in the Church of the United Parishes of St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle, on Sunday, 28th Oct. 1849. 8vo. London. |
| From the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. | The Journal, No. 24, December 1849. 8vo. London, 1849.  |
| From John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A.                             | Coloured Engraving from a Window in the Cathedral of Le Mans, date 11th century, drawn by Henry Gêrente.  |

Thomas Avison, Esq. and Frederick Salmon, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society : and the recommendatory Testimonial of the Rev. John Louis Petit, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. M.P. exhibited several specimens of ancient work in iron : consisting of, 1. A Dagger, purchased at Nuremberg in 1839, the scabbard and hilt of which are elaborately wrought with very fine chasing ; and on the guard of the hilt a portrait, and the inscription " Rudolphus, 1615." 2. A small Box of chased iron openwork, of German manufacture, but of a period probably later than the dagger. 3. A small iron Box, chased, and beautifully damasked with silver. On the top a coat of arms, surmounted by a coronet. Mr. Morgan thought this a specimen of Milanese work of the latter end of the 16th century. The last article consisted of the two portions of the Guard of a Sword, damasked in silver and gold.

John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P., communicated some observations "On Richard Hakluyt and American Discoveries," in a Letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Mahon, President. In addition to certain new points and particulars of Hakluyt's life, Mr. Collier entered into a minute account of one of that author's earliest productions, of which two copies only are now known to exist, intitled "Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America and the Islands adjacent to the same; imprinted at London, 1582." One of two Maps which originally accompanied this work, bearing the same date, but extracted from it, Mr. Collier laid before the Society. In addition to certain particulars relating to Hakluyt, to Sir Francis Drake, to Sir Stephen Borough, and to Michael Lok; Mr. Collier introduced copies of two original Letters from Hakluyt to Sir Francis Walsingham; one principally relating to the setting up of Lectures in Oxford and London upon the Art of Navigation; the other, dated 7th January, 1584-5, upon the fitness of encouraging Discoveries and Settlements, by reason of the profitable nature of the commodities to be obtained from North America; showing also Hakluyt's willingness to take a personal share in the hazard and distinction of these enterprises.

The Secretary then read a Letter addressed to him by William Durrant Cooper, Esq. containing a statement of particulars relating to the opening of several Barrows in the autumn of 1834, by the late Mr. Stewart Warren Lee, Dr. Mantell, Mr. Cooper, and several other gentlemen, situated at the western entrance of the town of Lewes, immediately above St. Anne's Church, upon the spot now occupied by the reservoir of the water-works. Some cists were found at the depth of fourteen feet; they were situated in a cluster at right angles, and six or seven were opened, which were found to contain the usual deposit of stones and broken pieces of pottery, with the bones of various animals. A vast number of shells of the snail, called *Helix pomatia*, were found; a discovery which induces Mr. Cooper to infer, contrary to popular belief, that this species of snail was indigenous, and used as an article of food in remote times.

To this letter, some remarks on the animal skeletons were made by Mr. Akerman, the Secretary; and thanks were severally ordered to be returned for the communications.

Thursday, February 14th, 1850.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:

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| From the Syro-Egyptian Society:           | Original Papers read before the Society. Vol. I. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1850.  |
| From the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A. F.S.A. | The History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation called the Abbey of St. Alban, in the County of Hertford, by the Rev. Peter Newcome, Rector of Shenley. 4to. London, 1795. |

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. F.S.A., exhibited an Elephant's Tusk carved with a series of images of Bhudda, seated in pointed niches. It was once lacquered and ornamented with gilding, as is still visible, notwithstanding its antiquity. It was taken from a sacred cave near Martuban in Burmah, and was given to Mr. Morgan by the late Captain Basil Gray.

A Note from J. A. Cahusac, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read respecting the Church of Rotherfield in Sussex, mentioning its Registers as among the earliest of the kind in England; that in recently removing the pulpit and reading desk encaustic tiles were found, ornamented with grotesque figures; and that, in scraping from the walls various coats of whitewash, fleurs-de-lis and other patterns in painting became visible.

An account of a discovery of early Saxon remains, together with numerous skeletons, at Barrow Furlong, on the Hill farm, in the parish of Marston St. Lawrence, in the county of Northampton, in 1842 and 1843, by the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. was next read: communicated to the Society through Charles Roach Smith, Esq. in a letter addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary. This interesting communication was accompanied by a very detailed plan of the burial ground, and with fifteen coloured drawings, representing a considerable portion of the various ornamental and other remains discovered.

The Secretary then read a short Note, by himself, upon the Saxon god Woden and his Attributes. Mr. Kemble, in his learned work (*The Saxons in England*), in reference to the assertion of Tacitus (*Germ. ix.*) that the ancient German tribes had neither temples nor simulacra of the divinities they worshipped, remarks that the historian's words are to be taken with great caution; adding the qualifying remark—"Yet, if rare then, they may have easily become universal in the course of two or three centuries, particularly among those tribes whom military service or commerce had gradually rendered familiar with the religious rites of Rome."

"These words," observes Mr. Akerman, "almost suggest the explanation which I am about to attempt. Tacitus (*Germ. ii.*) speaks of the ancient songs of the Germans in honour of their god Tuisco, and of his son the founder of the human race. In another place (*Germ. ix.*) he says, of all their gods they worship Mercury as the chief. Now these are, as near as possible, the words of Cæsar, in writing of the Gauls—"deum Mercurium maxime colunt." (*Bell. Gall. Lib. vi. c. 16.*)

"Again, compare the History of Tacitus (*Lib. iv.*). Here the historian represents Vercula addressing his countrymen, and reminding them that they worship a community of gods, but especially Mars."

"These apparent discrepancies of the great historian appear to be very susceptible of explanation, and may be easily reconciled. Woden, it is well known, was worshipped as the god of valour and the giver of victory; hence his identification with Mars by the more civilized tribes of the Germans is at once apparent. On the other hand, the identity of Woden with Mercury is sufficiently well established. Mr. Kemble cites from



Adam of Bremen the description of the figure of Woden in the temple at Upsala—"Woden, vero sculpunt, armatum sicuti nostri Martem sculpere solent"; and remarks, that the fact of the fourth day being dedicated to this divinity identifies him with Mercurius. This is further shewn by a proof from the Dialogue of Salomon and Saturn, wherein the answer to the question, Who invented letters? is, Mercury the giant, that is, Woden the god. Mr. Akerman continues—"I submit that Tusco, in whose honour they sang, according to Tacitus, ancient songs, was the primæval god, and that the divinity called Woden, at least with the attributes with which he was invested at a later period, was not indigenous but exotic, and of comparatively late adoption. The reason of the adoption of Mercury by the Gauls may be thus accounted for. That people in their memorable irruptions into the Italian states, must have encountered the well-known figure of Mercury in the highways, and, meeting with it frequently, doubtless supposed it to be the tutelary divinity of the country. The adoption of the same figure by the Germans may be referred to a much later period, probably even later than the times in which Tacitus wrote."

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

At the close of the Meeting it was announced from the Chair that the President had desired to have notice given that on the evening of the 21st instant his Lordship would have the pleasure of presiding, and that Major Rawlinson had kindly promised to accompany him, and to produce (with necessary explanations) others of his Assyrian discoveries. Also, that on the same evening the Duke of Devonshire had given permission that the Crosier of the ancient Bishops of Lismore, (a relic of the very early part of the 12th century, if not considerably older) should be exhibited to the Society.

Thursday, February 21st, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced; and thanks were ordered to be returned for them:—

From James Yates, Esq. M.A.,  
F.R.S.

On the use of Bronze Celts in Military Operations. Read at Salisbury, 26th July, 1849. From the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. VI. 8vo.

From the Rev. John Louis Petit,  
M.A., F.S.A.

Remarks on Architectural Character. Read before the Lichfield Architectural Society, at their General Meeting in 1845. fo. Oxford, 1846.

The Abbey Church of Tewkesbury; with a Description of its Plan and Architectural peculiarities. 8vo. Cheltenham, 1848.

Remarks on Church Architecture, with Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

From John Henry Parker, Esq.  
F.S.A.

A Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the Neighbourhood of Oxford. Part I. Deanery of Bicester. 8vo. Oxford, 1842.

Some Remarks upon the Church of Great Haseley, Oxfordshire. Second Edition. 8vo. Oxford, 1848.

Memoirs of Gothic Churches. Read before the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. No. II. Fotheringay Church. 8vo. Oxford, 1841.

Some Account of the Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Dorchester, Oxfordshire. 8vo. Oxford, 1845.

The recommendatory Testimonial in favour of George Ticknor, Esq. of Boston, U. S. author of the "History of Spanish Literature," having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

The resident Secretary then read a short Paper addressed to him by John Payne Collier, Esq. V. P. on the ancient Crosier of the Bishops of Waterford and Lismore, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, sent by his Grace for exhibition before the Society this evening. "This remarkable relic," observes Mr. Collier, "has been conveyed to this country from Lismore Castle, in order that it might be submitted to the notice of our Society. It came into the possession of the Duke of Devonshire when much of his other Irish property devolved into his hands, and it has ever since been preserved with the utmost care. Before it was brought to England it was privately shown to various learned antiquaries in Ireland, and especially to some Members of the Archæological Society of that country, who all concurred in the opinion that it was of extreme value in connexion with Irish archæology, especially because it was ascertained by the inscriptions upon it that it was of Irish manufacture. The material of the crosier is bronze, and it is ornamented with various studs, while within the outer case is contained a wooden staff, supposed to have been that of St. Carthag, which was inclosed in its ancient metal covering for the sake of better preservation."

This communication was followed by the exhibition of various Drawings of Irish Antiquities, illustrating the Pastoral Staff, by Mr. J. O. Westwood.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for this exhibition; to John Payne Collier, Esq. V. P. for his note in illustration of the crosier; and to Mr. Westwood for the exhibition of the several drawings.

John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small gold idol, stated in a Note to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, to have been dredged up many years ago from the Lake of Guatavita in Antioquia, and presented to him in 1827 by John Henderson, Esq. then Consul General at Santa Fé de Bogotá, an extract from whose letter to Mr. Bidwell, dated in the same year, accompanied the exhibition. Mr. Bidwell also exhibited a curious ancient Calabrese Dagger.

William Richard Drake, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some very fine specimens of inlaid metal work, consisting of an Ink-stand and Twelve Drawing or Mathematical Instruments. The articles themselves of steel, elaborately enriched with inlaid foliated patterns in gold and silver, very elegant in design. Mr. Drake conjectured the workmanship to be Italian, of the early part of the sixteenth century.

The thanks of the Society for these exhibitions were severally returned.

The resident Secretary then read a Letter from Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, accompanying a present to the Society's Museum of several sculptured Marbles of Indian character, collected by his brother, about 1841, in the Bombay Presidency. The gift was communicated in these terms :—

" 8, Waterloo Place, London, January 29, 1850.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" My late brother, who was, up to the time of his death, in 1846, "Resident" at Baroda, in the Bombay presidency, made a collection of marbles, some few of which were directed in his will to be sent home. These I have; but from my limited accommodation it occurred to me their merits, if merits they have, must be left to some one more gifted in their mysteries than I am to determine. However, such as they are, it struck me to-day, I might be permitted to take the liberty of soliciting through you their acceptance by the Society of Antiquaries. I inclose you a note I had from my brother's friend, Mr. Remington, who was in Guzerat when the specimens were collected. I know you will attribute (should I err) this intrusion to its right source, viz. a desire to see those things which were valued by a deceased relative have a resting place so illustrious as within the walls of the Society of Antiquaries; and could I have selected a fitter guardian in their transit than yourself?

" Believe me, my dear Sir,

" Yours, most sincerely,

" Ed. LENNOX BOYD.

" Capt. Smyth, R.N."

The especial thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq. for this valuable and highly interesting present.

At the close of the Meeting, in accordance with the announcement from the Chair at the last Meeting of the Society, Major Rawlinson produced personally a Collection of Specimens of his Assyrian discoveries, accompanied by the following Memorandum :—

" Notes on the gods of Babylon, accompanying a set of figures in stone, alabaster, and terra-cotta, exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries :—

" The figures now upon the table are the only specimens of the household gods of the Babylonians which have been ever brought to England in a tolerably perfect state.

" The five larger figures were found among the ruins of a city now termed Khé-fajée, upon the river DIALA, about ten miles S. E. of Baghdad. The other figures were excavated from the large mound of ruins immediately opposite to the Birs Nimrud, ruins which mark the site of the great Chaldean city of Borsippa.

" The masks and smaller objects were picked up at Niffer, an ancient site about 100 miles S. E. of Babylon, where the ruins are on a scale of extraordinary magnitide.

" It is impossible to identify positively each of these figures as a particular god

or goddess; all that can be done is to give a general sketch of the Pantheon, and to suggest the divinities which some of the images may be supposed to represent.

"The Babylonians had many deities in common with the Assyrians, such as Bel, Nebo, Hem, Sut, &c. Others were peculiar to Babylon, such as Merodach, Sheshak, Succoth, Banoth, Gad, and Lavattan, the Biblical Leviathan. In the same way many of the gods best known in the inscriptions of Assyria are never mentioned at Babylon, such as Assarac, or Nisroch, Shemir, Ashtera, Dagon, &c."

"It is extremely difficult to classify the Pantheons of Nineveh and Babylon, or even to identify the names of the gods, for these names are usually expressed by monograms; and in a few instances only, where the title of a god occurs in the composition of a proper name of which we have the correspondent expressed in Persian characters, can we ascertain the phonetic power of the monogram. Bel is one of the names thus preserved to us, but the god appears to have been known under a great number of different forms and attributes; and the name is thus usually found coupled with some distinctive epithet.

"The headless figure on the table is one of the forms of Bel, but the inscription on the back is in such very rude and at the same time complicated characters that it is impossible to make out the epithet added to the name. I cannot conjecture which of the gods the other large figures represent, as they are without inscription. It is only in a few instances indeed, when we know the name of a Babylonian or Assyrian god, that we can ascertain his supposed functions, or compare him with any deity in the Greek mythology. Assarac, or Nisroch, in Assyrian, and Bel in Babylonian, we may indeed identify with Chronos, as the usual epithet employed in the inscriptions is Father of the gods; and many Greek authors moreover directly compare Belus and Chronos. Hem also, from the symbol representing flame, which is almost always found on the cylinders that bear his name, I suppose to be the deified element of fire, the Baal Haman of the Phœnicians. Lavattan again I identify with the Biblical Leviathan from observing upon the cylinder that bears his name, and which is 76 in Cullimore's plates, a snake or marine monster depicted as his emblem. Perhaps the Babylonian Lavattan may be the same as the Assyrian Dagon.

"Among the smaller figures, the only one that can be identified is the Oriental Venus, who is named Ashtera (for Ashteroth or Astarte) in Assyrian, and Mullita or Alitta, as I read her name, on the cylinders and other Babylonian records. She is depicted on Cullimore's cylinder No. 50, and also upon one in my own collection, under precisely the same form that we have here, both in terra cotta and alabaster. The goddess Ken, whom the Egyptians are supposed to have borrowed from the Assyrians, is represented exactly in the same manner upon a tablet in the British Museum.

"One other goddess only can be distinctly traced in the inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia. I read her name Belt, and suppose her to be the Rhea of the Greeks, as she is particularly designated as the Mother of the Gods. Hesychius, however, it may be remembered, identified the Babylonian Beltis as the Hera, or sometimes the Venus, of the Greeks. It is impossible to say whether any of the small figures may be intended to represent her.

"The only other objects to which I have to draw the Society's notice are a few inscribed earthen lids belonging to sepulchral jars. One of these, which is covered with Sabæan writing, was brought from the old city of Tib, east of the Tigris. The others were excavated from the ruins of Babylon, and are curious in more respects than one; for the inscriptions with which they are covered are in a very early type of the Hebrew character, resembling perhaps the Palmyrene rather than the usual square Hebrew text; and it is moreover very extraordinary to find amongst a people using the Hebrew character the custom of burning their dead, which the sepulchral jars and inscribed lids indicate.

"The inscriptions have not yet been properly examined; but they may be presumed with tolerable certainty to be religious, and to refer to the early Hebrew superstitions regarding the angels who took charge of the dead. I consider the earthen lids to be of the third or fourth century."

The best thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Major Rawlinson, for this his very curious exhibition.

Thursday, February 28th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed: after which the following Presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors: viz.

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| From John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A.    | Architectural Notices of the Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton. Deaneries of Higham Ferrers and Haddon. 8vo. London and Oxford, 1849. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.        | The Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1850. 8vo. London.  |
| From the Rev. W. J. Rees, M.A., F.S.A. | An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Ruinated Abbey of Cwmhir. 8vo. London, 1850.   |

A Note from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. to John Y. Akerman, Esq. resident Secretary, was read, dated 19th February; laid before the present meeting by order of Council, accompanying the MS. of Algernon Sydney's Notes on Government, lately presented to the Society by Benjamin Williams, Esq., and now returned to it repaired from the injury it had received by damp.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Lemon for his zeal and care in superintending this restoration.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., F.S.A. exhibited an ancient brass candlestick, elaborately wrought and damasked with silver, of the 15th or 16th century, either of Moorish or Venetian workmanship, brought from Venice.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited, by the kind permission of the Rev. Henry James Legge, rector of Brimscombe, near Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, a silver watch, apparently of English manufacture during the first half of the 17th century. The maker's name engraved upon it, *Th. Weeks*.

This was accompanied by the exhibition of an ancient clock by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions.

Mr. Akerman communicated the following remarks on the epithet "Baal."

Among the observations with which Major Rawlinson accompanied the interesting exhibition of Babylonian Idols, on Thursday evening last, is the following:—"It is extremely difficult to classify the Pantheons of Nineveh and Babylon, or even to identify the names of the gods, for these names are usually expressed by monograms; and, in a few instances only, where the title of a god occurs in the composition of a proper name of which we have the correspondent expressed in Persian characters, can we ascertain the phonetic power of the monogram. Bel is one of the names thus preserved to us, but the god appears to have been known under a great number of different forms and attributes, and the name is thus usually found coupled with some distinctive epithet."

With great deference I submit to the Society that the word *Baal*, when found in inscriptions, is the epithet and not the specific designation of the divinity. The late M. Falbe, of Copenhagen—and it is with deep regret that I mention the name of one whose useful labours have been recently arrested by the hand of death—observes, that among the people of Phœnician origin, Baal (Molek) and Moloch (Hercules) were, without doubt, different divinities: but ancient as well as modern authors have confounded them in consequence of their having mistaken the exact sense of the word Baal, which signifies *the supreme divinity or protector*. In the belief that this subject is not so generally comprehended as it ought to be, I shall proceed to show that Baal or Bel is used in Scripture, as well as in the numerous invocations occurring in inscriptions, as a *title* or *epithet*; namely, as *Lord*, or *Master*, and that it was applied to *any* male god which happened to be considered the tutelary divinity of the city. Thus in Jeremiah xxxij. v. 35, the passage, “And they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the Son of Hinnom, to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Moloch,” clearly shows that the deity worshipped on the mountain top was Moloch. The Baal of the Tyrians was Hercules, and this we learn from Josephus (Ant. Lib. viii. ch. 13, § 1), who tells us that Jezebel built a temple to the god of the Tyrians, which they called Belus. But the Melita inscription, without the testimony of Josephus, would dispel all doubt as to the application of the epithet Baal to Hercules:—

מלקרת בעל צד  
97509 89854

The votive Cippi of Carthage, on the other hand, as clearly show that the title Baal was in like manner applied to Hammon, the Sun, or Apollo

בצלחמן. \*

Again, on the coins of Cilicia, Baal Tars

בצלחרן

i. e. בצלחרן is clearly

Jupiter, though invested with the attributes of corn and wine; and that Jupiter was the Baal of the Babylonians we know from Pliny, “durat adhuc ibi Jovis *Beli* templum.” (Hist. N. vi. 30-4.) In the same monuments we find Baal Phegor represented in a manner precisely similar. That the sun, however, was Baal most frequently among the idolatrous nations of the East may be inferred from the frequent occurrence of *הַמֶּלֶךְ* in Holy writ. It is evident that in early times the use of

this epithet had become inveterate even among the Jewish people, in their invocations to the true God, as we may infer from the well-known passage in Hosea (c. ii. v. 16, 17.) “And it shall be at that day, saith the Lord, that thou shalt call me *Ishi*; (*אִשִּׁי*)

and shalt call me no more Baal. For I will take away the names of Baalim out of her mouth, and they shall no more be remembered by their name.” The confusion arising from the very general use of the word Baal may be traced in many ancient writers, but Arnobius seems most at a loss when he says that the sex of Baal was not determined by his worshippers.

I have only to add that, whatever misapprehension may have existed in modern times as to the meaning of the word, our illustrious poet Milton was in no doubt about it, as may be seen in his enumeration of the divinities of the East. They, he observes,

“\_\_\_\_\_ had general names of *Baalim* and *Ashieroth*;  
Those male, these feminine.”

Par. Lost. Bk. I.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.

\* Gesenius, Script. Ling. Phœn. Tab. xlviij.

† See the Duke de Luyne's: “Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies etc. de la Phénicie.” 4to, Paris, 1846.

‡ See Levit. xxvi. 30; Chron. Issiah. Ezech. *passim*.

F.S.A. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, containing a further communication on the History and Progress of the Art of Watch-making, accompanied by another exhibition of mediæval watches, fourteen in number, illustrative of the successive improvements produced. A portion of this communication having been read, the remainder was preserved for reading at the next meeting.

By the President's desire, notice was given from the chair that on Thursday next Major Rawlinson had kindly promised to accompany his Lordship, and exhibit to the Society the original Paper Casts taken by him of the great Cuneiform Inscription of King Darius at Behistun.

Thursday, March 7th, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were received, and thanks for them were ordered to be returned.

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| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder for February, 1850. fo. London.   |
| From Thomas Faulkner, Esq.           | Impression from a brass of Sir Arthur, Lady Gorges, and Family, in Chelsea Old Church.  |
| From George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S.      | Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval, part VI. fo. London, 1850.  |
| From the Editor.                     | The Chrono-Thermalist; or, People's Medical Enquirer. 8vo. London, 1850.  |
| From Richard Taylor, Esq. F.S.A.     | Letter to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell on the Constitutional Defects of the University and Colleges of Oxford. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From Henry Roberts, Esq. F.S.A.      | On the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes, &c. Impl. 8vo. London, 1850.   |

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The recommendatory Testimonial of William Frederick Laxton, Esq. having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Lord Londesborough exhibited to the Society various articles found in an early Anglo-Saxon barrow on Barham Downs, near his Lordship's residence at Ileden, which was opened so recently as March 5th last. They were accompanied by a letter from Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., who directed at the opening, from which the following is an extract:—

“The barrow in question formed one of a group close to the Canterbury and Dover road, on the brow of the hill hanging over the village of Kingston. They are known to have been opened by Mr. Faussett in the latter half of the last century; and it is said that many of his most interesting articles of Saxon antiquity came from this group. Recent excavations only showed how completely Faussett had ransacked them; and the barrow which I opened on Tuesday appears to be one which accidentally escaped his detection.

"There can be little doubt the body it contained was that of a female. The necklace of twenty-four beads, six of which are of amethystine quartz, and the others of glass and baked clay, with the fragments of the metal clasp, were found by the neck. It is a curious circumstance that the largest bead, which is of glass, had been broken, and, on account of some particular value set on it, afterwards mended with a thin hoop of silver.

"The shears, which appear from several other examples in Lord Londesborough's collection to have been the usual form of the scissors used by the Anglo-Saxon ladies, were found on the left side of the body, probably hung to the girdle, with the smaller knife, the implement at the bottom of the case, which appears to have been some instrument used by ladies in their work, the smaller articles by the side, and some other fragments, which from the unfortunate circumstance that the Saxons made such extensive use of iron, a metal exposed to corrosion, had been reduced to such a condition that no definite idea could be formed of their original purposes.



The longer knife was found near the left shoulder, and by it lay the two similarly shaped fragments of bronze, which appear to have formed the ornament of the tip of its sheath, as well as some mere fragments of corroded iron, which belonged either to the fastening of the girdle, or to some box or casket, of which nothing remained but these corroded fragments of metal."

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, read a short Memoir by himself "On the possible period of the Settlement of the Saxons in England," referring this event to the latter half of the third century, when Carausius assumed the purple in Britain, and succeeded in establishing and maintaining an independent sovereignty, repudiating the story of the subjugations of the Britons by the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa. Mr. Akerman considers the recent researches of Sir Henry Dryden as very valuable in the inquiry, as well as the inscriptions discovered at Watermore, near Cirencester, described in the XXVIIth volume of the *Archæologia*, and observes:—

"I do not think that we shall ever discover any evidence of permanent and distinct settlements by Teutonic tribes in England so early as the days of M. Aurelius, as some have conjectured. We know that the Tungrian and Batavian cohorts did good service under the command of Agricola, and inscriptions in this country prove their having been quartered in Britain; but we cannot establish the fact of the colonisation of the province by these people at so early a period. The sepulchral inscriptions discovered at Watermore, near Cirencester, described in the XXVIIth volume of the *Archæologia*, are probably as late as the days of the Antonines; and it is worthy of remark, that in each of these the country of the deceased is mentioned, which may be considered evidence that, though they were each of Teutonic race, they were regarded by their friends as sojourners only, and not settlers in the province. Two of these were stipendiaries, the other a civilian; but the nation of each is distinctly mentioned.

"Among the fables of the monkish historians, which once formed a portion of our accredited history, but which are now regarded by some with doubt and suspicion, and by others utterly rejected, is the story of the subjugation of the Britons by the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa. Modern writers no longer give credit to this story: Mr. Kemble repudiates it; and, with regard to the murder of the British princes, finds a parallel legend in the old Saxon annals. He thinks that the colonisation of Britain by the Teutonic tribes took place at a much earlier period, probably just after the Marcomannic war. That whole regiments of Teutones were



quartered in England long before the days of Aurelius, we know from the inscriptions above referred to. The policy of forming garrisons of strangers in conquered countries was recognised and acted upon by the Romans long before this period. Of this, inscriptions still extant in every part of the world once subject to the Roman power furnish abundant evidence without the testimony of historians. But, for the reasons above stated, I do not concur with Mr. Kemble, and would refer that event to the time comprised within the latter half of the third century, when Carausius assumed the purple in Britain, and succeeded in establishing and maintaining an independent sovereignty in this island."

He then says:—

"I would refrain from saying more on this head, if I did not feel assured that it involves questions of some importance to the English historian, while it shows the value of antiquarian researches where the light of history is feeble. I need not remark on the evidence of the settlement of distinct Teutonic tribes in Britain, which researches among the tumuli of the later Roman and early or Pagan-Saxon periods disclose; this must have been observed by all who have been engaged in such investigations. The tumuli of East Kent, and I allude particularly to those which are numerously grouped, as on Barham Down, Breach Down, Sibert's Wold, and Ozengeal, furnish us with many relics of Saxon ornament; but, with the exception of some bronze fibulae, they differ essentially from those found in the Marston cemetery. The latter, though discovered with interments of decided Teutonic character, are more Roman in style. The double brooches are especially deserving our notice. These cup-shaped brooches or fibulae are more commonly found in the grouped tumuli of the midland counties. Two taken from a tumulus near Buckingham were recently sold in the Stowe collections; a very large one, found in the village of Stone, near Aylesbury, is engraved in the XXXth volume of the *Archæologia*; and among the relics taken from a large tumulus containing several skeletons at Minchinhampton, in Gloucestershire, and exhibited to this Society on the 10th of February, 1848, was a fibula of brass of the same form. If, as there is good reason to believe, the fibula found at Stone engraved on the inside with the Christian symbol, is somewhat though not much later than the days of Constantine the Great, who received the rite of baptism A.D. 311, we shall not err widely in assigning all the fibulae of this form without such emblem to the latter half of the third century."

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned to Lord Londesborough, to Mr. Wright, and to Mr. Akerman for these communications.

Toward the close of the meeting, Major Rawlinson exhibited to the Society, partly in small paper casts upon the table, and partly in large sheets suspended upon the walls of the room, a series of paper impressions of inscriptions in the cuneiform character, the former consisting of the epigraphs attached to the line of captive figures sculptured on the great triumphal tablet of Behistun; the latter from the same locality, in the high road between Ecbatana and Babylon. The notes, which Major Rawlinson himself read in illustration of these paper-casts, will appear in the *Archæologia*. The cordial thanks of the Society were returned, by the President in the chair, to Major Rawlinson for this exhibition.

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Thursday, March 14th, 1850.

HENRY HALLAM, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Books were presented to the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—

- From Charles Tilstone Beke, Esq. F.S.A. Ueber die geographische Verbreitung der Sprachen von Abessinien und der Nachbarländer, 4to.
- From the Editor. Notes and Queries, Parts III. and IV. 4to. London, 1850.
- From Miss Leete. Vägledare i Wisby Rindar, jemte Fikard om Gothland och Wisby. 8vo. Wisby, 1845.
- From Wm. Henry Rolfe, Esq. (of Sandwich). 17. Plans and Drawings of Richborough, near Sandwich, some of them by Boys, the Historian of Sandwich.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Col. William Mure, M.P. for the county of Renfrew, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for; whereupon he was duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

W. H. Rolfe, Esq. exhibited, at the same time presenting them to the Society, several Drawings of the ancient Remains of Richborough, some of them executed by his maternal grandfather Mr. Boys, the Historian of Sandwich.

George Steinman Steinman, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, dated Apuldrefield, Cudham, Kent, March 5th, communicated an account of two Historical Pictures, preserved in the Saloon of the Fraternity of Great Cross-bowmen at Banges, in Flanders. They are on canvass, measuring 8 feet 6 inches in width by somewhat less in height. The building in the street of St. George at Bruges which contains them is now a barrack for infantry—a military hospital.

One of these pictures, bearing the inscription "Jan van Meuninxhove, 1667," represents King Charles the Second of England seated beneath a canopy, placing the badge of the Society, a golden bird, round the neck of his brother the Duke of York, who, victor in the triannual contention for the honour, kneels before him. On his left, stands his brother the Duke of Gloucester; and behind him, and around his chair, the attendants of the king and the members of the Society. Charles is represented covered, in a black coat, with dark and light blue shoulder-knots and shoe-rosettes; James in a grey dress, with red and white shoulder-knots and shoe-rosettes; whilst Henry has on a coat of light brown, and shoulder-knots and shoe-rosettes of red. On the canopy may be traced the arms of England, having to the right a coat, presumed to be the arms of the fraternity; and to the left the arms of Vincent Stachere, Lord of St. Catharine, apparently the chief member. St. Barbara, the patron saint of the Society, is also represented. Numerous other figures, many supposed to be portraits, fill the back ground.

The fellow-painting, inscribed "J. V. Meuninxhove R." without date, represents the sequel of the preceding subject. In a room of the hotel of the fraternity, at a small round table spread with viands, and overhung by a red canopy, are seated the king and his two royal brothers, while a person, supposed to be an official, presents to the Duke of York the iron sceptre of the fraternity, together with a goblet of wine. The minor details of the picture are minutely described by Mr. Steinman.

These two paintings, he observes, record a circumstance that must have

happened between 23rd September 1656, and January 4th, 1657, during which time the three brothers were sojourning together at Bruges, and where, from the circumstances described in these paintings, it should seem they entered the fraternity.

A Letter from John Adey Repton, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, accompanied by two drawings, pointing out, by introducing a few specimens from the great variety of cinerary urns, the distinction of the British from those of the Romans; the former being invariably dried in the sun, and neither turned by a lathe nor burnt in a kiln.

The resident Secretary then read a continuation of the Letter from Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. read at the last meeting, on the History, Art, and Trade of Watchmaking.

The invention of the main spring and the first application of the fusee, form the opening portion of this paper. The date of the former, upon satisfactory evidence, is referred not to the 15th, as has usually been stated, but to the early part of the 16th century. With regard to the manufacture of watches and the trade of watchmaking, Nuremberg and Augsburg appear to have been the first cities in Germany where watches were made. Ulm also became famous for them; but during the 16th century but few watchmakers were found in the other cities of Germany. Paris had numerous watchmakers early in the 16th century, and Francis I. found it necessary or desirable to incorporate them, and give them statutes in 1544. At Augsburg also they were under some kind of municipal regulation.

In France watchmakers were early to be found in other cities, especially Rouen, Blois, and Lyons. At first, neither clockmaking nor watchmaking appear to have been considered as distinct occupations either at Nuremberg or Augsburg, but the same individuals seem to have exercised indiscriminately the trades of locksmiths, gun-makers, and clock and watch makers; and, in fact, all the earliest makers of watches mentioned by Doppelmayr were locksmiths. In like manner, the blacksmiths of London were, in early times, also makers of large clocks. The artists of Nuremberg and Augsburg used to bring their clocks and watches in great numbers to the Leipzig fair, and thus they were spread abroad over Europe. In speaking of the watches of the end of the 17th century, it is stated that the English watches were most esteemed, particularly the repeaters. Next to the English the French, Augsburg, Nuremberg and Ulm watches were famous, and Geneva watches also were esteemed for their cheapness. The origin of the Geneva watch trade was the persecution of the Protestants in France towards the end of the 16th century.

Mr. Morgan was unable to fix the precise date of the introduction of watches into England. A note, however, in one of the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum states the first coaches and first watches to have been brought to England by Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury in Gloucestershire, who had been ambassador to the Emperor, Charles V. and who had married a lady of the house of Nassau.

London had many watchmakers established by the middle of the 16th century, if not earlier, and many specimens of that date, bearing their names, still exist.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, March 21st, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Present was received, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor

The Art Journal for January, February, and March, 3 parts, 4to. London, 1850.

The President laid before the Society a Letter from Beriah Botfield, Esq., dated Norton Hall, 15th March, placing at the disposal of the Council a portrait, said to be of Sir William Dugdale,\* which he had obtained some time ago from Mr. Owen, of Bond Street, who told him he had received it from a house in Warwickshire. The cordial thanks of the Society for this liberal donation were ordered to be returned to Mr. Botfield.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Peter Cunningham, Esq. and of Augustus Guest, Esq. LL.D. having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, were read; and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Letter was read from Edward John Rudge, Esq. F.S.A. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, dated March 19th, accompanying the exhibition of two large wooden figures, or "Quarter Boys," which were removed in the autumn of 1848 from the front of the "Abbot's Tower" at Evesham, in consequence of the decayed state of their pedestal and pediment. They stood (as represented in a view of the Tower in Tindal's History of Evesham) above the clock-dial, each holding a battle-axe with both hands, as if to strike upon two leaden bells which hung between them: the striking, however, was effected, not by a movement of the arms, but by the whole figures turning upon iron bars which passed through them longitudinally. Till these figures were taken down, Mr. Rudge had ascribed them to the date of 1664, when, as one of the parish registers of Evesham mentions, the bells of this tower were recast. The character and details of the armour, however, in which these figures are clothed, bespeak an earlier age than that of Charles II. and the peculiarity of their costume points to the time of Henry VIII. To this period Mr. Rudge ascribes the date of these figures, when, as Leland informs us in his "Itinerary," Clement Lichfield, the last

\* This excellent painting proves to be the portrait of Sir William's son, Sir John Dugdale, who held the office of Norroy King of Arms, and published the "Catalogue of English Nobility."

abbot but one, between the years 1518 and 1587, made a very sumptuous and square tower of stone, in which he placed a great bell and a *goodly clock*." Though Leland, it is to be observed, takes no notice of these figures when mentioning the clock.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Rudge for this communication; and the Secretary proceeded to read a Memoir, by Henry Hallam, V.P. entitled "Observations on the Story of Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain;" a considerable portion of which having been read, the remainder was postponed till the next meeting.

The President then gave notice from the Chair that, in consequence of Passion and Easter weeks approaching, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, April 11th.

## ERRATA.

- Page 42. Mr. B. Williams' remarks, for "of at least 64 yardlands," read "of 64 yardlands."  
 " For the "Ganeat," read "Geneat."  
 " For the "Gebuhis," read "Gebuhr."  
 " For "Flax-ward" read "Hedge-ward."

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 22.

Thursday, April 11th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.          | The Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1850.   |
| From the Editor                          | The Art Journal for April, 1850.  |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.     | The Builder for March, 1850.  |
| From the Trustees of the British Museum. | Index to the Additional Manuscripts, with those of the Egerton Collection, preserved in the British Museum, and acquired in the years 1783—1835. fo. London. Printed by Order of the Trustees, 1849.                        |
| From John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A.             | The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. X. 8vo. London, 1850.   |
| From Messrs. Didot, frères               | Premier Mémoire sur les Ruines de Ninive, adressé le 20 Février, 1850, à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Par Ferd. Hofer. 8vo. Paris. 1850.  |
| From B. L. Vulliamy, Esq.                | A rare print of "Lord Chancellor Jefferies (commonly called y <sup>e</sup> Bloody Judge Jefferies) seized in a sailor's dress at Wapping by the people at y <sup>e</sup> time of y <sup>e</sup> Glorious Revolution;" 1688. |
| From John Britton, Esq. F.S.A.           | Specimen of his Autobiography. Only one hundred printed. 8vo. London. 1850.   |
| From James Black, M.D.                   | A Memoir on the Roman Garrison at Mancunium; and its probable Influence on the Population and Language of South Lancashire. 8vo. Manchester, 1849.  |
| From Thomas Faulkner, Esq.               | The History and Antiquities of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick, interspersed with Biographical Notices, &c. London, 1845.   |
| From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.    | Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. II. part 2. 8vo. London, 1850.  |

The Earl Jermyn, as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending December 25, 1849, then read the

## REPORT OF THE AUDITORS FOR THE YEAR 1849.

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries from the 23rd day of April, 1849, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract thereof: that is to say—

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Disbursements.</i>		
1849.	£	s. d.	1849.	£	s. d.
Balance of the credited Account			To Printers and Artists in the		
up to 23rd April, 1849	1,428	11 2	Publications of the Society	243	11 8
By 6 Subscriptions due			For Binding		2 8 6
at Christmas, 1846	25	4 0	For Taxes		10 14 1
By 16 Subscriptions due			For Salaries	237	13 9
at Christmas, 1847,			For Stationery		2 9 0
whereof 3 were old			For Duty on Foreign Books		2 7 6
Subscriptions	60	18 0	For Tradesmen's Bills for Light-		
By 59 Subscriptions due			ing the Meeting and Coffee		
at Christmas, 1848, 3			Room, and other House Ex-		
being, old Subscrip-			penses	67	12 10
tions	239	10 0	For Coffee, with the Payments		
By 13 Subscriptions due			for making and attendance	37	4 1
at Christmas, 1849	54	12 0	For Petty Cash Expenses, being		
By Subscription in ad-			principally the Postage of the		
vance for 1850	4	4 0	Nos. of the Proceedings	23	12 3
	884	8 0	For the purchase of Stock, i.e.		
By Admission Fees of 9 Mem-			£547 3s. 11d. Three per Cent.		
bers	75	12 0	Consols bought at 91½; and		
By Sale of Books and Prints	42	10 5	£323 Three per Cent. Consols		
By Sale of Old Stock out of			bought at 92½	800	0 0
the Warehouse	375	0 4	Balance in the Treasurer's hands		
By Dividend on £5,647 8 11			on the 1st January, 1850	960	18 2
due 5th July, after deduct-				£2,388	6 10
ing £2 9 4 for Income Tax	82	4 9			
	£2,388	6 10			
Stock in the 3 per Cent.			Witness our hands, this 9th		
Consols, £3970 4 2			day of April, 1850		
			(Signed) JERMYN,		
			JOHN DISNEY,		
			BERRAH BOTFIELD,		
			WILLIAM J. THOMS.		

The Report was ordered to be received; and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had had: and to the Treasurer for his great and valuable services.

Augustus Guest, Esq. and William Frederick Laxton, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

George Milner, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited six silver Denarii, specimens of a parcel recently turned up by the plough in the parish of Sutton, in the East Riding of the county of York, in a field adjoining to what is now called "Castle Hill," supposed to have been the ancient site of Branceholme Castle, formerly the residence of the Lords of Sutton. Of the coins exhibited four were of Domitian, Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina junior, all of the ordinary types.

Captain Gall, of the Madras Cavalry, through the hands of Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, communicated to the Society the copy of an

Inscription in ancient Greek upon the fragment of a vase, lately found in a Tomb near the Egyptian Thebes, together with a reading of it by M. Rangabé, the Royal Librarian at Athens. The Greek, in two or three of the words, is imperfect; but the following is a translation, or rather the sense of the inscription:

"To Psemmonthes son of Pamonthes and to the associates Horos and Plogonios, health: Plogonius and Horos must have of thee the Cemetery-tax, 3000 drachmas, and moreover on account of . . . 12 drachmas of silver. Plenis son of Charmes has written for them. The 40th of Cæsar Pharmouthé." A short commentary of a critical nature follows upon each of the seven lines which form this inscription in the original, the last of which Mr. Rangabé considers gives the date of the inscription: the 40th of Cæsar. The Egyptian laws, he says, were divided by dynasties and reigns: the 40th of Cæsar (Augustus) corresponding to the 13th of Christ, and the 3rd of Pharmouthes to the 30th of March.

The Secretary then read the remaining portion of "Observations on the Story of Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain," by Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. The result of Mr. Hallam's inquiry may be stated in the following words:

"It appears then that, according to a tradition prevailing in Wales about the seventh century, and not improbably sustained at that time by writings of an earlier date, which have not come down to us, a considerable British nobleman, but subject to Rome, and settled in the Silurian country, embraced the Christian faith towards the latter part of the second century; and, as the tradition proceeds, founded the see of Llandaff, the earliest that existed in Britain. This tradition is in itself sufficiently credible, and no objection from the silence of ecclesiastical or other authors is of much weight against it: it receives some countenance on the other hand from a loosely worded passage in Tertullian, soon after the time. Yet it is not so well supported by testimony as to be taken into history for an admitted fact. This, however, being generally believed among the Welsh, a story was engrafted upon it in the seventh century, a time of great ignorance, the aim of which was at once to magnify the importance of this British chief, by metamorphosing him into a sovereign, and to establish an early connexion of the Church founded by him with the see of Rome, whose authority had recently been lent to a hostile line of bishops, by whom the British churches were treated as schismatical. The story thus fabricated is that which we read in Neannius, affecting a regard to chronological and historical exactness, but grossly deficient in both. Bede met with the same story in some British writer, and inserted it in his Ecclesiastical History, with such alterations as took off somewhat from its manifest inconsistency with known history, though still leaving it in a shape which we must absolutely refuse to admit. Having once been received into so considerable a work, it was copied as a matter of course by our writers of the Anglo-Saxon and later periods, none of whom had any other information than what had thus been furnished to them. The clergy before the Reformation rejoiced to produce an evidence of the paternal care of Rome; while the English of every persuasion saw in it a proof of the early preaching of the Gospel in this island, which according to the common prejudices of mankind seemed to flatter our national pride."

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Vice-President then gave notice from the chair, that the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held in the Society's Meeting Room, on Tuesday, 23rd of April, at Two of the clock; and declared, how much it importeth the good of the Society, that such persons be



chosen into the council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President, and other officers; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

Thursday, April 18th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, and the following Presents were announced:—

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|---|--|
| From William Frederick Laxton, Esq., F.S.A. | The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. 4to. Parts 150, 151. Vol. XIII. London, 1850.  |
| From William Downing Bruce, Esq., F.S.A.    | A Letter addressed to R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., on the Condition and unsafe State of Parish Registers in England and the Colonies. By W. D. Bruce, Esq. 8vo. London, 1850.   |
| From Hugh Welch Diamond, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. | Special Report of the Committee of Visitors of the Surrey Lunatic Asylum, respecting the Erection of Additional Buildings at Springfield, for the accommodation of Pauper Lunatics belonging to the county of Surrey. 8vo. London, 1850.         |
| From John Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary.      | Gobierno de Principes y de sus consejos os para el bien de la Republica. Corregido y emendado en esta vltima impresion, por el P. Maestro Fray Gomez Prior del Real Conuento de Predicadores de Valencia. 4to. Valencia, 1626.                   |
| From the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A., F.S.A.  | The History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation, called the Abbey of St. Alban, in the county of Hertford, from the Founding thereof in 793, to its Dissolution in 1539. By the Rev. Peter Newcome, Rector of Shenley, Herts. 4to. London, 1795. |

D. W. King, Esq. exhibited an ancient Spur found near Camelford.

Robert Cook, Esq. exhibited a gold coin found at York in November last, which he assigned to the Anglo-Saxon mint. Mr. Cook also exhibited two brass coins of Allectus, found in the same locality, one of the *Providentia*, the other of the *Pax* type. The latter of unusual interest, since it appears to have been struck upon a coin of his immediate predecessor Carausius. Mr. Cook likewise exhibited a Roman steel-yard found outside the city walls of York in the month of April, 1846.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. exhibited a small bronze bust of Antinous, found near Oxford.

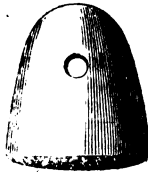
Mr. Wake exhibited an old painting of the shield of the family of

Hastings, bearing the date of 1618, accompanied by some remarks; and with a list of the quarterings of Henry Hastings Earl of Huntingdon, who succeeded to that title in 1604, and died in 1613, communicated by Thomas William King, Esq. York Herald.

William John Thoms, Esq. by the kindness of William Elyard Walmsley, Esq. exhibited a bas-relief in marble found at Pompeii.

Mr. Akerman then exhibited a curious Signet, and read the following remarks in illustration:—

“James Cove Jones, Esq. Fellow of the Society, has kindly given me permission to exhibit a very beautiful agate seal, purchased by him a few months since at a public sale in London. The device consists of two ram's heads “couped,” and placed against each other, throat to throat, perpendicularly. Below, three fishes, and around a line of Phœnician characters,



of which the equivalents are in Hebrew, *חתם למיש בר שר*, i.e., *the signet of Mish, the son of Shereb*.



“The workmanship of the device is in the best style of Greek art, and offers a curious contrast to the rigid form of the characters which surround it. Two of these characters, namely, the  $\pi$  and the  $\nu$  in the word *Mish*, are somewhat imperfectly represented. The experienced eye of Monsieur A. De Longpérier, to whom the seal had been submitted, detected the middle line in the first of these two characters, and also the slight trace at the end of the second, and thus removed all doubt as to the signification of the inscription. The form of the first character differs in some respects from all the varieties given by Gesenius, and indeed very closely resembles the equivalent Hebrew  $\pi$ .

“The characters on this very beautiful seal will remind the antiquary, but especially the numismatist, of those so frequently found on the fine coins of Phœnicia, of evident Greek work, where the best specimens of the engraver's art are often associated with legends and inscriptions evidently the performance of men unacquainted with, or at best but imperfectly versed in, the language they represent, and incapable of engraving the legends properly. I was led to this conclusion in studying the coins of the satraps and princes of Phœnicia, and was much gratified to find that my conjecture had been anticipated by a noble French antiquary, the Duke de Luynes, who in his very beautiful and learned work on that series of ancient money had expressed the same opinion. It is in no spirit of sarcasm that I remark in conclusion that the artists of our own day are not remarkable for proficiency in calligraphy.”

Sir Charles George Young, Garter, exhibited to the Society the sword

and dagger (accompanied by drawings thereof) said to be those taken from King James IV. after the discovery of his body on Flodden Field, an assertion not recently made, but founded upon a tradition of long standing. The length of the blade of the sword, from the hilt to the point, is three feet and three-eighths of an inch; the hilt, six inches and seven-eighths. The one side of the blade is inscribed "*Maestrô Domingo*;" on the other, apparently, the words "*Espoir conforté le gveval*." The blade of the dagger is thirteen inches two-eighths, and the hilt five inches and a half in length.

The remarks which accompanied the exhibition are intended to appear in the forthcoming half-volume of the *Archæologia*.

George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A. laid before the Society some selected and curious extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of Eltham in Kent; a portion of which having been read, the further reading was postponed to the next meeting.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

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Tuesday, April 23rd, 1850. (*Anniversary Meeting.*)

LORD VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in anniversary elections were read.

William Richard Drake, Esq. and Frederick Ouvry, Esq. were nominated by the President, and appointed Scrutators; after which the President made the following Address to the Members:—

GENTLEMEN,

Continuing in this year the practice which I commenced in the last, of an Annual Address, I have cordial pleasure in being able to congratulate you on our satisfactory progress. From our last anniversary until the present our course has been prosperous and peaceful. Any marked or especial events, in a body such as ours, are indeed seldom to be expected, and still more seldom to be wished; but we may indulge a well-founded hope that our Society, pursuing the even tenor of its way, has been as heretofore the means of adding largely to the stores of antiquarian science, and of affording to very many persons an opportunity for intellectual occupation and improvement.

Among the various donations which we have this year received, I need scarcely mention—for it is impossible that your grateful sense of it can have passed away—that collection of coins which we owe to the kindness of one of our own Fellows, the Rev. R. E. Kerrioh. These coins amount to no less than 3,750 in number, comprising several of great interest and rarity, and certainly deserving to be ranked among the most munificent gifts that we have ever received. Nor ought I to commemorate with less praise, or with fewer thanks, those beautiful Oriental sculptures, which were not long since presented to us by Mr. Boyd, and which even now, as you may see, tend greatly to the decoration of this room. I should desire to mention also that fine old portrait which Mr. Botfield has added to our collection, and which, whether it represents Sir William Dugdale, or rather, as some persons have

conceived, his son Sir John, cannot but have considerable interest in the eyes of all English antiquaries.

Among the donations of another kind, but of scarcely inferior value—I mean the papers contributed to our publications by gentlemen who are not members of our body—I would more especially mention those of Major Rawlinson. It was with the greatest pleasure that I introduced to you—it was also, I am sure, with the greatest pleasure that you, gentlemen, received—that distinguished traveller and antiquary at two of our evening meetings. His account of the difficulties and dangers which he had to encounter in taking casts from the cuneiform inscription on the mountain side of Behistun, must be, I feel persuaded, fresh in your recollection, and will, as I trust, when enriched with some supplemental observations from the author, form an article of no common interest for the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

From the 5th of April, 1849, up to the same day in the present year, there have withdrawn from the Society—

The Rev. G. Fenwick.  
The Rev. J. Forshall.

The Ven. Archdeacon Froude.  
B. Sharpe, Esq.

Within the same period the following Fellows are deceased :—

The Rev. Dr. Byrth.  
Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knight, D.C.L., late Chief Justice of Ceylon.  
The Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe.  
John Stockdale Hardy, Esq.  
Edward Lord Bishop of Llandaff.  
Edward Hawke Locker, Esq.  
John MacCullom, Esq.  
Very Rev. Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford.  
John Noble, Esq.  
Louis Hayes Petit, Esq.  
The Rev. Edward Pearce Serocold.  
Thomas Stapleton, Esq. late Vice-President of this Society.  
Robert Vernon, Esq.  
William Viner, Esq.  
William Rae Wilson, Esq.

Among these persons there are several well deserving of especial mention. The name of Mr. Petit was honourably connected with the Record Commission. The name of Mr. Vernon, the founder of the Vernon Gallery, will go down to posterity as one of the most discerning and most munificent patrons whom British art has ever known. Mr. Locker, late a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, was not only a sound and good scholar, but an accomplished draughtsman and an ardent admirer of the fine arts. But, so far as I am aware, there are only three persons named in this obituary who have been among the contributors to our own antiquarian publications; I mean the Dean of Hereford, the Bishop of Llandaff, and Mr. Stapleton.

Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford—distinguished for his knowledge of sacred architecture, and for his exertions towards the restoration and improvement of his own Cathedral—seldom failed, when in London, to attend one or more of our evening meetings. In 1844 he communicated an account of the discovery of two Episcopal Rings of Bishops of Hereford; of Bishop Stanbery who died in 1474, and of Bishop Mayo who died in 1516; both discovered during the progress of recent works at Hereford Cathedral, and both engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. pp. 249—253.

In 1845 he communicated a description of the remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Acton Scott, near Church Stretton, in Shropshire, by Mrs. Frances Stackhouse Acton; with a series of sketches and ground-plans designed by her in illustration of her descriptive remarks. See *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. p. 349, *et seq.*

In 1846 the Dean communicated to the Society an account of the opening of the Coffin of Joanna de Bohun in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral. See the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXII. pp. 60—63.

In the Appendix to the same volume, p. 393, it appears that he presented to the Society a cast from the inscription carved on a piece of oak, formerly part of the Rood-Screen in the parish church of Llanvair Waterdine, in Radnorshire.

Dr. Edward Copleston, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, and Dean of St. Paul's—with whose personal friendship I was honoured, and on whose general character as a theologian and a scholar it is wholly superfluous for me to enlarge—took at all times a warm interest in the welfare of this Society. As a member of the Council I well remember (for during one year at least I served there with him) that he was frequent in his attendance and zealous in his co-operation. His contribution to our proceedings was sent in 1831, and is printed in the 24th volume of the *Archæologia*, as "Transcripts of Three Letters illustrative of English History." It stands in the name of Sir Henry Ellis, who, at his Lordship's request, put the paper into its present form, and supplied some explanatory comments; but, as Sir Henry Ellis now informs me, the communication was substantially the Bishop's.

Scarce any loss could have been greater to this Society than the loss of Mr. Stapleton, so long as his health and strength endured. Profound and exact in his learning, and indefatigable in his industry—courteous and conciliatory in his manners, and never disposed either to give or take offence—he had no sooner become a Fellow of this Society, than he showed a disposition to promote its best interests by the most active and the most useful co-operation. His character became so well established and so justly prized in our Council, to which he had already more than once belonged, and in our body at large, that when in April, 1846, your partial choice, Gentlemen, raised me to the office of President on the resignation of the Earl of Aberdeen, I felt that the vacancy among the Vice-Presidents, caused by my own elevation, could not be filled in a manner either more conducive to your interests or more agreeable to your inclinations, than by the appointment of Mr. Stapleton. It was a sincere gratification to me to find Mr. Stapleton accept my offer to that effect; and I had the further pleasure of observing how zealously and how ably he applied himself to the discharge of his new duties as one of the principal officers of the Society. His attention to those duties never in any degree relaxed or abated, until the approach of that fatal illness, under which, while still in the prime of manhood, and amidst our sincerest sympathies, he has sunk at last.

You will not have forgotten, Gentlemen, that it was Mr. Stapleton who edited the Norman Rolls for our Society, accompanied by a map of Normandy adapted to the mention of localities in that province as described in early records; to ensure the accuracy of which, as an eye-witness and partaker of his labours now assures me, Mr. Stapleton took extraordinary pains.

Mr. Stapleton's Papers in the *Archæologia*, were as follows:—

A Brief Summary of the Wardrobe Accounts of the 10th, 11th, and 14th years of King Edward II. vol. XXVI. pp. 318-345.

Observations on the History of Adeliza, sister of William the Conqueror, *ibid.* pp. 349-360.

Letter accompanying two Transcripts of Ancient Charters relating to property in Normandy, vol. XXVII. pp. 21-28.

Observations upon the succession to the Barony of William of Arques, in the County of Kent, during the period between the Conquest of England and the Reign of King John, vol. XXXI. pp. 216-237.

Between the 5th of April, 1849, and the 5th of April, 1850, the Elections have been as follows:—

Thomas Avison, Esq.

Bezer Blundell, Esq.

Patrick Chalmers, Esq.

Peter Cunningham, Esq.

Augustus Guest, Esq. LL.D.

Rev. Wm. Jones, of Magdalen College, Oxford.

William Fred. Laxton, Esq.

Joseph Mayer, Esq.

The Hon. William Leslie Melville.

Col. William Mure, M.P.

The Rev. John Louis Petit.

John Henry Parker, Esq.

James A. Picton, Esq.

Robert Reece, Esq. Exeter College, Oxon.

The Earl of Rosse, P.R.S.

Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq.

And of Honorary Members:—

Jacob Grimm, Ph. D.

M. Jean Paul de La Saussaye, of Paris.

M. Felicien de Sauley, of Paris.

George Ticknor, Esq. of Boston, United States.

I may, perhaps, be here allowed to express the especial pleasure with which I have

observed the accession to our ranks of the President of the Royal Society, not merely on account of Lord Rosse's own personal acquirements and reputation, but because, as in the case of his predecessor Lord Northampton, his accession tends to draw still closer the ties of amity which happily connect us with our distinguished neighbours in Somerset House.

It is also with great pleasure that I find another gentleman from the United States, the author of the excellent History of Spanish Literature, augmenting the list of our Honorary Members. Five years ago we had not one from that country. At present we have four, namely, Mr. Everett, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Prescott, and Mr. Ticknor, an accession of talent and high character of which any Society might be justly proud. I think also you will agree with me, that, considering our affinities of race and language, there is no country to whose archæologists and historians we should be more ready to offer, where we deem it deserved, a token of our good wishes and respect.

You cannot have failed to observe with gratification the Report of the Auditors for the present year. Our Treasurer, Mr. Bruce, has more than justified the high expectations which we had formed of his activity, attention, and sound judgment; expectations which induced the Council to recommend, and which induced you, Gentlemen, to elect, him to his present office. Pursuing, as he has done, with unremitting assiduity, that system of improvement which his predecessor had ably begun, he has not only at present in his hands a larger balance than there was last year, but has been enabled, with the sanction of the Council, to increase our funded property by no less a sum than 800*l*. In this state of our affairs the Finance Committee have recommended, and the Council have ordered, that not only the larger part, but the whole of the compositions received from any Members hereafter elected shall be funded.

Such, Gentlemen, is certainly a faithful, and I hope a satisfactory, account of our present situation. In the welfare and prosperity of this Society, I must ever continue to feel an anxious interest; and should you, in the elections to which you will now proceed, think fit that I should continue in this Chair, to which four years ago your partial judgment raised me, I can only express my earnest hope that I may also continue to receive, in the discharge of my duties, your friendly co-operation and support.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of Oxford, seconded by Earl Jermyn, the thanks of the Society were voted to his Lordship for his Address, with a request that he would allow it to be printed.

One of the Secretaries then received the votes, whilst the other Secretary marked down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists on the ballot for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing.

On the examination of the lists after the ballot by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly: viz.

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.  
 Henry Hallam, Esq. *V.P.*  
 Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. *V.P.*  
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*  
 John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*  
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.  
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F.  
*Director*.  
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary*.  
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.  
 Beriah Botfield, Esq.  
 Charles Roach Smith, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

Edward Blore, Esq.  
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.  
 John Disney, Esq.  
 Rev. Joseph Hunter.  
 The Earl Jermyn, M.P.  
 John Lee, LL.D.  
 The Lord Lonsborough.  
 Frederick Ouvry, Esq.  
 Arthur Taylor, Esq.  
 William John Thoms, Esq.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their attention and trouble on this occasion. It was then announced from the Chair that the second portion of Vol. XXXIII. of the *Archæologia* was nearly finished, and would be ready for delivery to the Members in about a fortnight. It was also declared that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, May 2nd, at the usual hour.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, in Great Queen Street, according to annual custom; Lord Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair.

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Thursday, May 2nd, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the chair.

After the Minutes of the two last Meetings were read and confirmed, the following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| By the Editor.   | The Architect and Building Gazette. Vol. II. Nos. 56, 57. fol. London, 1850.  |
| From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. | The Archæological Journal, No. 25. March, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.  |
| By Patrick Chalmers, Esq., F.S.A.                              | Description of Additional Plate No. XXIV., to be inserted at the end of the Volume lately presented by Mr. Chalmers of Auldbar, to the Members of the Bannatyne Club. fol. max. |
| By Beriah Botfield, Esq., F.S.A.                               | Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland, during the Summer of 1829. 8vo. Norton Hall. 1830.   |
| By George Ormerod, Esq., F.S.A.                                | Lithograph of the "Roman Wall of Caerwent, Monmouthshire, on the south side, adjacent to the S.E. angle, shewing the position of the bonding courses."                          |
| By the Hon. Wm. Leslie Melville, F.S.A.                        | "Leven and Melville Papers. Letters and State Papers chiefly addressed to George Earl Melville, Secretary of State for Scotland, 1689—1691. 4to. Printed at Edinburgh, 1843."   |
| By George Godwin, Jun., Esq., F.S.A.                           | The Builder for April, 1850. Vol. VIII. Part IV. fol. London.   |
| From the Société des Antiquaires de Picardie.                  | Contumes Locales du Baillage d'Amiens, Rédigées en 1507. Publiées d'après les Manuscrits, &c. 4to.<br>Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. 8vo.                  |
| By the Editor.   | The Art Journal for May, 1850. 4to. London.   |
| By J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.                                 | The Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1850. 8vo. London.  |
| By the Committee.  | The Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. XXI., April 30, 1850. 8vo. London.  |

- By John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A. *The Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England.* Published under the sanction of the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. Oxford. 1850.
- By William Frederick Laxton, Esq., F.S.A. *The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.* May, 1850. 4to. Part 152. Vol. XIII. London, 1850.

John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A., presented, through the hands of the Director, two wood-blocks, on which are accurately engraven the figures on the specimen of ancient Painted Glass, in the Cathedral of Le Mans, of which he exhibited impressions to the Society on the 24th of January last. The drawings from which these blocks were engraved were most carefully executed by the late Mons. Henri Gêrente, the eminent glass-painter of Paris; who was satisfied—as well by the texture of the glass itself, the character of the workmanship, and the style of drawing—that they are the oldest of such representations extant. These figures will accompany Mr. Parker's letter to Sir Henry Ellis, in the Appendix to the XXXIIIrd volume of the *Archæologia*.

Robert Cole, Esq. exhibited by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. an illuminated Psalter with Services of the Church, a MS. of the 15th century. In the calendar occurs an entry of the dedication of the church of St. Martin at Salisbury.

Charles Frost, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a gold ring found in the early part of April by an agricultural servant in a ploughed field belonging to a farm at Hatfield in Holderness, in the east riding of Yorkshire, the property of Richard Bethell, Esq. of Rise. Within the hoop of the ring there is an inscription, apparently in Flemish.

A short note from Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, upon the extinction of several varieties of Dogs in England, amongst which the old English mastiff, the Dutch pug, and more especially the old English turnspit, were mentioned. This latter kind, Mr. Morgan observed, is very nearly extinct, and he thought the following particulars of interest, as they may concern the last of the race. "In the ancient town (once I should have said city) of Caerleon, in the county of Monmouth, at a small humble old-fashioned inn called the Hanbury Arms,—from the old family of Hanbury, the proprietors of the estate,—one of these turnspits still exists, and daily performs its service as of old, for in the kitchen of this inn still exists the original wheel set up ages ago, and the culinary operation of roasting is always performed through its instrumentality, it being worked by the dog in question. The animal is curiously cunning, and at the same time fond of its work, for, when placed in the wheel for the purpose of shewing its operation, it can scarcely be made to move it more than a turn or two, and shows the greatest anxiety to get out; but, as soon as a joint of meat is put down to the fire, the dog works with the greatest alacrity, never stopping till the meat is cooked.



"The turn-spit seems to have been the earliest mechanical means of turning a spit; this was superseded during the last century by the mechanical jack, moved by a weight like a clock, and governed by a fly-wheel, which in its turn was again superseded by the more modern smoke-jack.

"The turn-spit wheel may be described as an inverted water-wheel, where the power is applied to the inside instead of the outside of the wheel, which is about four feet diameter.

"Another instance of the wheel exists, not very far distant from Caerleon, at Cefn Mably, on the borders of Glamorganshire, the seat of Colonel Kemeys Tynte, and formerly the chief seat of the ancient family of Kemeys. It is, however, now no longer used, a smoke-jack having for very many years been found more convenient.

"The wheel is here fixed in the scullery, the axle passing through the wall into the kitchen, where is the roller from which the chain was suspended which turned the spit."

Benjamin Williams, Esq. F. S. A. communicated some "Additional Remarks on the Kingston of the Saxon Chronicle," further impressing his views that Kingston Bagpuze, in Berkshire, was the Kingston at which seven of our Anglo-Saxon kings, between the years 900 and 978, were crowned.

William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a short description of Fountains Abbey, near Ripon, in Yorkshire, with an account of some recent excavations there: accompanied by a drawn ground-plan of the abbey, to which the description refers, and a sketch of the pattern of the encaustic tiles which formed the pavement of the Refectory.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, May 9th, 1850.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, and afterwards JOHN PAYNE  
COLLIER, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents of books were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned.

From the Royal Irish Academy.	Their Transactions. Vol. XXII. Part 2. 4to. Dublin, 1850.
From the Camden Society.	The Chronicle of Queen Jane, and of two years of Queen Mary, and especially of the Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Written by a Resident in the Tower of London. Edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. Printed for the Camden Society, 1850.
From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.	Their Proceedings. No. IV. March, 1850. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1850.
From Thomas George Fonnereau, Esq. F.S.A.	The Diary of a Dutiful Son. By H. E. O. 8vo. 1849.
From William F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A.	The Architect and Building Gazette. Vol. II. Nos. 57, 58. 4to. London, 1850.

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. and the Rev. John Louis Petit, lately elected, now attending, having compounded for their annual payments and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The Rev. Edward Wilton exhibited to the Society an Impression from a silver Coin of Antoninus Pius, recently found by a labourer on Salisbury Plain.

Obv. DIVVS ANTONINVS. The bare head of Antoninus.

Rev. CONSECRATIO. The funeral pile.

The type is common, and was struck to commemorate the Apotheosis of the Emperor.

The Rev. F. R. Raines, F.S.A. exhibited and presented to the Society a small silver Coin, which, by the devices and portions of the legends remaining, appeared to be of one of the Doges of Venice, probably of Michael Mocenigo.

The reading of extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of Eltham, in Kent, communicated by G. R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A. the first portion of which had been read at a former meeting, was resumed, and the same concluded. Mr. Corner remarks, that extracts from churchwardens' accounts for these times are sufficiently numerous; but that he trusts the incidents connected with the ancient royal palace at Eltham, will render these of interest. "Perhaps," he says, "I ought to apologise for some of the notes as unnecessary for the information of so learned

a body as the Society of Antiquaries; but as I am indebted to the late Mr. Gage Rokewode for most of the notes on the furniture and utensils of the Roman Catholic worship, and as I believe them therefore to be very correct, I have added them." Among these, there is a note to an entry in 1568—"Paide for drinke for the ringers at ij times, when the Queen came throw the towne, viij<sup>d</sup>."—which remarks, that "It was well for the churchwardens of Eltham that they paid her Majesty that mark of respect, for the churchwardens of St. Olave's, Southwark, were sued in the Star-chamber and heavily fined 'for not ringing their bells when the same termagant Queen passed down the river in her barge to Greenwich.'"

The Secretary then read a Memoir on the History of Goodrich Castle, by Thomas William King, Esq. F.S.A., York Herald, accompanied by the exhibition of various rubbings of sculptures supposed to have been cut by prisoners upon the walls of the S.E. tower of that fortress in the latter part of the 14th century.

The thanks of the Society were severally ordered to be returned for these communications, and the Meeting adjourned to Thursday, the 16th inst.

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Thursday, May 16th, 1850.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. Colonel Mure, M.P., and Peter Cunningham, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

The following presents were announced from the donation book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

From George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S. Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval. No. 7. fo. London, 1850.

From George Grant Francis, Esq., F.S.A. The Free Grammar School, Swansea, with brief Memoirs of its Founders and Masters, and Copies of Original Deeds, &c. 8vo. Swansea, 1849.

The President exhibited a wooden Star of the 13th century, brought from the Alhambra of Granada in 1832 by Mr. Ford, the author of the Hand-Book for Spain, who stated in explanation, that it formed a portion of an ornamental apartment which was then being taken down by the local authorities. The timber ceilings of the Spanish Moors, known by the name *artesonados*, are most elaborately worked in intricate geometrical patterns. Pliny and other classical authors particularly noticed the existence, perfect preservation, and durability of Phœnician carpentry existing in the Peninsula, and constructed with woods of an almost imperishable quality. The wooden ornamental rafters put up by

the Moors in the Mosque of Cordova in the ninth century continued entirely sound, until they were removed some years ago for injudicious alterations. The wood used is called in Spanish *Alerce*\* (*Thuja Articulata*). This species of arbor vitæ still grows in the Rif mountains of Barbary, from whence the identical timbers were brought to Cordova; plantations also existed near Seville when under the Moorish sway, which have since disappeared.

The words cut on the star exhibited, formed in the *Neskhî* or cursive Arabic character, are, *Wa la ghaliba illa Allah*, "And there is no other conqueror but Allah." These, the royal motto of the Moorish kings of Granada, are inscribed in every portion of their palatial fortress the Alhambra, whether on works in wood or stone, in porcelain tilings (*azulejos*), or the highly decorated wall-diapery (*Tarkish*). The use of them arose from the cries of "Conquering hero" with which the people in 1248 welcomed back to Granada Ibn l' Ahmar (the red man, and founder of the Granadan monarchy) from a successful campaign, to which he, adopting the *Tahli*, or Musselman war-cry, "There is no power but God; God is great," replied in the words, *Wa la ghaliba illa Allah!* When St. Ferdinand gave to him, his ally, the *vanda* or bend of the Pennon of Castile for his coat of arms, this motto was inscribed on it, and it offers a curious instance of the approximation of the Spanish Moors to the usages of Christians.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. for Newport, read to the Society "An Account of the Discovery of some Nails of a peculiar form, supposed to have been used for the purpose of Crucifixion, at Bourne Park, near Canterbury."

The information respecting the finding of these nails was supplied to Mr. Martin by his friend Mr. Bell, of Bourne.

They were found in 1846, in excavating for the purpose of enlarging a piece of ornamental water.

Mr. Bell in a letter to Mr. Martin, written April 26th, 1850, says, "There were, I think, either three or four skeletons in a good state of preservation lying near together, about two feet under the surface, without any appearance of a tumulus over them. There were about four nails, or the remains of them, found with each skeleton, more or less corroded." Some were quite straight, others were much bent.

After the second skeleton had been discovered, Mr. Bell directed the foreman of the works to take care that any future skeleton should not be touched till he had himself seen it. Soon after, Mr. Bell adds, he came to me with the intelligence that another had just been discovered, and he added, "There is one of those long nails driven right through the shoulder-blade." Mr. Bell went immediately to the spot, but the workmen had disarranged the bones and the nail; when he saw it, it was not in the position in which the foreman had assured him it was when first seen.

No other remains beside the nails were found with the bones, nor were there the least indications of any coffins.

\* Full particulars of the *Alerce* will be found in the Hand-Book for Spain, 2nd edition, p. 77.

About 30 or 40 feet from the skeletons were found several sepulchral Urns of the usual shapes ; and at the same spot was discovered a vessel of very thin green glass, which fortunately was preserved entire ; and the fragments of another. These were the facts of the case. In support of the inference drawn from this discovery, Mr. Martin passed his observations on the peculiar form of the nails, coupled with their unusual size, remarking that the discovery of the Urns in close proximity shewed that these remains were Roman, and that the practice of that nation to punish both slaves and thieves by crucifixion was sufficiently known.

Mr. Martin next quoted various passages cited by Bishop Pearson from ancient authors, as well as extracts which he had himself made from both ancient and modern writers, descriptive of the particular mode of inflicting the punishment of crucifixion, finally remarking on the fact, that the general reception of Christianity over the whole empire led to the abolition of this punishment during the reign of Constantine. These remains, he adds, must therefore be placed at an earlier period ; but beyond this there does not appear to be any ground for assigning a date to them.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Notice was then given from the Chair that, on account of Whitsun week approaching, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening May the 30th.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1850.

No. 23

Thursday, May 30th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. *Mémoires. 2<sup>e</sup> Série. 7<sup>e</sup> volume. XVIII<sup>e</sup> vol. de la Collection. Années 1847, 1848, 1849. 4to. Paris, 1850.*

*Discours d'ouverture, prononcé par M. Charma, 8vo. Caen, 1849, sur un Billet d'Indulgences délivré au XIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle à ses Bienfaiteurs par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1850.*

*Lanfranc, Notice Biographique, Littéraire, et Philosophique, par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1850.*

From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. *The Architect and Building Gazette. Vol. II. Nos. 60 and 61. London, 1850.*

From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. *Rotuli de Liberate ac de Mis et præstitis, Regnante Johanne. Cura T. Duffus Hardy. 8vo. London, 1844.*

*Documents illustrative of English History in the 13th and 14th Centuries. Selected from the Records of the department of the Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and edited by Henry Cole, of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, an Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. Folio. London, 1844.*

*Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi Asservati. Accurante Thoma Duffus Hardy & Soc. Int. Templ. Vol. II. ab anno MCCXXIV. ad annum MCCXXVII. Folio. Lond. 1844.*

From Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Knt. B.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. *Some New Facts, and a Suggested New Theory as to the Authorship of the Letters of Junius. By Sir F. Dwaris. 4to. (Privately printed.) 1850.*

From the Author. *Saint-Etienne-le-Vieux. Aux Conseillers Municipaux de la Ville de Caen. Alph. de Flagnais. 8vo. Caen, 1850.*

- From Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. Two Engravings of the N.E. and S.W. Views of Norton Church, Northamptonshire; also, a Coloured Lithograph of the Altar Window, and Lithograph of a Monument in the above-said Church.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society. Their Journal. Vol. XII. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Le Chev<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Bard. Monographies des Basiliques de St. Vincent à Chalons-sur-Saone, et de Notre-Dame à Beaune. 8vo. Chalons-sur-Saone, 1845.
- From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A. The Builder. Volume VIII. Part 5. May, 1850. Folio. London.
- From the Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A. F.S.A. "Extrait du compte et de la dépense faite au Sacré et Couronnement du Roy Philippe de Valois, le quel fut sacré à Reims le 29 May, 1828, leur de la Trinité." Fo. MS.
- From the Editor. The Art Journal for June. Imp. 4to. London, 1850.

Peter Legh, Esq. exhibited a rude representation of a human face, modelled in plastic clay, and probably intended as a pattern for some architectural ornament. A representation is here given:



It was found in clearing out the moat at Norbury Booth, near Knutsford, Cheshire.

Augustus Guest, LL.D. exhibited a Cup, principally formed of a cocoa-nut set in silver, bearing several shields of arms upon it; one of them the coat of James I. the supporters being the lion and dragon, and not the lion and unicorn. He considered it to have been the king's drinking cup, and assigned the date of 1603 to it. It was stated to have been in the hands of its present proprietor's family for three or four generations.

Captain Gall exhibited a Cornelian Onyx of very large dimensions, a specimen of Chinese glyptic art, recently purchased by him of Mr. Ten-

nant of the Strand; the colours white and red; in the centre a figure of Buddha seated, in bas-relief.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Celt, Armlets, Rings, &c. of bronze recently dug up in Woolmer Forest, in Hampshire. One of these rings, here engraved of the actual size, is of uncommon occurrence.



Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three specimens of carved Box-wood, of the 17th century; namely, a rest for a knitting-pin to be inserted in a lady's girdle, a carved case for a clay tobacco-pipe, and a case to contain two pair of barnacles.

Bezer Blundell, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a short letter of remark upon the fining of the Parish Officers of St. Olave, Southwark, in the Star-chamber, for neglecting to ring the bells of their church when Queen Elizabeth was passing down the river; as noticed by Mr. Corner, in his late communication of Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Eltham; Mr. Blundell ascribing this severity not so much to the omission of the parish officers as to the circumstance that the rector of that parish at the time was one Brown, the well-known founder of the sect of Independent Protestant Dissenters who went by the name of Brownists, who, together with their founder, were much persecuted at this period.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. read to the Society some answers to questions which he had put to his correspondent Mr. Bell upon the subject of the nails presumed to have been used in the punishment of crucifixion, discovered with the skeletons at Bourne near Canterbury, the account of which had been read at the last meeting of the Society, and which answers were procured to substantiate more fully the credibility of the foreman, whose statements Mr. Bell had chiefly relied upon.

The Secretary then read a Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. entitled, "Notes in reference to the Communication made by Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. on May 16th, 1850."

Mr. Smith observed, that at the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Martin's Paper the other evening, he had remarked that the frequent



discovery of iron nails of a large size in the graves and cemeteries of the Romans appeared, in his opinion, to indicate the rather common use of wooden coffins, or, at all events, of a framework of wood to protect the bodies and the various objects often buried with them; and that when such nails were found in graves with urns containing burnt bones, he attributed their presence to the circumstance of their having been used for fastening the logs of the funeral pile. His main object now was to direct the Society's attention to the fact of the frequent discovery of nails of very large size, such as those exhibited the other evening by Mr. Martin, in Roman burial-places. After enumerating different discoveries of this kind, Mr. Smith formed his conclusion against the probability of crucifixion being generally used as a punishment of the Romans, and against the admission that its evidences are to be found in what must be regarded as having been consecrated cemeteries.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, laid before the Society a drawing from the seal of Geoffrey Chaucer, copied from what is perhaps the only impression which has descended to our times. The seal is circular, about the size of a shilling, and presents the well-known coat of Chaucer, but with this difference, that whereas in other authorities the bend is counterchanged on the per pale field, on the seal the field is party per pale, but the bend is entire; and inasmuch as this seal must be regarded as the highest authority for the Chaucer coat, it may seem proper to revive the figure in the form, in which it is here exhibited. The impression is in a good state of preservation. The inscription was not originally cut with much care, but it may be read thus:

**S. GAUFRIIDI CHAUCIER.**

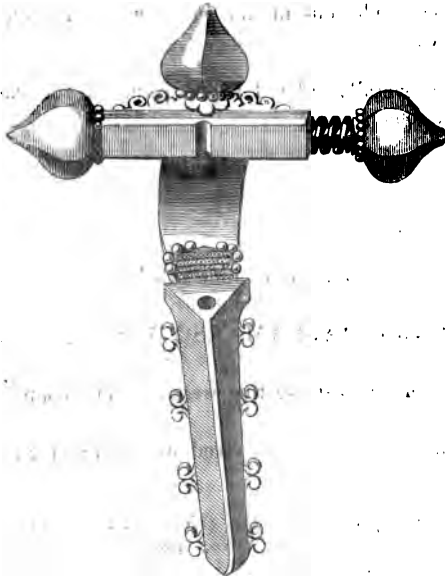
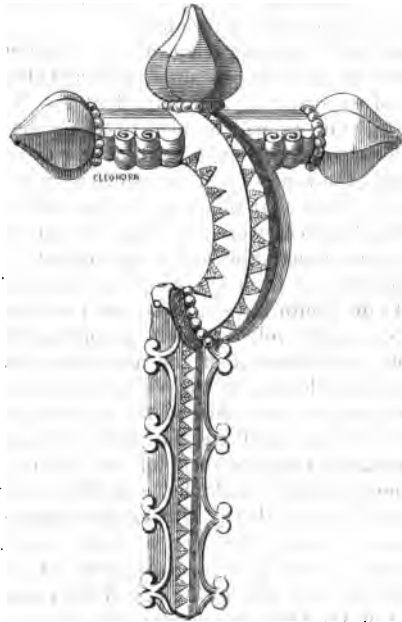
Mr. Hunter transmitted at the same time a copy of the document to which it is appended,—not an instrument of Chaucer's own, but of Thomas Chaucer of Ewelme, who has usually been regarded as the son of the poet. The date is the 20th of May, 10th Henry IV. about nine years after the death of Chaucer.

"Neither the deed nor the seal," Mr. Hunter says, "have, I believe, till now fallen under the notice of any antiquary, having been only lately discovered in the unsorted masses of Her Majesty's Exchequer."

Mr. Hunter also inclosed a copy of another document drawn from the same mass of early evidence; being a Writ of King Richard II., dated at Westminster on the 17th June, in the 14th year of his reign, addressed to Geoffrey Chaucer, late Clerk of the King's Works at the Palace of Westminster, the Tower of London, the Castles of Wallingford and Berkhamstead, the manors of Kennington, Eltham, Clarendon, Shene, Byflete, Children Langley, and Fakenham, and the Mews for the King's Hawks near Charing Cross, signifying to him the appointment of John Gedney as his successor, and directing him to deliver up to Gedney all rolls, writs, memoranda, &c. relating to the said office.

Towards the close of the evening a gold Fibula was exhibited, found in Scotland; the gentleman who laid it before the Society declining to

give the name of the owner, as it had been accidentally discovered, and fear was entertained that with such disclosure it might be claimed as



*treasure-trove* by the Scottish Exchequer. This led to some discussion, when the Senior Secretary was requested to write to the President,

acquainting him that the feeling of the Society was for his Lordship and the Council to take into their consideration the present state of the law in reference to the finding of objects of antiquarian interest, and to communicate thereupon with Government.

This fibula, of which an engraving, of the actual size, is here given, resembles in form the very fine one discovered at Odiham in Hampshire, and described and engraved in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, vol. ii. p. 46, but, as will be seen, it is much more richly ornamented. It differs from any similar object yet discovered, one of the lateral knobs being the head of a *screw* which served to fasten the *acus*. It is conjectured by some that this screw is an alteration of later times, and that the fibula had been worn at a long subsequent period. Be this as it may, it is a very remarkable and unique object.

Fibulæ assimilating in form to the above, are well known to antiquaries. Mr. C. R. Smith has engraved one preserved in the Boulogne Museum (Collect. Antiq. vol. i. pl. iii), and in the Recueil of Caylus, tome 1<sup>er</sup>, p. 256, is an account of the discovery of a fibula of similar form, together with skeletons, in the village of Anières, on the banks of the Seine, bearing on one side of the curved part the inscription DOMINE. MARTI. VIVAS, and on the other VTERE FELEX. Caylus appropriately remarks that the form of the letters and the style of orthography shew that the fibula he describes belongs to the fourth or fifth century. Allowing that it is of Gallo-Roman origin, which may account in some measure for the corrupt orthography, the title DOMINVS affords further proof in support of the conjecture of Caylus, and gives us some idea of the age of the example now exhibited. The hollow part of the fibula here engraved, when first discovered, was filled with some sulphurous matter which was burnt out of it by the person into whose hands it first came.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 6th, 1850.

HENRY HALLAM, ESQ. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following presents were received, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1850.  
8vo. London.

From Wm. Chaffers, jun. Esq. F.S.A.

Storia degli Antichi Vasi Pittili Aretini; con  
9 Tavole incise in Roma. Del Dott. A.  
Fabroni. 8vo. Arezzo, 1841.

- From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. *The Architect and Building Gazette*. Vol. II. No. 62. Folio. London, 1850.  
*The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*. Vol. III. Part 153. June 1850.
- From L'Académie des Sciences, &c. de Rouen. *Précis Analytique des Travaux, &c.* 8vo. Rouen, 1849.
- From The American Philosophical Society. *Their Proceedings*. Vol. V. No. 44.
- From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. *Views, Elevations, and Sections of Minster Lovell Church, Oxfordshire*. By John Pritchard, Esq. Architect. Folio. Oxford, 1850.  
*Architectural Illustrations of Warmington Church, Northamptonshire*. By William Cayeler, Esq. Folio. Oxford, 1850.

The recommendatory Testimonial of James Crowdy, Esq., having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society the following articles, viz. two Burmese Bowls and Covers of silver; a Torweaz, the Horoscope of a native lady, a Mahomedan, calculated at Hyderabad in the Deccan; a Burmese Tickal, the circulating medium of Ava; and, lastly, a kind of octagon Box of gold, found in the Treasury of Tippoo Sulstaun at the taking of Seringapatam in 1799. It was bequeathed to Sir Charles Hopkinson by General Bell of the Madras Artillery.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated Remarks on a coloured Drawing of Beads, executed by Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. from specimens in his possession. A Letter from Mr. Nightingale also accompanied this communication more particularly descriptive of the Beads represented in the drawing, thirty-five in number, with the several localities where found: some from Roman sites; others from British barrows; several Saxon; two from Kertch in Southern Russia; and two or three from Egypt and Nubia.

The next Paper read was "On the Oath taken by the Members of the Parliament of Scotland in 1641," by John Richard Walbran, Esq. accompanied by a fac-simile of the original document, supposed to have perished, but which was found a few years ago in the Charter Chest of Major K. L. Dundas, of Blair Castle in Scotland.

The Secretary then read the first portion of a Dissertation on the François Vase, or Vase of Kleitias and Ergotinus, by William Watkiss Lloyd, Esq. This very curious specimen of fictile art was found about a mile from Chiusi in Etruria, the ancient Clusium, and received the name of the François Vase from Alessandro François, its discoverer. The Vase itself is now preserved in the Gallery at Florence. Three Plates, engraved in outline, detailing the story told upon its surface, published by the Archæological Society of Rome, were exhibited, to accompany the reading of the Dissertation, which, Mr. Lloyd observed,

was intended not as a refutation of the description of M. Emile Braun, but rather as supplemental observations to the remarks of that antiquary upon this very extraordinary relic of antiquity.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these exhibitions and communications. Notice was then given by the Vice President from the Chair that the second portion of the thirty-third volume of the *Archæologia* was now ready for delivery to the Members.

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Thursday, June 13th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair:

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned; viz.:—

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| From George Ticknor, Esq. Honorary F.S.A.   | The History of Spanish Literature, by himself. 3 vols. 8vo. New York, 1850.   |
| From the Société des Antiquaires de France. | Annuaire 1850. 8vo. Paris.  |
| From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A.              | The Architect and Building Gazette. No. 63.   |
| From Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A.            | An Account of Handford Hall, formerly the residence of the ancient family of the Breretons, &c. 8vo. Liverpool.   |
| From Sir John Boileau, Bart. F.S.A.         | Lithograph of an ancient painting of Antoine de Boileau, Chev. '1519,' Seigneur de Castlenau, Sénéchal de Nîmes et de Beaucaire, Trésorier du Roi, et Françoise de Frosselière, sa Femme, mariée en 1497. |

The President communicated to the Society a Letter which he had received from George Ticknor, Esq., together with an Extract from another Letter from E. Everett, Esq., both from the United States; the former presenting to the Society his History of Spanish Literature, the latter offering, if not already in the Society's Library, a large-paper copy of the "*Antiquitates Americanæ*," published at Copenhagen in 1837.

The Secretary then read the following Letter from B. L. Vulliamy, Esq. to Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., Director, relative to a curious globular clock, which he presented to the Society; it is dated Pall Mall, 13 June, 1850.

"Will you do me the favour to present the Society of Antiquaries with the accompanying Ball Clock: during a long life devoted to the study and practice of horology, I have not seen one in any respect similar to it: The only mention I have been able to discover of such a clock is in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, articles Arts, Metiers, Mécaniques. Dédiés et présentés à Monsieur de Noir, Con<sup>te</sup>. d'Etat,

Direct. Genl. de Police. A Paris chez Panchoucke, et a Liege chez Plouteux, A. D. 1784. Tome 3eme, page 276, and is as follows:

"Pendule en forme de Globe.

'Un Horloger pres de la Ville de Luxembourg, dans les Pays Bas, a imaginé de placer une Pendule dans un Globe qui reste suspendu au milieu d'un appartement, sa pesanteur seul lui sert de mouvoir. Le cadran est circulaire, et l'aiguille des heures, ainsi que celle des minutes, sont recourbées. Le tout se trouve dans l'hémisphère de la boule. Il n'est besoin pour remonter cette Horloge que de la relever."

"I have in vain searched for some account or description of such a clock in the works of the old French writers on horology; the above is the only notice I have been able to find. From this I infer that such clocks are very uncommon, or they would have been known to F. Berthoud, and noticed in his *Histoire de la Mesure du Temps*, Paris, an. x (1802).

"My health has been so indifferent for some time past that I have been unable to write any description of this clock; but will endeavour to do so, both in reference to its exterior and the machinery in the interior of the ball, very soon. You are well aware that the whole is in a very dilapidated state; the original upper and lower portions of the globe are wanting, and a portion of the machinery in connexion with the Equator and the Tropics is also missing."

The especial thanks of the Society were voted on this occasion.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. presented from Mr. James Newman, of Saint Martin's Fields, Chester, a cast from a Roman ante-fix tile, recently dug up in that city.

Thomas G. Fonnereau, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a jointed instrument of iron, probably of the early part of the 17th century, the use or purpose of which was not ascertained.

A Letter from F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, accompanying two drawings of the remains recently discovered at Lymne in Kent, the ancient *Portus Lemanis*:—

"The Remains of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, the *Portus Lemanis*, are situated half way down the sloping banks of the highland which overlooks the Romney Marshes. Its lonely situation, away from a main road, has always rendered it one of the most unvisited of places; and the very little which remains of its walls above ground has not attracted much attention. In the early part of the last century, Dr. Stukeley visited and delineated the ruins; but, with that quick imagination upon the promptings of which he was too ready to act, he has restored the east wall in the most perfect manner, showing the Decuman gate as at Richborough, where the very foundations are not to be traced by the eye, and have only been laid bare by the recent excavations, which have again satisfactorily proved the danger of constructing representations on imaginary foundations.

"The value of the recent excavations, which have been carried completely round the walls and foundations of Lymne, can only be fully appreciated by those who have looked for information in the pages of the local historian, or have visited the spot and seen the few misshapen masses of masonry, which were only visible above ground before the excavations were commenced, and carried on so successfully by Mr. James Elliott, of Dymchurch, and my energetic friend Mr. Roach Smith. Their labours have satisfactorily proved the plan of the Castrum to have been multi-angular and not rectangular, as generally supposed; but they have also shown the destruction of the walls to have been occasioned by natural causes, which cannot fail to be as interesting to the geologist as to the antiquary.

"The entire ground upon which the Castrum is constructed is permeated with the land springs which characterise this locality, and which, acting on the loose earth and friable soil here forming the high land overlooking the sea, have produced

an extensive landslip at some remote period, which, sapping the foundation of the walls, has rent and overturned them in its downward course, presenting a most extraordinary *bouleversement* in some portions excavated. The tendency of the earth to slip in this locality has been noticed many years ago in the proceedings of the Royal Society, from whence the account was copied into Hasted's *Kent*. A cottage which had been situated on the high lands slipped one night towards the level of the marsh so slowly and quietly, that its inmates only became aware of the change in their locality on attempting to open their door in the morning. The narration is accompanied by a diagram showing the state of the ground before and after the event.

"To a similar natural cause must be attributed the singular appearance presented by the recently excavated eastern wall of Lymne, to which I shall for the present confine my attention. The walls aboveground had so entirely disappeared, that it was only after digging in several spots that they could at last be traced. On excavating from the north-eastern angle towards the marsh, that portion was laid bare which is seen in the first drawing, and which shows in a most striking manner the confused destruction of the *Castrum*. In the centre of the drawing a portion of the wall is still seen standing *in situ*; the ground has sunk from it, and carried outwardly the foundations of a round tower, the upper portion of which leans against it. But the most curious portion is that which in the drawing looks like a stone pavement in the foreground, but which is in reality the entire wall fallen flat, and having at its base the three rows of foundation stones, now looking almost like steps. This drawing shows the platform of stones, with its gradual inclination towards the marsh, upon which is constructed the round tower on each side the entrance gate, which is also protected by a curtain wall, immediately within which are stones upon which the gates formerly swung, and in which the grooves for the hinges are seen; and a considerable quantity of lead has been discovered.

"The excavations are still proceeding, but the portions uncovered must be again filled in."

A Communication from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, was read, dated Vicarage, Bitton, near Bristol, June 10th, descriptive of two ancient Statues of stone in a Chantry-Chapel



adjoining the Church of Bitton, presumed to be of Priests or Canons of the Church: the author observes:—

"In 1822, when some alterations were effected in the said chapel, the ground immediately under these two effigies was thoroughly examined, but no trace whatever was

found of bodies there deposited. I merely state this in proof that the monuments in question were not lying in their original deposit: and as they will prove to be canons, they were not perhaps intended, as Bigland in 1786 very naturally supposed, in memory of some of the officiating priests of the chantry, but perhaps prebendaries of Bitton; and, if so, their original depository was the chancel, Bitton being a prebend of ancient foundation in Sarum cathedral, and the prebendaries, as rectors, owners of the chancel. They were at that time (1822) carefully removed from the floor to another part of the church. Since that date considerable attention has been paid to such subjects, and these figures are justly considered of too great merit to lie any longer without being better introduced to the public; and I would therefore request you to do me the kindness to lay before the Society of Antiquaries the two drawings (done to a scale) of these unknown ecclesiastics.

"Each being little more than three feet in length, they may not perhaps be improperly classed with the effigy of the Boy Bishop at Sarum.

"I had hoped that some antiquary more conversant with such subjects than myself would, ere this, have published these remains in some of the beautiful works of the day: but, with the exception of Mr. Bloxam, in a letter published a few years ago in the Midland Counties Herald, on some monuments in St. Martin's church, Warwick, I am not aware that any one has noticed them. That gentleman there mentions them as rare specimens of sculptured ecclesiastics of the canonical orders, clad in the surplice and aumasse, which latter is worn as a hood on the head. He enumerates similar figures in the cathedrals of Wells and Hereford, in the church of St. Martin's at Warwick, and at Towcester.

"In general, sculptured effigies of ecclesiastics are represented as vested for the Eucharistic sacrifice of the mass; but these are in ancient canonical or choral habits: in the aumasse (almacium) or furred hood, (a very different article from the amice (amictus), the extremities of which hang down in front; under this is worn the ancient surplice with loose sleeves, and over it the cope; under the surplice was worn the ancient cassock (tunica talaris), in these figures barely visible but at the wrists. The canonical dress is thus described in an extract I have from some Council of the fifteenth century; but I am unable to give a reference:—'*Horas dicturi, cum tunica talari ac superpelliceis mundis, ultra medias tibias longis, vel capis juxta temporum, ac regionum diversitatem, ecclesias (canonice) ingrediantur, non caputia sed almutias vel beryta tenentes in capite.*'

"In the 5th Provincial Council of Milan, as quoted by Mr. Bloxam, held A.D. 1579, the aumasse is declared to be peculiar to those of canonical rank, '*Almutia pellicea insignis canonicorum est.*' On monumental brasses of canons in this country we frequently find the cassock, surplice, and aumasse, with the addition of the cope; and sometimes, when the cope is worn over the surplice, the aumasse or furred tippet is omitted. This is explained by the statutes of one of the foreign conventual churches, '*Statuta Ecclesia Vinensis,*' respecting the canons, as follows:—'*A festo S. Martini usque ad Pascham portabant capas nigras super superpelliceum, et a Pascha usque ad festum Omnium SS. portabant superpelliceum sine capa, et in capite capellam de griso, quem vulgariter almutium vocant.*'

"I would add another quotation from Mr. Bloxam, that 'the ancient aumasse or tippet of sable or fur continued to be worn by bishops and other dignitaries of the Church of England in the reign of Elizabeth, during which it was in a great measure superseded by a similar habit of silk, the precursor of the present scarf, which continued to be called a tippet down to the last century.' And in Bailey's Etymological Dictionary, published 1731, the word 'tippet' is defined as a 'long scarf which doctors of divinity wear over their gowns.'

"With the exception of the faces, what is held in the priests' hands, and the head and part of the tail of the dog at the feet of one, these figures are well preserved. No traces of colour are visible. They have very lately been laid in a suitable part of the church, and on stones about a foot thick, raising them so much off the floor for effect and protection."

A Memoir by W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A. was read, "On an ancient fortified Station, and other Celtic or early British Remains, in Cornwall, illustrated by four large models."

The first was a model executed by a lady, of the hill fortress or



station situated five miles north-west of the town of Penzance. It is about three miles from some other hill stations. The dimensions are 125 feet from east to west, and 110 feet from north to south. It is surrounded by two strong walls; the entrance being flanked by a covered way, and defended by a ditch 30 feet wide. Mr. Saull considers the arrangement as indicating a mode of defence devised by a race far more civilised than the ancient Britons, and thinks it likely to have been raised by some maritime tribes from the Mediterranean to secure their treasures. He considers the fact of nearly all the valleys in Cornwall affording evidence that they had once been stream works for tin, good ground for such an hypothesis, and remarks, that within the interior vallum, and connected with it, there is an arrangement of stones evidently the remains of cells appropriated for sleeping places, or at least for shelter, some of the stones having been placed erect, while others were placed as top stones or coverings. There is also a sunken path or road on the north, extending from it, marked in many places by stones placed on the sides, which leads to another settlement half a mile distant, consisting of a group of ruined huts, of a circular form, from ten to twenty feet in diameter, formed also of uncut stones without cement. The floors of some of these had been opened by a resident at Penzance, and at a foot below, "a layer of very black unctuous earth was discovered, with charred wood, numerous fragments of pottery of coarse texture, and a quantity of burnt stones." A ground plan of one of these huts was exhibited.

Mr. Saull also exhibited a model of the well-known stone circle called Boscawen-ûn, five miles north-west of Penzance. He considers these stones as seats where the tribes on solemn occasions sat in council, and not as designed for religious purposes. On the Mên-an-tol, another Cornish monument, of which a model was also exhibited, Mr. Saull remarked, that he differed from those who were inclined to see in it an object of superstition; and preferred to assign it to another purpose, namely, to the sports and pastimes of the Britons, who doubtless often resorted to such means of preserving their bodies from the effects of sloth and inactivity.

The Secretary then read another portion of Mr. Watkiss Lloyd's Memoir in illustration of the François Vase; the reading of the remainder of which was postponed till the next meeting.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned severally for these communications.

Thursday, June 20th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—

- From Charles T. Beke, Ph.D.F.S.A. *Observations sur la Communication supposée entre le Niger et le Nil*, 8vo. Londres, 1850.  
Letter to M. Daussy, President of the Central Committee of the Geographical Society of France.
- From Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. *Household Books of the Duke of Norfolk and Thomas Earl of Surrey, temp. 1481—1490, from the original MSS. in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. Printed for the Roxburghe Club.* 4to. London, 1844.
- From the Very Rev. the Dean of Harrow; a Selection of the Lists of the School between 1770 and 1826. By George Butler, D.D. Dean of Peterborough, from 1805 to 1829, Head Master. 8vo. Peterborough, 1849.

The Hon. R. C. Neville, formerly elected, now attending, having signed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited various antiquities, the principal of which consisted of a Roman Statue of Paris, found in excavating a sewer in Bevis Marks, in the city; a Roman glass ribbed Bowl found at Takeley, in Essex; two circular Anglo-Saxon or Frankish Fibulæ, the larger of gold and bronze, the smaller of gold, the locality of the discovery of which was unknown; a Fibula of bronze found in Suffolk; a square glass Vase found at Aldborough, Yorkshire; several Roman Sandals found in London; examples from a large collection of leathern Shoes from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, found in London; with bronze Bracelets, Rings, &c. found at Colchester in 1849.

Richard Mylne, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Sword and Spear-head of bronze, a Celt, a bronze Pin, and two iron Spear-heads—one of them barbed—all found at some depth in the alluvial gravel deposits of the river Thames, during the last year, at a short distance below Wandsworth.

William Chaffers, jun. Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Roman Amphora, found at the corner of Dowgate-hill, together with various fragments of red Roman ware, and a fragment of a Roman tessellated pavement (black and white in pattern) from Queen-street, Cheapside; all recently

discovered in the operation of making the new street from London Bridge to St. Paul's.

The Chevalier Zahn exhibited specimens in chromo-lithography of the paintings at Pompeii, drawn by himself, and forming a portion of a great work which he is now preparing.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the kindness of Dr. Hemingway of Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, exhibited a small architectural fragment, apparently part of the springing of an arch, bearing a portion of a Saxon inscription; it was found in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury Church about twenty years ago, and is a rare specimen.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P. communicated to the Society some further Remarks on the discovery of large nails in the Roman cemetery at Bourne, near Canterbury.

Mr. Martin contends that the nails in question could not have been used for the fastenings of coffins, as supposed by Mr. C. R. Smith, as more than the usual number found in these graves would be required to hold them together; and, as regards the supposition that they had been used for the funeral pile, he quoted a representation in Montfaucon, as well as an edict there cited, which shews that the funeral pile was composed of logs laid across each other, and that no nail was allowed to be used in its erection. He remarks also that the bodies found at Colchester with similar nails were buried and not burnt. It appears from the authorities quoted by Bishop Pearson, that, although the punishment of crucifixion was originally equivalent to gibbeting as well as hanging, it became the custom afterwards, almost as a matter of course, that the body should be delivered to the friends to be buried, just as that of our Saviour himself was given to Joseph of Arimathea. Mr. Martin then proceeds to shew, by quotations from Plautus and Horace, that the punishment of the cross was very frequent among the Romans, even for slight offences, and that the number of persons who may have thus suffered was doubtless very great. The writer then proceeds

"It was the ordinary regulation that if the master of the house was murdered by one of his slaves, the whole of his slaves were crucified. I am not sure whether this punishment was inflicted when the murder was not the act of a slave, when it was so there is no doubt upon the point. See Tacitus, *Ann.* 14. 43. where 400 were executed at once for the murder, by one of them, of *Redapianus Secundus*. Considering then the sanguinary laws of the Romans, and further bearing in mind that they were in this country for three hundred years before the punishment of crucifixion was abolished, I do not think we ought to be surprised at finding a considerable number of victims who had perished by this cruel mode of death. Whether it was the custom to bury the nails with them from any superstition,—in a highly superstitious age,—whether the nails adhered to the bodies, or whether, from the revolting condition in which they must have been found, common decency required that they should be put out of the way (and the grave of the unfortunate furnished at once a ready and an appropriate receptacle), I will not attempt to say; it is a fact that we find them with the bodies: any one of these reasons would be a sufficient one, and many others perhaps might be suggested. It may even have been the condition on which the indulgence of burial was granted. At all events, I see nothing in the circumstances which cannot be easily reconciled with the supposition which I still believe to be the correct one, and which I believe further investigation will ultimately prove to be well founded."

Mr. Martin subsequently appended the following note to his communication :—

"The preceding observations have proceeded on the supposition, that the persons crucified had been malefactors or slaves; but there is another view of the subject, which has been suggested to me by a passage in the '*Metropolis Historica Remensis*,' which was shown to me, by Mr. R. Hussey, one of your Fellows, which renders it not impossible that they may have been early Christian martyrs. A chapter in that work is devoted to the description of some remains disinterred in the 17th century at that place, which had nails driven into all the joints of the arms, and three driven into the head. Now these nails, being broken and bent, could not have been employed for this particular species of torture; but the author of the History quoted alludes to a practice of the early Christians to bury with the martyrs the instruments of their martyrdom; this would at once account for the nails being found with the skeletons, if the skeletons were those of martyrs.

"But, further, the account of the martyrdom of Polycarp, given in Milner's Church History, in conjunction with this practice of the early Christians, would afford a reason for the otherwise unexplained circumstance that Mr. R. Smith has discovered nails with burnt bones. Polycarp refused to be nailed to the stake at which he was burnt, declaring that he should be able to stand there without being so fixed. Now if we suppose the ashes found by Mr. Smith to have been also those of martyrs, they would exactly fall in with this view of the subject. The martyrs would have been nailed to the stake in their ordinary course, the nails with them, the nails would be very large and they would also be in smaller numbers than in the case of persons who had been crucified. I have not a precise knowledge of what Mr. Roach Smith discovered in this respect; having merely heard his Memoir read; but my impression is that his facts precisely coincide with these conditions.

"It is immaterial to my argument whether the persons exhumed at Bourne were slaves, or malefactors, or martyrs; the point I have sought to establish being simply that they had been crucified. I will only add that there is every reason to believe that the cemetery thus discovered would correspond in era with the celebrated persecution in the second century at Vienne and Lyons, which must undoubtedly have extended to this county as well as to France."

The Secretary then read a Communication from Patrick Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A. on the use of Mason Marks in Scotland. The subject of Mason Marks, Mr. Chalmers observed, had obtained some additional interest in consequence of the suggestion, that they might be made useful towards ascertaining the dates of buildings. Living in a district (Aldbar near Brechin) rather remarkable for the goodness of its masonry, both in material and workmanship, his attention had frequently been directed to the singular character of these marks. It cannot be doubted that they were used to distinguish the stones prepared by the respective masons employed together on any given building. These marks, he thinks, in all probability had their origin before the Christian era, a supposition which would be placed beyond doubt, if those observed by Colonel Howard Vyse and others on stones in the pyramids of Egypt were not, as they have been proved to be, simply quarry marks. It was a law in Saint Ninian's Lodge at Brechin, that every mason should register his mark in a book, and he could not change that mark at pleasure. Parts of the book in which these marks were registered from 1714 downwards are still preserved in the Lodge, and were lately produced as evidence in a trial involving the right of succession to a landed estate. "I have often," continues Mr. Chalmers, "asked intelligent and experienced masons on what principle, or according to what rule, these marks are formed; whether they were symbolical, and of what? The answers I have generally got amount to this; that they are sup-

posed to be as old almost as the human race itself; that they probably had in early times a meaning now unknown, and are still regarded with a sort of reverence, and as something mysterious; that the only rule for their formation is, that they shall have at least one angle; that the circle must be avoided and cannot be a true mason's mark unless in combination with some line that shall form an angle with it; that there is no distinction of ranks, that is, that there is no particular class of marks set apart for, and assigned to, master masons as distinguished from their workmen; and that if it should happen that two masons meeting at the same work from distant parts should have the same mark, then one must for a time assume a distinction, or, as heralds phrase it, a difference."

Drawings of various Mason Marks, from the Round Tower of Brechin, as well as from the Domus Dei, founded by W. de Brechin in 1264, the Cathedral Tower, and Melgund Castle, accompanied this communication.

The conclusion of Mr. Watkiss Lloyd's Memoir on the François Vase was then read.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications. The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair, that the meetings of the Society are now adjourned till Thursday evening November the 21st.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 24

Thursday, November 21st, 1850.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed; and the following presents were announced from the Donation Book. The Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

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| From L. F. Alfred Maury, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris. | Histoire des Grandes Forêts de la Gaule et de l'ancienne France, &c. 8vo. Paris, 1850.  |
| From Thomas Henry Graham, Esq. F.S.A.                       | The Antiquities of Iona. By H. D. Graham, Esq. 4to. London, 1850.   |
| From the Secretary of State for the Home Department.        | The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. Vol. I. fol. Printed by Command of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 1844.<br>Acta Dominorum Concilii, Regnante Domino Jacobo Tertio Rege Scotorum. The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes. A.D. 1478—1495. Folio. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. 1839.<br>The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints. A.D. 1466—1494. Folio. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. 1839.<br>Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum in Archivis Publicis Asservatum. A.D. 1306—1424. Folio. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. 1814. |
| From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.                        | The Builder for June. Vol. VIII. Part 6. July, Part 7. August, Part 8. September, Part 9. October, Part 10. Fol. Lond. 1850.  |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.                             | The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, September, October, and November, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.   |
| From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A.                              | A Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture. The fifth Edition enlarged. Exemplified by seventeen hundred Woodcuts. 8vo. 2 vols. Oxford, 1850.   |
| From T. G. Fonnereau, Esq. F.S.A.                           | A curious iron instrument, with two hinges (already noticed in p. 89).  |

- From the Editor. The Art Journal. July, 1850, No. CXLV. August, No. CXLVI. September, No. CXLVII. October, No. CXLVIII. November, No. CXLIX. Imp. 4to. London, 1850.
- From John Kitto, D.D. F.S.A. The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. XI., July 1850. No. XII., October, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Royal Academy of Stockholm. Numi Cufici Regij Numophylacij Holmiensis, Quos omnes in Terra Suecia Repertos digessit et interpretatus est Dr. Carolus Johannes Tornberg. 4to. Upsaliae, 1848.
- From George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S. Buildings and Monuments, Modern and Mediæval. Part 8. Folio. London, 1850.
- From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. K.S.F. Address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, 27 May, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers. Edited by the donor. Imp. 8vo. London, 1841.
- From W. F. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A. The Architect for July, August, September, and October. Folio. London, 1850.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. Address to the Minister of the Interior. Folio. Caen, 1850.
- From the Archæological Institute of Rome. Supplement au Tome Quartrième de la nouvelle série XIX du Recueil. 8vo. Paris, 1850. Bulletino, &c. per l'Anno 1849. 8vo. Roma, 1849. Annali dell' Instituto, &c. 8vo. Roma, 1849. Monumenti, pl. 1 to 12.
- From the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Journal, 8vo. June. London, 1850. Two Plans of Silchester in Hampshire, the Calleva Atrebatum of the Itineraries. Folio. June, 1850.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. The Journal. Volume XX. 8vo. Part 1. London, 1850.
- From the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Journal. Vol. I. Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. 8vo. Colombo, 1846-7-8.
- From the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. A Word of Counsel to persons professing the Jewish Religion within the British Empire. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Archæological Society of Geneva. Memoires. Tom. 14, 15. 8vo. Genève, 1845-7.
- From John James Wild, Esq. A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux, containing proposals for a Scientific Exploration of Egypt, &c. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. Henrici Quinti Angliæ Regis Gesta, cum Chronicâ Neustrîæ Gallicæ, ab anno M.CCCC.XIV. ad M.CCCC.XXII. Ad Fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit, Chronicam traduxit, notisque illustravit Benjamin Williams, S.A.S. 8vo. Londini, 1850.

- From the Council of the Camden Society. Wills and Inventories from the Registers of the Commissary at Bury St. Edmund's and the Archdeacon of Sudbury. Edited by Samuel Tymms. 4to. London, 1850.
- From William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. The History of Winchelsea, one of the Ancient Towns of the Cinque Ports. By the Donor. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From the Council of the Zoological Society. Their Proceedings, Part 17, and Reports. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Capt. W. T. P. Shortt. Gesta Anglo-Americana scilicet et Progymnasmata Novæ Franciæ Pelasgiæ. Liber singularis. 8vo.
- From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, Udgivet af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab, 1846-48. Andet Hefte, Tredie Hefte. 8vo. Kjøbenhavn, 1847-9.
- From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary. Geographia Sacra, sive Notitia Antiqua Diocesium Omnium Patriarchalium, Metropolitancarum, et Episcopaliū Veteris Ecclesiæ, &c. Auctore Reverendiss. Carolo a S. Paulo, Abbate Primum Fuliensi, &c. Folio. Amstelædami, M.DCC.XI.
- From the Royal Academy of Berlin. Philologische und Historische Abhandlungen der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Aus dem Jahre 1848. 4to. Berlin, 1850.  
Monatsbericht der Königl. Preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. 8vo. Berlin, July 1849 to June 1850.
- From Thomas Blayds, Esq. An Ancient Painted Triptych of the B. Virgin and infant Jesus, and the Angels Michael and Gabriel. 15 x 23.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. Mémoires de la Société. Tom. X. 8vo. Amiens, 1850. Bulletin, &c. 1847-9. 8vo. Amiens, 1850.
- From the Society of Antiquaries de l'Ouest. Mémoires de la Société, année 1849. 8vo. Poitiers, 1850. Bulletin, &c., and Statuts. 8vo. Poitiers, 1850.
- From Mons<sup>r</sup>. Alex. Hermand. Notice sur les Monnaies de Tournai. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1847.
- From Dr. Rigollot. Mémoire sur les Monnaies des Comtes de Saint Pol. Blois.
- From the Royal Academy of Saxony. Abhandlungen der Philologisch-Historischen Classe der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Erster Band mit einer Karte. Imp. 8vo. Leipzig, 1850.  
Berichte aus dem Jahre 1846-7-8. Berichte dieser Classe 1849-50. Hefte 1. 2. 8vo. Leipzig.
- From T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. On the Study and the Objects of the British Archæological Association. Read at the Congress held at Manchester, Aug. 19, 1850. 8vo. London, 1850.
- From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. II. Part 3. 8vo. London, 1850.





- From Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.      *Emblems of Saints ; by which they are distinguished in Works of Art. In two parts. By the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth. 8vo. London, 1850.*
- From Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D. F.S.A.      *An Inquiry into M. Antoine D'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa to discover the Source of the Nile. 8vo. London, 1850.*
- From Monsr. Ed. Frère.      *Considérations sur les Origines Typographiques, par Ed. Frère. 8vo. Rouen, 1850.*
- From Wm. Dickson, Esq. F.S.A.      *Record of the Proceedings relating to the Address to Her Majesty Queen Victoria from the Inhabitants of the Borough of Alnmouth, in Northumberland. Presented 29th August, 1850. 4to. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1850.*
- From the Art Union of London.      *Fourteenth Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1850.*
- From the Council of the British Archæological Association.      *The Journal, No. X. August, 1847. No. XI. Oct. 1847. No. XIII. May, 1848. No. XIV. July, 1848. No. XXII. July, 1850. No. XXIII. October, 1850. 8vo. London.*
- From Herr E. F. Mooyer.      *Ueber die angebliche Abstammung des Normannischen Königsgeschlechts Siziliens von den Herzögen der Normandie. Eine genealogische Untersuchung von E. F. Mooyer. 4to. Minden, 1850.*
- From Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A.      *The Autobiography of Joseph Lister, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, &c. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1850.*

The recommendatory testimonial of the Reverend Thomas Corser, of Stand, Manchester, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A., by the kindness of Mr. I. Smith Woolley, jun. of South Cottingham, near Newark, exhibited fourteen Roman coins of silver, recently discovered, with others, both of silver and brass, in a cutting of the Great Northern Railway at Askham near Retford, Notts. The whole were contained within an urn, and some bones were also stated to have been found with them. The range of Emperors represented in the selection exhibited, extending from Julius Cæsar to Domitian, and that of the latter Emperor being in fair preservation, led to the supposition that the deposit of these coins must have been made in Domitian's reign.

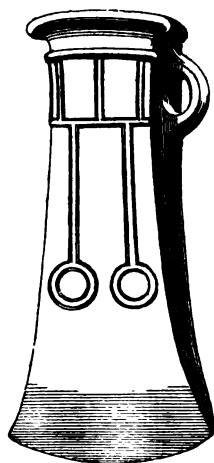
J. W. Paynter, Esq. of Pembroke, exhibited an impression from the brass matrix of a seal of oval form found at that place ; apparently of the sixteenth century, bearing in the area a representation of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and this inscription round :

SIGILLVM . PRIOR' . PROVINCIALIS . ANGLIE . ORDINIS . FRATRVM .  
PREDICATORVM.

N. N. Solly, Esq. presented to the Society, through Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, a drawing of an ancient Peruvian jug or bottle found, in the year 1828, in one of the haacas or tombs of the Aborigines near Truxillo in Peru, a department of that country abounding with Indian ruins and tombs, vestiges of the Inca race, who were swept away by the Spaniards. "The face represented," observes Mr. Solly, "is probably that of one of the ancient Incas; the complexion is rather darker than that of the present race of Indians inhabiting Peru, and the features have a much more decided and marked character than is now expressed in the native countenances, which exhibit a combination merely of mildness and indolence."\*

The Reverend Bradford D. Hawkins exhibited, by the hands of Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. Director, a spirited and highly finished likeness cut in alto-relievo of Sir John Hawkins, stated to be an heir-loom of the Hawkins family.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three cup-shaped Saxon or Frankish fibulæ, two of which were of large size, recently found in Oxfordshire; and Jonathan Gooding, Esq. exhibited, by the hands of John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, a small bronze head found at Kelsale, near Saxmundham, Suffolk.



Dr. William Roots, F.S.A. of Surbiton, Kingston upon Thames, exhibited by the hands of Sir Henry Ellis, a beautiful specimen of a moulded ring celt, taken from the bed of the Thames on the 13th of July, by the ballast-heavers employed in deepening the river in that neighbourhood. Dr. Roots considers that the finding this celt affords an additional link in the connecting chain between Cæsar's camp on Wimbledon Common, and his passage of the Thames in the valley below, particularly evident from the similarity of the structure with several others of exactly the same form and mould which have been frequently found on the gravelly soil on Kingston Hill, immediately in the vicinity of Cæsar's encampment; even the ornaments of the celts corresponding. The engraving here given is one half the size of the celt.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to read a communication from himself, containing an account of the discovery of Roman and other sepulchral remains at the village of Stone, three miles from Aylesbury, during the summer of the present year, followed by a summary of the various remains discovered, and by some critical observations upon Dr.

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\* *Note by the Director.*—This bottle struck me as another of the numerous links which form the ethnological chain of connexion between the Old World and the New; for the *notion* of the facial application is precisely the same as on numerous

Stukeley's account, in his *Paleographia Britannica*, of the cave discovered at Royston about a century since, to which Dr. Stukeley gave the name of the Cell of the Lady Roisia, a person of great piety, who, according to Camden, had set up a cross there some time after the Conquest; but which, in the writer's opinion, was a Roman sepulchral vault, though evidently applied to other purposes in the middle ages, as was manifest from the mediæval figures of saints, &c. cut in the wall of the cell.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, November 28th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—

From Mons. Octave Delepierre, Chronique des Faits et Gestes Admirables de  
Hon. F.S.A.

Maximilien I. durant son mariage avec Marie de Bourgogne. Translatée du Flamande en Français pour la première fois, et augmentée d'éclaircissements Historiques et de documents inédits, par Octave Delepierre, Avocat, &c. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1834.

Galerie d'Artistes Brugeois, ou Biographie concise des Peintres, Sculpteurs, et Graveurs célèbres de Bruges, par Octave Delepierre. 8vo. Bruges, 1840.

Old Flanders; or, Popular Traditions and Legends of Belgium. By Octave Delepierre, Attaché to the Belgian Embassy. 2 vols. in one. 8vo. London, 1845.

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Grecian vases, one of which, with fragments of several others, I discovered by excavation at Agrigentum in 1814. Here is Mr. Solly's, with two which I presented to the United Service Institution:—



De l'Origine du Flamande avec une Esquisse de la Littérature Flamande et Hollandaise, d'après l'Anglais du Révér. J. Bosworth, avec des Additions et des Annotations, par Octave Delepierre, Docteur de Droit, &c. Imp. 8vo. Tournai, Juin, 1840.

From the Rev. F. R. Raines, F.S.A. *Notitia Cestriensis*; or, Historical Notices of the Diocese of Chester; by the Right Rev. Francis Gastrell, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. 4to. Vol. II. 3 Parts. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1849.

A Letter from David Veasey, Esq. to Thomas Chapman, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. was read, dated Castle Hill House, Huntingdon, accompanying the exhibition of a wreathed *Torquis* of pure gold; what Mr. Veasey considered as a gold armlet with its pendants; and a bronze spear-head, all found about a month ago in a place called Granta Fen, in the parish of Streat-ham, Cambridgeshire, about four miles from Ely. They were discovered by labourers whilst digging turf, and lay about four or five feet below the surface. A quantity of human bones were found near them.



This communication was followed by some remarks from the resident Secretary upon the presumed origin and probable use of these remains. The spear-head or dagger he considered as British of the second period; the torquis, from its size, rather as a girdle than a neck ornament; and what was designated as an armlet, with its tributary links, possibly a specimen of the currency, or ring money of our rude ancestors. The torquis weighed 4 oz. 1 dwt.; the armlet 1 oz. 5 dwt. The smaller rings consisted of one double link of 15 dwts. two single links of 5 dwts. 12 grs.

each, and two smaller links of 2 dwts. 20 grains each. Thus it appears that the larger links, up to the armlet, are multiples of the smaller, the weight being adjusted as nearly as we find it to be in British coins of an evidently later period. In the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. VI. p. 56, a gold ring is engraved precisely similar in shape and fabric to those on this armlet. It is stated to have been found in the West of England. Weight 23 grains, as nearly as possible, *one third* the weight of the *smallest* of these links.

A Letter from William Chaffers, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanying the exhibition of an extraordinary assemblage of Roman vessels of glass, discovered in excavations at Nismes in France; consisting of large funereal urns with handles; a quantity of long-necked vessels, or unguentaria, one of which had some letters, illegible, at the bottom; some lachrymatories; square, round, and oblong bottles; cups; pateræ; ribbed bowls; and a *spoon* of yellow glass, of the same form as a modern salt-spoon. Mr. Chaffers, in the latter part of his Letter, introduced a few remarks upon the method apparently used by the Romans in the manufacture of these articles.

A Letter from Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, upon a leaden tablet, or book-cover, bearing an Anglo-Saxon inscription, in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Londesborough, who kindly presented a plaster cast from it to the Society.

The original is a thin plate of lead, with three holes on one side, which, from the fact of one of the leaden rings still remaining, evidently served for joints or fastenings. The inscription, in Anglo-Saxon characters, or more correctly speaking in the Latin characters used by the Anglo-Saxons, is as follows:—

Ic Aelfric munc & mæsse preost wearþ asend on Æpelredes dæge cyninges fram Ælfeage biscope, Æpelwolde æfter-gengan, to sumum mynstre þe is Cernl'. Ða bearn me on mode, ic treowege þurh Godes gife, þæt ic þas. . . .

And is thus rendered by Mr. Wright in English:

"I, Alfric, monk and mass-priest, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwold, to a certain minster (or monastery) which is (called) Cernel. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this . . . ."

A little knowledge of Anglo-Saxon literature, Mr. Wright observes, will enable us to recognise in these lines the opening of Alfric's preface to his first Collection of Anglo-Saxon Homilies, which in the text that has come down to us stands thus:—

Ic Ælfric munuc and mæsse-preost, swa þeah waccre þonne swilcum hadum gebyrige, wearð asend on Æpelredes dæge cyninges fram Ælfeage biscope, Aðelwoldes æfter-gengan, to sumum mynstre þe is Cernel gehaten, þurh Æðelmæres bene ðæs þegenes his gebyrd and goodnys sind gehwær cupe. Ða bearn me on mode ic truwege þurh Godes gife, þæt ic ðas boc of Ledenum gereorde to Engliscre spræce awende: i. e.

"I, Alfric, monk and mass-priest, *although more weakly than for*

*such order is fitting*, was sent in King Athelred's time from Alfeah the bishop, the successor of Athelwold, to a certain minster which is called Cernel, *at the prayer of Athelmere the thane, whose birth and goodness are known everywhere*. Then it came into my mind, I believe through God's grace, that I would this book turn from the Latin language into the English tongue."

It thus appears evident, Mr. Wright adds, that this plate of lead has been the outside board (if one may use such a term) of a MS. of Alfric's Homilies, and that the English Preface was commenced on the cover, and continued, he supposes, on the first page of the vellum of the manuscript itself, for there is no inscription or ornament on the reverse of the plate. It is unique, and a curious sample of Anglo-Saxon binding. The title is written in Runic characters; the first line seems to be "*Tha bok of*" and the second conjecturally *Alhf cuat*, for "Alfric speaks or says."

Athelwold and Alfeah, Mr. Wright observes, were successive Bishops of Winchester; Alfric (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) was sent by the latter bishop to be abbot of the newly-founded Abbey of Cerne in 988 or 9, and there translated his first volume of Homilies, of which this is the commencement of the preface, in 990.

This curious relic has been recently purchased by Lord Londesborough, and is now deposited in his lordship's valuable Collection of Antiquities. It had been in the possession of the gentleman from whom Lord Londesborough purchased it some years, and he bought it of a labourer at Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk, who found it while excavating in the abbey grounds. This appears to be all that is known of its history.

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society rough sketches of a remarkable circle of stones in Aberdeenshire, and of what was termed an ancient "altar stone" in the same locality.

The Secretary then read a communication from Dr. Augustus Guest, F.S.A. upon the Patriarchate of Antioch, chiefly illustrative of the seal of Macarius the sixty-fourth Bishop and Patriarch of Antioch, who was deposed from the Patriarchate in the year 681. An impression from this seal accompanied the communication, bearing an inscription in Greek characters to this effect: "Macarius, by the mercy of God, Patriarch of the great Theophilus of Antioch and of all the East."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications: and to Lord Londesborough for the plaster cast from the Anglo-Saxon Book-cover.

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Thursday, December 5th, 1850.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed ; after which the following presents were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors, viz. :—

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| From the Editor.                          | The Art Journal, No. CL. December. Imp. 4to. London, 1850.   |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.           | The Gentleman's Magazine, December. 8vo. London, 1850.   |
| From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.      | The Builder, November. Fol. London, 1850.<br>The Lord Mayor's Show. (Ten copies only.) 12mo. London, 1850.   |
| From the Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. F.S.A. | Orations and Speeches on various occasions, by himself. Second edition, 2 vols. 8vo. Boston, U. S. 1850.   |
| From James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. " A Schedull ffor Wages of dyvers Officers and Armourers dayly attending one his Ma<sup>ties</sup> service in the Armory at the Tower of London, Greenwich, and other places ; with dyvers emptions and provitions brought into the score there for the use of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> service. 1629." An original paper. Fcap. fo.</li> <li>2. An old paper, endorsed, " Coppy of Lettres to severall persons to advance loanes."</li> <li>3. " List of persons thought fit by the Mayor and Aldermen to lend the King the sum set against their names." An early paper of the 17th century.</li> <li>4. An Indenture, dated 1654, between Richard Graves of Lincoln's Inn and John Bentley of Richmond, relating to " all that great howse or messuage heretofore comonly called and knowne by the name of the Old Hall nere Ave Maria Lane, in the parish of St. Martin's next Ludgate in London." From an endorsement on this MS. it would appear that the Dog Tavern, Ludgate Hill, stood on the site of this old hall.</li> <li>5. " A Brief Noat of the Bill presented to Parliament to show how needfull it is to have a Court of Merchants in London." A paper written about the year 1600.</li> <li>6. A curious early Charter on vellum, dated in the 28th year of Edward III. being a Grant from William de Northtoft of Essex to John Roce (now Rose), citizen and fishmonger of London, of a tenement " in venella Sancti Botulphi et in parochia Sancti Georgij juxta Estchepe." This Charter is quite perfect, and in fine preservation, but it has no seal.</li> <li>7. Confirmation of the Lease of a House in St. Stephen's Walbrook, from Thos. Monck to Richard Hert, 1543. On vellum.</li> </ol> |

8. Certain Special Allegations why the lands of John Aylmer, some time Bishop of London, should not be made liable to the Bishop of London's Allegations.
9. A Map on Vellum of the time of Charles II. of some portion of Southwark, with delineations of the houses, and various minute particulars. Blackman Street and Horsemonger Lane are noted on the Map, and the situation of the Unicorn Inn, &c. This Map has been unfortunately cut into pieces, and a portion lost.

Richard Ford, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fees and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

Henry Norris, Esq. of South Petherton, exhibited a small brass Roman coin of Helena, daughter of Constantine the Great, wife of Julian, who was declared Cæsar A.D. 355; the legends blundered both upon the obverse and reverse, the latter reading SACUS instead of SALUS REIPUBLICÆ.

The Reverend Macdonald Steel exhibited a hundred and seventeen Roman denarii recently found by a labourer at Caerwent; the series extending from Julia Domna to Salonina; that is, from the time of Severus to the reign of Gallienus.

Nathaniel Neale Solly, Esq. in a letter to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, communicated an account of a Cromlech known by the name of Ystumcegid, in the parish of Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, in the county of Carnarvon, accompanied by four drawings in illustration. This Cromlech is placed at the edge of a field, with the walls of loose stone built up to it; round about are low undulating hills, much covered with large boulders of a sort of greenish trap-rock, and in the distance is a view of Cardigan Bay. Three of the pillars or upright supports of the Cromlech are of this trap-rock. The fourth supporting stone, as well as the slab forming the top, are composed of a hard gray stratified rock, which was probably obtained from the hills in the immediate neighbourhood, as many pieces or fragments of this stone, as well as of the trap-rock, are used in the construction of the adjoining walls. The top or roofing-stone is nearly flat, and resembles in shape a boy's paper kite. It measures eleven feet in the broadest part, and fifteen feet in the greatest length. Mr. Solly, toward the close of his Letter, noticed the frequent occurrence of barrows on the tops of the mountains in the adjacent country, and the occasional discovery in the neighbourhood of sepulchral urns.



A Letter from William Dickson, Esq. of Alnwick, F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, containing an account of the discovery, on the 17th November last, by the tenant of Hawkhill farm, in the parish of Lesbury in Northumberland, while engaged in ploughing, of several stone coffins, one or two of them containing rude clay unbaked urns; the spot supposed to have been a burial-place of the ancient Britons. Mr. Dickson subjoined a short notice of a vase of unbaked pottery, a celt, and a piece of gold, small, soft, and thin (nearly in the shape of a horse-shoe), found by railway-labourers in May 1850, while digging for the foundations of the station at Alnwick. Sketches of the celt and piece of gold were inserted in the Letter. Mr. Dickson adds, that in 1726 Roger Gale, writing to Sir John Clerk, states, that "about a mile N.W. of Alnwick, within the park (Hulme Park), a mason, in clearing earth from a rock, about eighteen inches in the ground, came upon twenty sword-blades, sixteen spear heads, and forty-two brass wedges or chisels, with a ring near the thicker end."

A Letter from Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain W. H. Smyth, Director, was next read, stating that in turning over the records of the town of Saffron Walden, a few weeks ago, he had found a volume of rather miscellaneous matter relating to the government of the town, which appeared to be chiefly in the writing of the time of Henry the Eighth, in which are two programmes of regulations for the management of the Grammar School established there in 1525, drawn up by two different masters. They are documents of a kind which are very rare, and of interest as connected with the history of the developement of human intelligence.

The first of these papers consists of two parts—a tabular statement of the lessons required of each form or class for every day of the week, and a few rules for preserving order and good behaviour among the scholars; the latter is especially curious; in one report it furnishes us with a curious picture of society, for it shows us that a boy however unknown, and from whencesoever he might come, had only to present himself at the school and ask for instruction; that the master merely asked from whence he came, and what friends he had, and more especially whether the plague existed in the place he came from. It is evident from the existence of such a rule, Mr. Wright observes, that it was a case of ordinary occurrence, and it helps us to picture an age in which the desire for knowledge sprang up spontaneously in the childish heart, and when would-be scholars wandered forth not only to seek a teacher, but to beg abroad for the means of supporting themselves at school.

The second of the documents is unfortunately not complete. A leaf has been torn out, which contained the first part of it, and which perhaps gave the master's orders with regard to the behaviour of the scholars. What is left relates again to their lessons, and gives a somewhat more particular account of the teaching than the former. We gather from it the somewhat curious circumstance that the teaching went on on Sundays, the lessons on that day being generally in Lucian and Æsop's fables.

The Secretary then read a Memoir by William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq. F.S.A. upon "Heraldic Significations."

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 12th, 1850.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed; and the following presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned, viz. :—

From Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. *Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge, Parts XIX. and XXXII. 8vo. Cambridge.*

From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. *The Transactions for the year 1849. 8vo. Dublin, 1850.*

Drawings by Mrs. Elizabeth Mayle, of Blunham, of several Urns recently found at Sandy in Bedfordshire, were communicated, accompanied by a Letter from E. B. Price, Esq. dated 9th December. The Urns, the drawings of which were exhibited, were discovered in the course of extensive excavations for the Great Northern Railway.

Sandy, Mr. Price observed, or Salndy as it is termed by Camden and others, is situated on the Roman or Ikenild Street, and is supposed to be the *Σαληναί* of Ptolemy, and the *Salinæ* of the Geographer of Ravenna. Governor Pownall, who had an estate in this neighbourhood, in a Paper printed in an early volume of the *Archæologia*, gave it as his opinion that the name had its origin in the ancient existence of Salt-works in this locality, and that on the banks of the river upon parts of his estate were the remains of several old Salt-pans. Not only coins and other Roman remains, it appears, have been continually found in this locality, but above the village a large camp still retains the name of "Cæsar's Camp." Some of the Urns exhibited in Mrs. Mayle's drawings were found at the foot of the hill known by this name; others, together with skeletons, to the right and left of the camp.

Most of the Vases were of the black kind; and one or two remarkable for their elaborate style of ornament.



Both practices of burial, cremation and entire burial, were evident in these excavations. Of the coins discovered, no particular note was preserved. They were numerous, and Mr. Price stated that several of Carausius and Allectus were, he believed, among them. In one part of the excavations a quantity of charred wheat was discovered, amounting in quantity to near thirty quarters.

William Chaffers, Esq. F.S.A. agreeably to the request made at the last meeting, again exhibited the very extraordinary assemblage of Roman vessels of glass discovered in excavations at Nismes, which he had placed on the Society's table on Nov. 28th, adding to them on the present occasion other interesting relics from the same locality, some of them of Egyptian character. Mr. Chaffers also accompanied them with a Letter containing a descriptive account, which he had received from Nismes, of the tombs and places of interment from which these and various other relics had been derived; enumerating amongst them, by numbers, several of the glass urns and other vessels which were before the Society. One object was particularly worthy of remark, namely, a terracotta lamp with an asbestos wick. This is formed of exceedingly fine fibres, similar in appearance to glass, but much finer, two bundles of which are fastened together and twisted. Pausanias speaks of a wick of this material being used in the golden lamp which burnt day and night in a temple at Athens. A number of the smaller and more common of the Egyptian idols now exhibited were also found at Nismes. Their discovery may be accounted for in the fact that Nismes was colonised by the veterans who had fought in Egypt, a record of which is the very common coin of that city, with the crocodile chained to a palm tree, and the legend *COLONIA NEMAUSUS*.

Among the additions to this collection was a fine bronze statuette of Hercules, partially clothed with the skin of the Nemæan lion: other articles consisted of some bronze Vases with handles, keys, lamps, beads, &c.

J. Broderibb Bergne, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two small Roman glass vases or cups, with handles, of a form of very unusual occurrence. The more singular circumstance was that they had formed a part of the very remarkable collection of Roman glass exhibited at the same time by Mr. Chaffers. They had been purchased by Mr. Bergne at the sale of an equally fine collection of Roman glass, which had belonged to Mr. Blayds.

A short Letter was next read from Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. accompanying an impression from a metal seal with a folding handle, found in the sill of the east window of the ruined chapel of Malnislee, in the parish of Dawley in Shropshire. The building itself is of the Norman period. The seal bears the following inscription, incircling the Royal arms of the Tudor line, "Sigillum Regiæ Majestatis ad causas Ecclesiasticas pro peculiari jurisd. de Stratforde upon Avon." It closely resembles a seal in the Society's Museum, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. III. p. 425. Sir William Blackstone, in his letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington on

the subject, considers it to have been one of the seals made in obedience to the statute of Edward VI. chap. ii. intended for, and probably used in granting Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and the like, within the peculiar jurisdiction of each diocese. The seal figured in the *Archæologia* was used for the Deanery of Sonnyng (Sunning) in Berkshire. The one under notice is now in the possession of William Botfield, Esq. of Decker-hill, near Shiffnal.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

# NOTE.

The following Statement was omitted by accident from No. 18 of the Proceedings :

We, the Finance Committee appointed to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer, from the 1st day of January 1849 to the 23d day of April following, being the day of his notified resignation, having examined the said accounts, together with the respective Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract thereof, that is to say:—

Receipts.				Disbursements.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance in hand	-	-	-	891	7	6	To Artists, and in Publications of the Society	110	8	0
By 10 Annual Subscriptions, at 2 guineas, 1848	-	-	-	21	0	0	For Salaries:—			
By 65 Annual Subscriptions, at 4 Guineas, 1848	-	-	-	273	0	0	Sir Henry Ellis, 1 quarter's Salary to 23d January	39	7	6
By 12 Annual Subscriptions, at 4 guineas, to 1849	-	-	-	50	8	0	Less Income Tax 1 2 11			
By portions of Subscriptions	-	-	-	3	3	0		38	4	7
By Arrears of Subscriptions	-	-	-	97	13	0	Mr. Akerman, 1 quarter, to Lady Day, 1849	25	0	0
				445	4	0	Mr. Martin, 1 quarter, to Lady Day, 1849	15	0	0
By Admission Fees of 3 Members	-	-	-	25	4	0	Mr. Holtzer, 1 quarter, to 28 Feb. 1849	7	10	0
By Sale of Books and Prints	-	-	-	23	9	6		85	14	7
By Sale of Norman Roll	-	-	-	1	6	0	Taxes.—			
By Sale of Layamon	-	-	-	7	3	0	2 quarters' Land and Assessed, due Lady Day, 1849			
By Sale of Stock from the Warehouse	-	-	-	249	19	8		14	14	7
By six months' Dividend on £5,100 Three per Cent. Consols, due 5th January, 1849	76	10	0				Tradesmen's Bills, for House Expenses	36	11	2
Less Income Tax	2	4	7				Insurance	13	11	0
				74	5	5	Porter's Livery	5	10	0
				£1,717	19	1	Bookbinding	2	18	0
							Stationery	2	11	6
							Petty Cash	17	8	11
								269	7	9
							Balance in the Treasurer's hand	1,428	11	4
								£1,717	19	1

Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, on the 1st of January 1849, £5,100.	
Witness our hands this 5 May, 1849,	
C. G. YOUNG, Garter.	
HENRY ELLIS.	
W. H. SMYTH.	
J. Y. AKERMAN.	
PETER LEVESQUE.	
JNO. BRUCE.	

Witness our hands this 5 May, 1849,  
C. G. YOUNG, Garter.  
HENRY ELLIS.  
W. H. SMYTH.  
J. Y. AKERMAN.  
PETER LEVESQUE.  
JNO. BRUCE.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 25

Thursday, December 19th, 1850.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—

- From William Hardy, Esq. F.S.A. The following l. p. publications of the English Historical Society :—
- Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, Opera Johannis M. Kemble. 2 Tom. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1839–40.
  - Rogeri de Wendover Chronica, sive Flores Historiarum, nunc primum edidit Henricus O. Coxe, M.A. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1841–2.
  - Appendix ad Rogeri de Wendover Flores Historiarum; in qua lectionum varietas Additionesque quibus Chronicon istud ampliavit et instruxit Mathæus Parisiensis. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1844.
  - Willelmi Malmesbiriensis Monachi Gesta Regum Anglorum, atque Historia Novella. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Thomas Duffus Hardy. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1840.
  - Venerabilis Bedæ Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.
  - Venerabilis Bedæ Opera Historica. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. tom. II. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1841.
  - Chronicon Ricardi Divisiensis de Rebus Gestis Ricardi Primi Regis Angliæ. Nunc primum typis mandatum, curante Josepho Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.
  - Nennii Historia Britonum. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.
  - Gildas de Excidio Britanniae. Ad fidem Codicum Manuscriptorum recensuit Josephus Stevenson. 8vo. Lond. Sump. Societatis. 1838.

From the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A.  
F.S.A.

The Journal of Nicholas Assheton of Downham, in the county of Lancaster, Esq. for part of the year 1617, and part of the year following, &c. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. 4to. Printed for the Chetham Society. 1848.

A pistol-screw and tools, supposed to be of the time of Charles I., found in a field near Upton on Severn, Worcestershire, were exhibited by favour of Mrs Woodruffe.

The Rev. Edward Wilton, of West Lavington, near Devizes, exhibited a cast in gutta percha of a gold Triens found near the latter place. It bore on one side a rude diademed bust; the only legend remaining around which consisted in the first six letters of the word *Monitarius*; the name of the moneyer preceding this word not being impressed. The reverse bore, within a garland, a cross between the letters VII, and around, the legend SEDVNIS. This coin is of Sedunum, the modern town of *Sion*, in the Swiss Canton of Valais. It is of the Merovingian period.

A Letter was read from Miss Gurney to Sir Henry Ellis, dated North Repps, June 1850, in relation to a Letter from a Mr. Churchman to the late Sir Joseph Banks, upon which a Communication from Sir Henry Ellis was founded, printed in the Appendix to the 32d volume of the *Archæologia*. Miss Gurney's Letter showing that the belief of such a city beneath the waters, mingled with some superstitious notions, is still current.

In Torfæus's time (as appears from his *Trifolium*) it was a subject of discussion whether Vineta or Jumneta, and the famous Jomsberg, were the same town. Langebeck considered Wineta, which he placed in Usedom, as distinct from Julia, which last he identified with Jomsberg. Suhm, in his History, speaking of the destruction of Jomsberg or Jumneta in 1043, says of it, that this is not rightly called Wineta, but adds that, long after, an insignificant village remained on the site, and traces of the old town were to be seen under water (vol. IV. 87); but in vol. I. he states, that "Vineta or Jumna" was in existence in 1158, since a Councillor of Lubeck is described as born there in that year.

From the conclusions of the antiquary Kombst, in the first number of his *Baltic Studies*, published at Stettin in 1832, it should seem "that the Wendish town Vineta was the same with the *old* Julin, and that the known Jomsberg was the *new* Julin, perpetuated in Wollin. The ruins, however, extended far beyond the bounds of Wollin, according to the account of Chytræus, who examined them about the end of the sixteenth century. It appears also that Kanzow, the Chronicler of Pomerania, in the sixteenth century, considered Vineta to have been a town built by the Wends about the time of Charlemagne, and that in his days the country people called it "Little Venice" (*Venedie*), that the foundations were yet to be seen, and that there were stories then current about them. This seems clearly to make a distinction between Vineta and the later Jomsberg, the Danish fortress, which would accord with the supposition of an earlier and later Julinum; but the sea has wrought so many changes on

that coast, that it might not be easy now to fix on the exact date of either.

Many floods are recorded to have taken place; one in the winter of 1178, when the two forts built by the Wends at the mouth of the Swine were quite washed away.

It is, however, worthy of notice, that the tradition of the metal gates and marble walls of Vineta has some corroboration in the similar account we read of the harbour of the noted Jomsburgh; and there is no doubt many traditions would be found in a tract named from the Wendish and Finnish great deity Jom, or Jomala, from whose name we can derive both Jomsberg and Julinum.

In the Jomsvikinga Saga, the grandeur of the harbour is described in terms which may well account for the tradition of marble ruins.

The latest tradition of the submerged city is found in a volume of North German popular Stories, Customs, &c. collected by Kuhm and Swartz, and published at Leipsig in 1848. It states, that "about a quarter of a mile from the Stachel-berg, a promontory of Usedom, there was in very ancient times a large and rich town named Vineta, wherein all shone with gold and silver and marble, but the people were godless. They stopped up little holes in their walls with bread, and made their swine eat out of golden troughs, and even these were not good enough for them. Then the Lord of Heaven willed that this godless town should perish, and one fine summer day a storm suddenly arose, the waves broke over into the town and overwhelmed it all; only one single person, who was a pious man, mounted his swift horse, and hurried away, the waves rolling on after him." These various authorities shew at least the permanence of the story of the lost city of Vineta.

J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A., in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, communicated a transcript of the will of Richard Brereton, Esq. of the Ley, in the county of Chester, dated 23d Feb. 1557; copied from the Ecclesiastical Registry at Chester. Attached to the will was an extensive inventory of the effects of the deceased; a very complete document, exhibiting, beside household furniture, dress, musical instruments, chapel furniture, plate, jewelry, &c. The following list of books in the library presents a large assemblage of the literature of that time:

"On Masse Boke of P'chment, vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
The story of Huon of Burdeaux, xviij<sup>d</sup>.  
The storye of the Syege of troye, beyinge  
old, x<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke to Distill Wat<sup>r</sup>, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
Two litle Bok<sup>s</sup> of huntinge and haking,  
vj<sup>d</sup>.

Two Com'nion Bok<sup>s</sup>.

Ortus Vocabulorū, xij<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke of Sophistar', ij<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke of feit<sup>s</sup> of Armes, xvj<sup>d</sup>.

The erudicion of the faythfull, vj<sup>d</sup>.

Two bok<sup>s</sup> of Loggike, iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

On olde Slate Boke, iij<sup>d</sup>.

Two old Bok<sup>s</sup> of Syvell Lawes, xij<sup>d</sup>.

An old boke of Phisicke, ij<sup>d</sup>.

An old Latten boke written conc'nē ge  
scripture, ij<sup>d</sup>.

A boke of Jest<sup>s</sup>, j<sup>d</sup>.

A Booke of Svce of o<sup>r</sup> Ladie for a p'st  
in p'chment, and L'res lym'ed w<sup>th</sup>  
gould, xx<sup>d</sup>.

A Booke conc'ning the com'union of  
Saynts, 1<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke of Phisike, viij<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke of Estronymie, xij<sup>d</sup>.

An old Boke of Scripture, ij<sup>s</sup>.

A Storye of greate Alex. viij<sup>d</sup>.

An old litle Cronicle, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke of Phisike, v<sup>d</sup>.

The Regyment of Helthe, viij<sup>d</sup>.

Pyers Ploghman, vj<sup>d</sup>.



Two little boke of scripture, xvj<sup>d</sup>.  
Virgill, iijj<sup>d</sup>.

A boke of naturall philosophie, vj<sup>d</sup>.

A boke of the order of fryers, ij<sup>d</sup>.

A Decla'c'n upon the Acts of th' appostells, viij<sup>d</sup>.

A Little Boke of the Jurisdicc'on of the Church made by Peter Bartrad, j<sup>d</sup>.

A little Boke collected owt of Scripture, ij<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke entitled to followe Christ, iijj<sup>d</sup>.

A Breyf Cronicle of the Worlde, vj<sup>d</sup>.

A fayre Byble in Laten conc'ing Scripture, xij<sup>a</sup>. iijj<sup>d</sup>.

Saloman's P'verbes, iijj<sup>d</sup>.

A little Boke pers, ij<sup>d</sup>.

A little Boke of englishe Lawes, iijj<sup>d</sup>.

An englishe Boke called the Dore off Holye Scripture.

A newe Testament in Englishe.

Natura breuiū', viij<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke of scripture written, ij<sup>d</sup>.

Polid. Virgill, vj<sup>d</sup>.

A Boke of Scripture, xij<sup>d</sup>.

An other boke of Scripture, iijj<sup>d</sup>.

Manipul. Curat. iijj<sup>d</sup>.

Enchiridion, iijj<sup>d</sup>.

Pyers ploghman, viij<sup>d</sup>.

The Homylies.

An old Boke of Prickesonge, 1<sup>d</sup>.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice President also gave notice, that on account of the Christmas Holidays the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, the 9th of January 1851.

Thursday, January 9th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The list of presents made to the Society since the last Meeting was announced from the Book of Donations; and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned to the several donors:—

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.

A Water-Colour Drawing by West, of a Hoar Stone on the Old Holyhead Road.

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Their Journal, vol. XI. part 2, No. xxvi. 8vo. London, 1850.

From Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A.

Coloured Engraving of the Tessellated Pavement at Thrupton; and a Lithograph of Funereal Vessels, the same size as the original found at Worthing in cutting for the railroad.

From the Editor.

The Art Journal. No. CLI. January. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1851. 8vo. London, 1851.

From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.

The Builder, December, 1850. Fol. London.

From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.

Collectanea Antiqua, vol. II. part 4. 8vo. London, 1850.

From the Art Union of London.

Their Almanack for 1851.

From the Council of the Camden Society.

Gualteri Mapes de Nugis Curialium, Distinctiones Quinque. Edited from the unique Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. 4to. London: printed for the Camden Society, 1850.

From the Bannatyne Club.

*Carte Monialium de Northberwic Prioratus Cisterciensis B. Marie de Northberwic Munimenta Vetusta que supersunt.* 4to. Edinburgi, 1847.

*Liber Insule Missarum Abbacie Canonicorum Regularium B. Virginis et S. Johannis de Inchaffery Registrum Vetus: præmissis quibusdam Comitatus antiqui de Stratherne Reliquiis.* 4to. Edinburgi, 1847.

*Registrum S. Marie de Neubotle Abbacie Cisterciensis Beate Virginis de Neubotle Chartarium Vetus. Accedit Appendix Cartarum Originalium, 1140—1528.* 4to. Edinburgi, 1849.

From Charles T. Beke, Ph.D. F.S.A.

*Reasons for returning the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of France, and for withdrawing from its Membership, in a Letter to M. De la Roquette, &c., from C. T. Beke, Ph.D.* 8vo. London, 1851.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.

*Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici.* 8vo. Tom. III. IV. V. VI. Londini, 1845—1848.

From the Rev. T. Faulkner Lee.

*Lithograph of Ancient Stone Coffins cut in the Solid Rock at Heysham, Lancaster.*

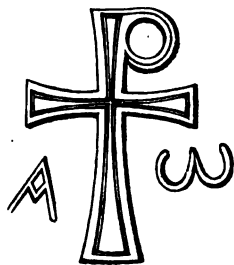
The recommendatory testimonials of Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq., of Robert Cole, Esq., and of William Ray Smee, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally put to the ballot, whereupon those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Letter from George Ticknor, Esq. honorary member of the Society, addressed to the President, was read, dated Boston, U. S. Dec. 10, 1850, accompanying the present of a privately printed volume of *Genealogical Notices of the Family of Appleton*, compiled by Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, of Boston.

Dr. Neligan exhibited by the hands of the Resident Secretary a Bronze Lamp, bearing the Christian monogram on its sides.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter from Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, to the President, forming a Supplement to his Description of the Astrological Clock belonging to the Society, published in the thirty-third volume of the *Archæologia*.

In an introductory page the author observes, that since the publication of his former letter on this Clock, he had been requested to make an addition or two to it, in order to its being more fully illustrative of the subject. In the first place, it had been suggested, that the figure of the balance given in the former paper did not convey a precise notion of its end and aim, and therefore that another diagram, representing it as applied to the escapement, would be more explanatory; secondly, that to readers not familiar with the forms of the mediæval horloge the



outward shape of our table-clock would be an acceptable illustration; and thirdly, that Count Valerian Krasinski, of Poland, who investigated the story and times of Sigismund the Great, had further strengthened him with circumstantial evidence respecting Queen Bona, the presumed possessor of that clock.

Upon the first of these points the author says he pleads guilty to the error of omission as regards the escapement, the oversight being the more remarkable, inasmuch as he had sought to prove that, however it fell short of the beautiful workmanship of the present age, it is to all intents and purposes of principle, the very prototype of the vertical 'scape now used in our chronometers. The mechanical application of this 'scape is equally admirable and simple; and it is to be regretted that we know not to whom we can assign so ingenious an invention. Capt. Smyth had already shewn that Henry de Wyck's large clock was thus furnished in 1364; but since the printing of the former paper he has examined one still older than that, which weakens the claim set up for Megestein of Cologne as the original proposer. At Dover Castle he found nearly entire, an unsophisticated old clock bearing the date 1348, all the wheels, fly-vanes, and frame being of iron. His encomium, however, on the application of the balance to a train of wheel-work, he observes, must not be carried beyond its intended bearing. When this form was first applied, it possessed no natural property of perpetuating its own oscillations like the pendulum; its motion being produced by an artificial force alternately on its opposite pallets, and derived entirely from its maintaining power at certain intervals. The first balance was in fact a simple regulating power; and there was wanting that kind of force, which would have the effect of correcting the irregularities of impulse and resistance, which otherwise, where a balance vibrates merely by the impulses of the wheels, disturb the isochronism of the vibrations. It was therefore in material respects no better than a continued fly, except that its backward and forward movements being checked at each alternate impulse of the pallets, prevented the acceleration of motion that would otherwise ensue. Now the step from relative to absolute accuracy is a long and arduous one; and while a full acknowledgement is rendered to the happy invention of the mediæval mechanicians, it is impossible to overlook the merit and practical skill, which have since brought that invention into full development in the modern chronometer.

In the second section of his supplementary paper, Captain Smyth treats of the forms of mediæval portable clocks. House-clocks, he says, were either coeval with or must have soon followed the larger ones of churches and abbeys, and their portability would consequently have been an early desideratum; but he had found no certain mention of these machines before the fourteenth century. It is difficult, he thinks, to assign even a probable date for their introduction; but it is ascertained that about that time the action of the swing-wheel and wheel-trains was familiar, as appears from the poem of Froissart, entitled *Horloge Amoureuse*, printed by the Abbé Capperonnier in the *Journal des Scavants* for July 1783: a translation from several portions of whose poem is given, and in which the first accurate description of a wheeled clock appears. The author next refers to several representations of clocks of an early date which he considers illustrative of Froissart's description, particularly one repre-

sented in the second volume of Mr. Henry Shaw's splendid Mediæval Specimens, in the tail-piece to Tobit. He refers to another in an illuminated MS. entitled *L'Orloge de Sapiensse*, sold in the late Duke of Sussex's sale in 1844: and to a third in a MS. in the Sloane Collection in the British Museum, also of the fourteenth century. He moreover gives a representation of another portable clock from a MS. in the Bodleian Library of the date of 1450: adding that the best form for portability, as well as the most general, is that of the celebrated clock belonging to the Queen, now at Windsor Castle, mentioned in his previous letter as the actual one which Henry the Eighth presented to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, on the occasion of their marriage in November 1532. Her present Majesty graciously permitted him to examine this interesting horological relic, with full liberty to handle the works. But upon taking it from its bracket, he regretted to find that the interior wheels are now all of brass, and the whole train evidently the work of more recent times. From the aspect of the mechanism, a contrate wheel being used to keep the arbors of the others horizontal, and the adaptation for a pendulum, the author inferred that the change of the interior took place about the year 1680. The fabric and beauty of the curious case remains in unimpeachable originality. Having referred to several still later portable clocks of the sixteenth century, the author then proceeded to the third section of his paper, "Addenda respecting Queen Bona," whose excesses and whose avaricious character are enlarged upon; and who is supposed, when she thought it prudent to retire from Poland to Italy, to have carried off the astrolological clock which gave rise to Captain Smyth's two letters.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these Exhibitions and Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

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Thursday, January 16th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V. P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The following Books were presented to the Society, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned:—

From the Rev. John Collingwood  
Bruce, M.A.

The Roman Wall: a Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive Account of the Barrier of the Lower Isthmus extending from the Tyne to the Solway, &c. 8vo. London and Newcastle, 1851.

From Dr. Kitto, F.S.A.

The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. XIII. January. 8vo. London, 1851.

From William Chappell, Esq.  
F.S.A.

Musical Illustrations of Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, &c. Edited by Edward Rimbault, LL.D. Imp. 8vo. London, 1850.

From Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A.

Original Papers, Published under the Direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Vol. III. Part 2. December, 1850. 8vo. Norwich, 1850.

- From M. de Caumont, Hon. F.S.A. *Annuaire de L'Institut des Provinces et des Congrès Scientifiques, 1851. 8vo. Paris et Caen, 1851.*
- From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. *The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil. Nos. II., III., IV., V., VI., VII. Imp. 8vo. London, 1850.*
- From Alex. H. Barkitt, Esq. F.S.A. *The Publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club. Vol. II. 4to. Parts 1, 2, 3. London, 1849-50.*

The present of a Hindoo Manuscript to the Society's Library was accompanied by the following Letter from Captain H. A. Ouvry, 3rd Light Dragoons, to John Yonge Akerman, Esq., Secretary, dated Army and Navy Club, 13th January, 1851 :—

I beg to present to the Library of the Society of Antiquaries a Sikh devotional Book, picked up by me on the field of battle of Sudelapore, immediately after the action; no doubt dropped by one of the retreating Sikh army.

In it are two illuminated drawings, both representing the sending of Honyman, the Monkey-God-General of the Hindoo mythology, to conquer Ceylon.

The book is written in the Hindoo of Upper India.

Some account of these books is given in the Appendix to Captain Cunningham's able History of the Sikhs.

The especial thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Captain Ouvry for this present.

William Ray Smee, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having compounded for his annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society: and the recommendatory Testimonials of Norrison Scatcherd, Esq., and of James Crosby, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally put to the ballot, which having been taken, those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Letter from Walter White, Esq. to the resident Secretary was read, upon two ancient tombs seen by him in the province of Drenthe, in the Netherlands, of the kind known as Hünebedden, or Huns graves, of which, according to Higgins and other writers, there are several in the northern provinces of Holland. The larger of the two had sixteen stones on one side and eleven on the other, with nine of huge dimensions which formerly lay across on the top. The smaller tomb (at the distance of 189 paces from the larger), a sketch of which accompanied the communication, had eight stones on each side and one at either end. The country for miles round, it was stated, presents no appearance of stone, and it would be interesting to know whence the builders of these tombs could have procured the ponderous granite rocks of which they are constructed. Mention of similar tombs not unfrequently occurs in topographical and other descriptions of the northern countries of Europe.

A Letter from Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, was next read in further illustration of the etymology of Cold Herbergh or Harbour. A celebrated Anglo-Saxon scholar, he observes, writing to the Editor of Notes and Queries, remarks that the spots called Cole or Cold Harbours are not always in cold situations. In corroboration

of this Mr. Williams observes, that according to Ihre's *Dictionarium Suio-Gothicum* there is, or rather was, the Swedish word *kol* signifying fire, the very opposite of cool; in that sense, however, there are various dialects of Germany and the North, in which the word *kol* is used as denoting heat. The *culinæ* of the ancients, the places where they kept living animals destined for sacrifice, Mr. Williams derived from the same source.

The Resident Secretary then read a Communication from himself addressed to Capt. W. H. Smyth, Director, on the subject of the discoveries at Bourne, near Canterbury, the nails found at which place, and attributed to the purposes of crucifixion, led to so much discussion in the Society toward the close of the last session. Mr. Akerman referred to Stowe's account of Roman discoveries in Lolesworth, since called Spitalfields, in 1576, where divers great nails of iron were also found, some of them a quarter of a yard long. Admitting that the punishment of crucifixion was resorted to in every province of the Roman empire, and that England could hardly have been exempt, he still thought that proof was yet wanting that the nails in question had actually been used for such purpose. It being the Roman practice, at least at times, to break the limbs of the crucified to hasten death, Mr. Akerman suggested, that in any future discovery of skeletons, accompanied by these large nails, it would be very desirable to obtain evidence whether the bones of the legs of skeletons so discovered had been fractured.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, January 23rd, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, viz. :—

From the Rev. William Basil Jones, M.A.	Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd. 8vo. London and Tenby, 1851.
From Walter Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A.	Lindenbrog. Codex Legum Antiquarum. 2 Tom. Folio. Francofurti, anno MDCXIII.
From Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A.	Lex Frisionum sive Antiquæ Frisorum Leges, &c., a Sibrando Siccamia IC <sup>to</sup> . 4to. Francæ, anno MDCXVII.

Robert Cole, Esq., Edward Lennox Boyd, Esq., and James Crosby, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, Mr. Boyd having compounded for his annual payments, were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

J. Walbanke Childers, Esq., M.P., exhibited an Ancient Sword of the mediæval period, found in draining Whittlesea Mere, in the month of November, 1850.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a cast from a mould in hard limestone, found in the Church of Dunston, in Norfolk. The mould, which is of the fifteenth century, was used for making figures of the sacred chalice and wafer to be given probably to communicants. The mould is in the possession of Mr. R. Fitch.

A Letter from John Adey Repton, Esq., F.S.A., to Sir Henry Ellis was read, in reference to a memoir written by him and printed in the 20th volume of the *Archæologia*, on the subject of Charity Boxes, as formerly existing in most of our parish churches. In that paper Mr. Repton mentioned their having been secured by two keys kept by the two churchwardens, and that a third was *most probably* for the clergyman. Mr. Repton stated that, in one of the volumes recently published by the Parker Society (the works of Cranmer, p. 503,) the injunction given by King Edward VI., directing the provision of these boxes, had been printed, and that his conjecture respecting the clergyman was confirmed, three keys being ordered to be provided, "whereof one shall remain in the custody of the parson, vicar, or curate, and the other two in the custody of the churchwardens."

The Resident Secretary then read some observations on the Lancashire Runic Inscriptions, in a Letter from John Just, Esq., of Chesham Green, Bury, addressed to Thomas Wright, Esq., F.S.A.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. by the kindness of Wm. M. Wylie, Esq., of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, laid upon the Society's table various Relics found at that place, accompanied by some verbal explanations, and the following notes:—

Mr. Wm. M. Wylie has kindly intrusted to me for exhibiting to this evening's Meeting some Saxon remains, together with drawings of others discovered at Fairford in Gloucestershire, at intervals from 1844-5 to 1850. They consist of circular, concave, and flat fibulæ of several different styles of ornamentation, one in the shape of a bird, another cruciform, and one of a large size resembling that found at Marston Hill, in the county of Northampton, and figured in the last part of the *Archæologia*; studs, rings, a sword, spear-heads, knives, umboes of shields, beads of various kinds, an urn, some beads of large size in glass, crystal, Kimmeridge coal, an ouche, and a coin of Gallienus in third brass, pierced for suspension round the neck. The field in which these remains were found is called Waterslade. The objects which were collected were discovered in graves by the side of skeletons, of which at least eighty have been brought to light; but unfortunately, as is usual when such discoveries are made, the remains were dispersed by the ignorant labourers, and no one was at hand capable of noting the circumstances which attended their exhumation, until Mr. Wylie, in 1847, took up his residence at Fairford.

At Oddington, near Stow in the Wold, in the same county, in 1787, some similar remains were found, and an illustrated notice of their discovery was published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, in the same year. The various types of these objects are worthy of being engraved for comparison. I may remark that in a Saxon burial place at Stow Heath, in Suffolk, Roman coins have been found pierced for suspension; and also in Frankish graves at Selzen, near Mayence, and at Cologne.

The thanks of the Society were ordered severally to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications, after which the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, January 30th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The list of Presents made to the Society since the last Meeting was announced, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned to the several donors.

From the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester.	Their Journal. Part 1, to July, 1850. 8vo. Chester.
From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.	Proceedings and Papers; Session II. 1849-50. 8vo. Liverpool, 1850. Proceedings and Papers. Vol. II. Part 1. 8vo. Liverpool.
From the Trustees of the British Museum.	Inscriptions in the Cuneiform character, from Assyrian Monuments, discovered by A. H. Layard, D.C.L. Folio. London, 1851.
From the Editor.	The Art Journal. No. CII. Vol. III. February. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.

The usual period for Auditing the Accounts of the Society being near at hand, the President announced that he had nominated for Auditors during the present year,

Earl Jermyn, M.P.  
Hon. William Leslie Melville.

Peter Cunningham, Esq.  
James Prior, Esq.

Richard Brooke, Esq. exhibited and presented to the Society a Silver Medal of Louis the Fourteenth, struck to commemorate his successes in the Netherlands. The obverse exhibiting the king's portrait, with his titles; the reverse bearing a figure of Apollo, or of Louis himself, represented as Apollo in a chariot drawn by three horses, with the motto, "Solis que labores," and the names of the several towns and fortified places, with plans of each below, forming a circumscription.

Mr. Thomas Faulkner exhibited, by the hands of S. Shepherd, Esq. a lithographed copy of an ancient Mexican Roll, formerly the property of A. H. Haworth, Esq. of Chelsea.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was read, introductory of a Memorandum from the Baron de Pirch, the founder of the Archæological Society of Avranches in Normandy, communicated to Sir Henry Ellis five years ago, relating to the preservation of the Stone at Avranches, upon which King Henry the Second knelt when he received absolution on the 21st May, 1172, at the door of the cathedral, in the presence of the bishops, abbots, barons, and people of Normandy. The Cathedral of Avranches, the Baron states, has entirely disappeared; not destroyed by revolutionary Vandals, but in consequence of neglect resulting from the Revolution. One day in 1799 the roof fell in. It might have been preserved as a beautiful ruin; but some children playing near it having been slightly wounded



by the stones which were blown down, the mayor of the town had it entirely destroyed. The site where once the cathedral stood has been turned into a garden; and only one solitary stone remains untouched, "la pierre de Henri deux."

A Letter from Capt. J. Chapman, R.A. to the Resident Secretary, was next read, communicating the particulars of the recent discovery of a Stone Coffin, containing a skeleton and various metal relics, in a field at Shockerwick, near Box, Bath. A further account of the remains found in this coffin was promised.

Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrook Holme, in the county of Lincoln, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer, a Medal of the date of 1536, apparently composed of two plates of silver gilt, united together at the rim by a band of the same metal. On the one side is a representation of Adam and Eve in Paradise, surrounded by various animals; and in the back ground two shields, one bearing the arms of the Elector Palatine of Saxony, and the other the arms of the electorate. On a scroll in the lower part of the inner circle of the medal, the inscription, IOANNES . FREDERICVS . ELECTOR . DVX . SAXONIE . FIERI . FECIT. On the outer circle the inscription, *Et . sicut . in . Adam . omnes . moriuntur . ita . et . in . Christum . omnes . vivificabuntur . unusquisque . in . ordine . suo.*

On the other side of the medal, a representation of the crucifixion. The inner inscription on this side, SPES . MEA . IN . DEO . EST : the outer, *Ut . Moses . erexit . Serpentem . ita . Christus . in . cruce . exaltatus . et . resuscitatus . caput . Serpentis . contrivit . ut . salvaret . credentes.*

At the foot of the cross of the Saviour is a monogram of the two letters H . R . united with the date 1536: the monogram of Henry Reitz, a goldsmith of Leipsic.

John Frederic, the Elector of Saxony, at whose expense this Medal was minted, was the one surnamed the magnanimous, who was so ungenerously treated by Charles the Fifth.

The Resident Secretary, by permission of B. Nightingale, Esq. laid before the Society, Drawings of three Roman Contorniate Medals or Tickets from that gentleman's cabinet. The first bore the head of the historian Sallust: the second, a head with the legend, HORATIVVS; the third had on the obverse a naked half-length bearded figure, holding in his hand a species of goad, and at the left shoulder the head of a horse; the reverse bearing the figure of a man apparently seated on a rock, with an imperfect legend. These contorniate medals, as they are termed, by the universal consent of numismatic antiquaries, are assigned to a late period of the Roman empire.

The Vice-President then adjourned the Meeting to Thursday, February 6th.

Thursday, February 6th, 1851.

The Right Rev. The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, V.P.,  
in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The following Presents were announced, and thanks for the same were ordered to be returned :—

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| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.   | The Gentleman's Magazine for February. 8vo. London, 1851.  |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.  | The Builder for January. Folio. London, 1851.  |
| From Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq. LL.D. F.R.S.                             | On the Remains of Man and the Works of Art imbedded in Rocks and Strata, as illustrative of the connexion between Archæology and Geology. 8vo. London, 1850. |
| From the Committee of the Athenæum.   | Supplement to the Catalogue of their Library. 8vo. London, 1851.   |
| From the Committee of the Bank of England Library and Literary Association. | Catalogue of their Library, 8vo. London, 1851.   |
| From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium.                                | Mémoires. Tome XXIV. et XXV. 4to. Bruxelles, 1850.   |
|   | Mémoires Couronnés, &c. 4to. Tome XXIII. 1848—1850. Bruxelles, 1850.   |
|   | Bulletins. Tome XVI. 2 <sup>e</sup> partie, année 1849. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.  |
|   | Bulletins. Tome XVII. 1 <sup>e</sup> partie, 1850. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1850.   |
|   | Exposé Général de l'Agriculture Luxembourgeoise, par Henri Le Docte, Agronome-Cultivateur. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.   |
|   | Mémoire sur la Chimie et la Physiologie Végétales, &c. par Henri Le Docte, Agronome-Cultivateur. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1849.                                       |
|   | Catalogue des Livres de la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, &c. Belgique. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1850.   |
|   | Mémoire sur le Paupérisme dans les Flandres, par Ed. Ducepetiaux. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1850.  |
|   | Portrait. "Pierre G. Dandelin." 8vo.   |
| From J. F. Hollings, Esq.   | Roman Leicester; a Paper read before the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society, by the Donor, January 13th, 1851. 4to.                                |

The recommendatory testimonial of Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

W. M. Wylie, Esq. exhibited some further remains found at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, consisting of some fibulæ and an ancient sword, of the Anglo-Saxon period.

Robert Fitch, Esq. of Norwich, exhibited by the hands of Charles

Roach Smith, Esq. a coloured sketch of a remarkable implement in flint, recently found in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and now in his possession. Mr. Smith presented this sketch to the Society.

Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a portion of Roman pavement discovered in the excavations made in Gresham Street, London, in the early part of the year 1848. It was found at a depth of ten feet below the present surface of the ground.

Thanks for these Exhibitions and Donations were ordered to be returned.

The resident Secretary then proceeded to read an "Account of some of the Celtic Antiquities of Orkney, including the Stones of Stenness, Tumuli, Picts' Houses, &c. by J. W. L. Thomas, Esq. R.N. Corresponding Member of the S. A. Scot., Lieut. commanding Her Majesty's surveying vessel Woodlark, 1850," accompanied by eleven plans and fifty-three drawings, illustrative of the sites, and also of the antiquities described in this memoir. Communicated by the Director.

The Antiquities of the Orkney and Shetland groups are deserving a careful and minute study, not only on account of their being very numerous, but also from the fact of their lying within a small extent of country. Their great variety is also remarkable, and the origin and use of many is involved in much doubt and obscurity. After a brief review of the early history of Orkney, and a glance at the physical features of the district, the writer proceeds to observe that we have evidence of the Celtic population of Orkney in the great number of barrows which may still be seen scattered throughout the islands. The common form of the barrows in Orkney is the bowl-shape, presenting exactly the outline of one-third of an orange cut through its axis. From their depressed figure they do not make a prominent appearance in the landscape, but it is not so with the conoid barrows, which are at once remarkable from their great height and size. These latter are in all probability of Scandinavian origin. But there are several varieties of the bowl-shaped tumulus: the simplest is a low mound of earth, not raised more than eighteen inches from the ground, and about seven or eight feet in diameter; a group of five barrows of these dimensions may be seen close to the great Stenness Circle (Ring of Brogar), and four of them are placed in line, suggesting relationship among the occupants in blood or destiny. The next size are about four feet in height and twelve feet in diameter, containing but one grave (*kistvaen*), formed by four rude slabs, placed upright upon the natural surface of the moor so as to inclose a small oblong cell; and in one opened by the writer, in company with Mr. Petrie, in the winter of 1848, the burnt bones found within were simply deposited in a hole scooped in the earth. A flagstone more than large enough to cover the cell was placed above it, and the earth heaped over all. A third class of tumuli are still larger, being from six to ten feet in height, and from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter. One of these, explored by the writer, is situated on a wet moor, at the foot of the ward of Rhush, in Randal. It had evidently been formed with unusual care. The outline of the mound was semicircular, and had a covering of a layer of peat

fully one foot in thickness. Beneath the mound was a layer of pure sandy clay, without any mixture of stones, but on the surface flat pieces of clay of the size of a man's hand were plastered here and there, as if for the purpose of keeping the mound in shape. The covering stone was six feet below the top of the tumulus; it was of no determinate figure, and much larger than the aperture of the cell. The kistvaen was eighteen inches long, one foot in breadth, and eight or ten inches in height. Upon an oblong stone, which nearly fitted the cell, were deposited an urn and burnt bones: the urn had been fractured. There was about a large handful of fragments of burnt bones and ashes, which had been just placed upon the stone, and the urn inverted over them. Upon the outside the urn was banked up by sand and ashes, probably to prevent the escape of the contents, as well as to keep it from sliding off the stone. Several other tumuli, opened at the time, had much the same appearance and character. In some were found stone chests, in which were deposited urns containing bones, but in others the bones were deposited without any urn. Still larger tumuli were opened, and the contents found to agree with those of the former and smaller barrows; the urns were invariably of the rudest description. Another class of bowl-shaped tumuli is distinguished by a circle of rude blocks of stone at their base, like the first course of a modern stone dyke; but the most remarkable are those barrows on the apex of which upright stones are placed. Of this kind, examples may be seen in Busa. There was no record of the finding of gold ornaments, or weapons of stone or bone, in the graves of those who burnt their dead.

A portion having been read, the further reading was postponed to the next Meeting.

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Thursday, February 13th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, viz.:—

From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A.	Catalogue of the Museum of Mediæval Art, collected by the late L. N. Cottingham, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1850.
From the Zoological Society.	Their Transactions. Vol. IV. Part 1. 4to. London, 1850.
From the American Antiquarian Society.	Archæologia Americana. Vol. III. Part 1. 8vo. Cambridge, 1850. Proceedings. October 23, 1849. 8vo. Cambridge, 1850. Proceedings, October 23, 1850. 8vo. Cambridge, 1850.
From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.	The Satirist. 3 Vols. 8vo. London, 1808.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq., M.P., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following communication was made to the Society from the Council:—

At a Meeting of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries held at Somerset House, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1851, present, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Vice-President in the Chair laid before the Meeting a Letter from the President, dated Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh, Feb. 7, 1851, announcing that Mr. Hallam had expressed his desire to relinquish at the next anniversary the office which he held in the Society.

Sir Robert Inglis proposed to the Council the following Resolution:—

“The Lord Viscount Mahon, President, having communicated to the Council the fact that Henry Hallam, Esq. one of this Council, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, had intimated to him a wish that at the next Anniversary Meeting on St. George's Day his name may not again be brought forward for election into the Council, while he retained unabated his interest in the Society and in the objects which it is designed and calculated to promote; and his Lordship, adding to this communication his own deep regret at the announcement which he was thus compelled to make, and his equally deep regret at the cause of Mr. Hallam's determination, namely, the painful bereavement with which God had been pleased to afflict him;—

“Resolved,—That the Council cannot receive and record this communication without recording at the same time their own regret at the retirement of Mr. Hallam from their body, their full sense of his services to themselves and to the Society, their sympathy with him in his recent bereavement, and their regret that any cause, especially one so painful to himself, should have induced him to retire from his association with them in this Council; while at the same time they trust that his life may long be spared to the cause of literature, archæology; and science, and that his name may long be permitted to adorn the List of the Society of Antiquaries.”

It was then moved by John Bruce, Esq., Treasurer, and seconded by William Durrant Cooper, Esq., that this Resolution be adopted, when the same was carried unanimously: That a copy be communicated to Mr. Hallam; and that this Resolution be also communicated to the Society at its next Meeting.

Hereupon it was moved by John Payne Collier, Esq., V.P., and seconded by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer,—

“That the Society receive this Communication from the Council with deep sympathy, respect, and regret.

“That the expression of the opinion of the Society be communicated to Mr. Hallam.”

When the same was carried unanimously.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society a copy of Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, containing a great many manuscript notes, believed to be in the hand-writing of John Milton.

The Resident Secretary then completed the reading of Lieutenant Thomas's account of some of the Celtic Antiquities of Orkney, including the stones of Stenness, tumuli, Picts' houses, &c. Of these, and of the plans, sections, and views, engravings will appear in the thirty-fourth volume of the Archæologia.

The special thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for this Communication; and the Meeting was adjourned to February 20th.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 26

Thursday, February 20th, 1851.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book; and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

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| From Hudson Gurney, Esq. F.S.A.     | <p>Notices and Illustrations of the Costume, Processions, Pageantry, &amp;c. formerly displayed by the Corporation of Norwich. Fol. Norwich, 1850.</p> <p>Arms in Norwich Cathedral, from Mackerell's History of Norwich. MS. 1717. 8vo. Norwich, 1851.</p> |
| From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. K.S.F. | <p><i>La Tribune Chronométrique, Journal Consacré aux Intérêts et à l'Instruction professionnelle des Membres de la Corporation des Horlogers. Directeur Rédacteur en chef, Pierre Dubois, Horloger, &amp;c. Imp. 8vo. Paris, 1851.</i></p>                 |
| From Henry Laing, Esq.              | <p>Descriptive Catalogue of Impressions from Ancient Scottish Seals, &amp;c. 4to. Edinburgh, 1850.</p>  |

The following Letter from Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. addressed to the senior Secretary, in reference to the resolution passed at the Society's last Meeting, was read from the Chair:—

" 24, Wilton Crescent, Feb. 15, 1851.

" MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

" I have received with every sentiment of respect and gratitude the resolution of the Society of Antiquaries, expressing their concurrence in the very kind testimony of regard and sympathy with which I have been honoured by the Council on the occasion of my approaching retirement from the office of Vice-President. During the long period of my continuance in that station it has been my desire to obtain, by impartiality and attention to its duties, the approbation of a Society so respectable by its literary character, and by the private worth of its Members.

" In retiring at my advanced age from this conspicuous post, I shall not cease to take an interest in its prosperity, and in its labours for the promotion of Archæological knowledge.

" I beg you to communicate my thanks to the Society, and to believe me,

" Dear Sir Henry,

" Faithfully yours,

" HENRY HALLAM.

" Sir Henry Ellis,

"&c. &c. &c."

VOL. II.

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Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a small article in brass, apparently the model of a Wool-pack, or of a bale of goods; hollow, with a small opening on one side: on the opposite side appeared a small label on which the letters A B R S with s T beneath them are inscribed.

W. J. Butterworth, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Battle-axe with an ornamental blade, the handle containing a pistol and dagger; purchased at the sale of the Stowe Collection in 1848. Mr. Butterworth thought it of Oriental origin, more especially as the Stowe Collection of Arms contained many Eastern weapons.

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. communicated the transcript of an Ancient Deed, the contract for the sale of a house in the city of Naples, dated 11th June, 1351, in the reign of Louis and Joan, King and Queen of Naples, that is, in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Joan, and in the 3rd of the reign of Louis.

Sir Henry Ellis, in a short Letter to the President, communicated the transcript of a Letter preserved in the State Paper Office, purporting to be from the Secular Clergy of the diocese of Bangor to Secretary Cromwell, at the time of the suppression of the Monasteries; acknowledging the arrival amongst them of the visitors, and at the same time acknowledging the frailty and misconduct of their own lives, putting themselves in his mercy, and desiring remission, or at the leastwise merciful punishment and correction. Contemporary corroboration of the sad state of that part of Wales at the time referred to was adduced in a passage from one of Sir Thomas More's works, and also from Mr. Ralph Starkey's extracts from Secretary Cromwell's papers, preserved in the Harleian collection. The following is the Letter:—

"Please it your Mastership to be advertised, that where of late we your poor Orators, the Clergy of the Diocese of Bangor, were visited by the King's Visitors and yours. In the which Visitation many of us (to knowledge the truth to your Mastership) be detected of incontynence, as it appereth by the Visitors' Books, and not unworthy. Wherefore we humbly submit our selfe unto your Mastership's mercy, hartly desiring you of remission, or at the least wise of merciful punishment and correction. And also to invent, after your discreet wisdom, some lawfull and godly way for us your foresaid Orators, that we may maintain and uphold such poor hospitalities as we have done hitherto, most by the provision of such women as we have customably kept in our houses. For, in case that we be compelled to put away such women, according to the Injunctions lately given us by the foresaid Visitors, then shall we be faine to give up hospitality, to the utter undoing of such servants and families which we daily keep; and to the great loss and harmes of the King's subjects the poor people; and we ourselves shall be driven to seek our livings at alehouses and taverns; for mansions upon our benefices and vicarages we have none. And as for gentlemen and substantial honest men, for fear of inconvenience, knowing our frailty and accustomed liberty, will in no wise board us in their houses. And now of late too, they begin to deny us our accustomed tithes and duties. Please it you, therefore, that we may have our tithes according to the custom of the country, which have been used time out of mind, or else as they do pay in England; and that by the King's commandment and yours, for else we cannot pay the King's duty, as we are bound by his laws and acts. And thus doing, ye shall bind us and our successors, ever more to pray for you and yours, as knoweth God, who preserve your Mastership in health and prosperity. Written at Bangor, the last day of January, by the assent and consent of your aforesaid Orators.

"To the right honorable

"Master Thomas Cromwell, Chief Secretary to the King's Highnes."

A second letter from Sir Henry Ellis to the President was read, communicating three or four articles relating to the Tower of London, from a manuscript volume purchased at the Strawberry Hill Sale in 1842 for the British Museum. This volume was compiled for the use of Sir William Waad, Lieutenant of the Tower from 1605 to 1611, chiefly relating to the privileges, laws, regulations, &c. of this fortress. The articles selected from it were—

The Articles and Ordinances for the regulation of the Wardors.

The Orders to be observed by the Lieutenant and the Officers under him, bearing reference to earlier times, and a

Memorial of Works done in the Tower during the time Sir William Waad was Lieutenant; among which is enumerated the removal in 1607 of a great Mount of Earth that stood upon the Hill, near the Tower Church (represented to have consisted of at the least two thousand loads), and the conversion of the spot into a fair garden.

Thursday, February 27th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V. P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—

From the Royal University of Christiania, Norway.

Symbolæ ad Historiam Antiquiorem Rerum Norvegicarum: 1. Breve Chronicon Norvegiæ; 2. Genealogia Comitum Orcadensium; 3. Catalogus Regum Norvegiæ. Edidit P. A. Munch, Historiarum Professor. 4to. Christianiæ, 1850.

Der Syrisch-Ephraimitischen Krieg unter Jotham und Ahas, &c. Von Dr. C. P. Caspari, Lic. und Lector der Theologie, &c. 8vo. Christiania, 1849.

Grammatik for Zulu-Sproget. 8vo. Christiania, 1850.

Pronomen Relativum i Oldnorsk. 4to. Christiania, 1850.

Die Sternwarte in Christiania. 4to. Christiania, 1850.

From Thomas Lott, Esq. F.S.A.

Litho-Tint Engravings of an Isometric View and Ground Plan of Elevation of the Improvements in the Neighbourhood of Smithfield, proposed by the Corporation of London, by J. B. Bunning, F.S.A., City Architect. Fol. London, 1851.

William Henry Blaauw, Esq. formerly elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Flint Implement of which he recently presented a drawing to the Society.



W. M. Wylie, Esq. of Fairford, Gloucestershire, exhibited two Fibulæ, of dish-forms, but with new devices, and also a very singularly ornamented glass cup or vase found in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Fairford. It was discovered under the head of a skeleton, and appeared to have been broken at the time of the deposit. The grave which contained these articles was opened under Mr. Wylie's personal superintendence.



Major Ker Macdonald, F.S.A. exhibited a number of silver coins and a silver chain found in the Hebrides, in the Island of Inchkenneth. Some of these coins were of the Anglo-Saxon period, of the Kings Edgar and Ethelred, and of Sithric King of Dublin: many of those found were foreign coins, and some stated to be unknown. A pair of silver spurs in Major Macdonald's family, said to have been those worn by Prince Charles Edward at the battle of Culloden, were also exhibited. Major Macdonald likewise exhibited a gold ring lately found in the neighbourhood of his house in St. John's Wood, which from its make and appearance, and the setting of the stones which it contained, he conjectured might have belonged to one of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom the property of the soil formerly belonged.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, F.S.A. exhibited by the hands of the Director a very curious MS. Volume of Maps on Vellum "of the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries in the Old and New World," in folio: the first leaf of which, beneath the representation of a sphere, bore the name of the compiler, "Nicolas Vallard de Dieppe, 1547."

A communication, consisting of "Letters and other Documents relating to the Society of Antiquaries addressed to the Spalding Gentleman's Society, with Observations thereon by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.R.S., and F.S.A." was then read to the Society by its author.

The introductory portion contained a summary, showing that, from an early period, bodies of gentlemen in London, and in different parts of the country, had at times congregated together for the purpose of archæological research; referring especially to that Society which originated in 1572 under the encouragement of Archbishop Parker; and to those meetings, under the auspices of Mr. Peter le Neve, in 1707, and subsequent years, which led first to the establishment of our own Society of Antiquaries, and finally to its incorporation in 1751; which act of incorporation, Mr. Pettigrew reminded the meeting, was obtained on the 2nd of November in that year, "making us, this year, to complete the first centenary of our Society's incorporated existence."

In the year 1710, "a Society of gentlemen, for the supporting mutual benevolence, and their improvement in the liberal sciences and polite learning," was formed at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, principally by the efforts of Maurice Johnson, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and Steward of the Manor of Spalding, intended to communicate with the then Society of Antiquaries in London: and it appears that an uninterrupted correspondence was maintained for upwards of forty years.

Mr. Pettigrew, having been called professionally to Spalding, made inquiries whether any traces of the Spalding Gentleman's Society existed, and was fortunate enough to meet with two gentlemen who looked upon themselves as members; and by the kindness of Dr. Thomas Cammack, of Spalding, he was introduced to the room in which the Books, MSS., and Antiquities belonging to the Society are still to be found, and in which they have remained since 1755. As far as time would permit, Mr. Pettigrew examined the contents of the room. The books were about 300 in number. The MSS. few, and not any of importance. There were four volumes of Drawings and Engravings, a Portrait of

the celebrated Dr. Richard Bentley, once, though but for a short time, the Master of the Grammar School at Spalding, and another Portrait, a copy, of Sir Isaac Newton. The only volumes in the library which excited an interest with Mr. Pettigrew were those which contained the Minutes of the Society. Two bundles of Letters and Papers, however, drew his still more particular attention. They were principally from Dr. Stukeley, Roger Gale, Lewis Bogdani, Beaupré Bell, Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Dr. Rutherford, Professor Ward of Gresham College, the Rev. Dr. Birch, Browne Willis, Alexander Gordon, William Bowyer, George Vertue, and other well-known antiquaries. Five of these letters, bearing reference to our own Society of Antiquaries, and also to the establishment of an Egyptian Society, Mr. Pettigrew thought worthy of transcription, as part of his present Communication :—

1. Dr. William Stukeley to Mr. Maurice Johnson, dated Ormond Street, 19 June, 1718.
2. The Rt. Hon. Sir John Evelyn, M.P., V.P. Soc. Antiq. dated St. James's Place, May 15th, 1750.
3. Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Maurice Johnson, dated St. George's (Queen Square), 16 June, 1750.
4. Dr. Thomas Birch, dated London, March 31, 1753.
5. Professor Ward to Mr. Maurice Johnson, dated April 26, 1753.

These Letters were followed by an Outline of the Plan and Articles which were drawn up by Dr. Stukeley and Mr. Maurice Johnson, for the establishment of the London Society of Antiquaries, in 1718, extracted from the second volume of the Minutes of the Spalding Society.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq., for this interesting Communication, as well as to the other Members, for their several Exhibitions.

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Thursday, March 6th, 1851.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned :—

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.      | The Gentleman's Magazine for March. 8vo. London, 1851.  |
| From the Editor.                     | The Art Journal, March, No. CLIII. 4to. London, 1851.   |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A. | The Builder, February. New Series. Part II. Fol. London, 1851.  |
| From William Cotton, Esq. F.S.A.     | A Graphic and Historical Sketch of the Antiquities of Totness. By William Cotton, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1850.  |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.     | American State Papers, being a Collection of Original and Authentic Documents relative to the War between the United States and Great Britain. Published by Special Permission. 2 vols 8vo. London, 1795. |

F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a coloured Drawing of a Chalice of copper, gilt and enamelled, now preserved in the collection at Warwick Castle, and which has been recently engraved in Mr. Henry Shaw's work illustrative of the decorative arts of the middle ages. A drawing of this same chalice, by Vertue, it appears, was bequeathed to our Society by Mrs. Duplessis, after the death of Lord Coleraine. A memorandum at the back of the Society's drawing states that the original was bought about August, 1717, out of a brazier's shop in London, and was then in the possession of Mr. George Holmes, Deputy-record Keeper in the Tower of London. The body of the chalice is adorned with six rounds or compartments, representing the sacrifice of Cain and Abel, the circumcision of Isaac, Abraham and Isaac proceeding to the sacrifice, the sacrifice itself, Jonah and the whale, and Moses at the burning bush. The style of the design, Mr. Fairholt observes, exhibits all the peculiarities of the art of the 12th century.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited to the Society Impressions of three ancient Seals, in gutta-percha, obligingly prepared for him by Mr. John Doubleday. The first of these was the seal of Margaret of France, the second Queen of Edward the First. Sandford, in his Genealogical History, has engraved a small round seal of her arms of the size of a half-crown, appendant to a deed granted by her in the 9th year of Edward II. bearing, Semée of fleurs-de-lis, dimidiated with King Edward, her husband's, arms; being, as he states, the first Queen of England who bore her arms in one escutcheon with her husband's. The seal before the Society was unknown to Sandford. The figure of the Queen is represented on the obverse, at full length, the inscription round designating her as Queen of England; the reverse, or counter-seal, presents a large escutcheon hanging upon a tree, charged with the arms of King Edward I. a border of fleurs-de-lis surrounding the area, and the inscription on this side designating the Queen as Lady of Ireland and Duchess of Aquitaine.

The second of these seals was that of Dervorguilla, wife of John de Balioll, the foundress of Balioll College, Oxford, from the original appendant to her charter to that college, believed to have been granted in 1286. Dervorguilla was one of the three daughters and heirs of Alan of Galway, a great baron of Scotland, by Margaret, eldest sister of John Scot, the last Earl of Chester, and one of the heirs to David sometime Earl of Huntingdon.

The third seal, round, of the size of a crown-piece, was that of Cardinal Beaufort. In the centre it bears his arms, surmounted by the Cardinal's hat. The inscription around, not quite visible in every part, seems to have been, *Sigillum armorum Henrici miseracione divina Cardinalis Anglie et Episcopi Wyntonie*.

Sir Henry Ellis also communicated the copy of a Letter from Sir William Waad to the Viscount Fenton, the Captain of the King's Guard, from the same volume from which he furnished two or three documents relating to the Tower of London at the last meeting. This letter, dated 24th August, 1612, details some curious particulars regarding the history of the warders' places. The Protector Somerset,

it appears, first gave them the privilege of wearing the royal uniform : James I. at the time of the powder treason added ten to the number of the warders.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter addressed to him by Col. J. A. Lloyd, upon the probable method adopted by the ancient Druidical workmen in the formation of their torques. During a negotiation for the purchase of a torque for Lord Londesborough, a discussion arose between the Colonel and Mr. Phillips of Charing Cross, which led to the construction of an ornament to be electrotyped very much resembling the form of these torques. A spiral piece to be submitted to the Society, left unfinished at the two ends to show the construction, accompanied Colonel Lloyd's letter. A flat band of gold or other metal, the Colonel observes, is prepared first, and on it at right angles are fixed by solder, or rivetting, two smaller ones of half the depth, forming a cross thus + in section. These are then twisted, simply by one end being confined in a vice, and the other turned to the right or to the left, until the necessary form is obtained ; and, the metal being of nearly the same ductility, it would be found very difficult not to make it nearly true. It is just such an operation that our primitive ancestors might have been expected to have adopted ; and, up to the present day, the same work on a flat bar may be seen occasionally done by some of our antiquated village blacksmiths in *ornamenting* or giving strength to some of their works, as hooks and staples, or bars to doors.

Thursday, March 13th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From John Lee, LL.D. F.S.A.

The Institutes of the British Meteorological Society. 8vo. London, 1851.

From Dr. Conrad Leemans, Hon. F.S.A.

Aegyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche Museum van Oudheden Leden. Fol. Leyden, 1846.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.

Prosper Alpini Marosticensis Philosophi et Medici in Gymnasio Patavino Medicamentorum Simplicium Professoris ordinarij Medicina Aegyptiorum, &c. 4to. Lugduni Batavorum, 1719.

From the Royal Institute of France.

Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France. Tome VII. (Petits Traités.) 4to. Paris, 1850.  
Mémoires de l'Institut National de France. Tome XVI. p. 1 and 2. 4to. Paris, 1850.  
Mémoires de l'Institut Royal de France, Académie des Inscriptions, &c. Tome XVII. p. 1 and 2. 4to. Paris, 1847.  
Mémoires de l'Institut National de France. Tome XVIII. 4to. Paris, 1849.

The following Document was then read from the Chair :—

"I, Philip Henry Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Captain William Henry Smyth, R.N., &c. &c., being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I, by virtue of my office, might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of his Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 7th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1851.

"Witness, Henry Davis.

(L.S.)

"MAHON."

After the reading of this Document, the Vice-President made the following Communication from the President, in addition :—

"In communicating to the Society the nomination of Vice-President, announced in the preceding Document, the President begs leave to add that Captain Smyth has undertaken to fulfil the duties of Director until the next Anniversary, on which day the Society will, according to the Statutes, proceed to the election of another Fellow for that office.

"MAHON."

The Secretary read the following Minute of Council :—

"At a Council held at Somerset House, March 11th, 1851, the Viscount Mahon, President, in the Chair,

"Ordered,—That a List of all Members two years in arrears of their Annual Subscription shall be suspended in the Meeting Room of the Society, on Thursday, March 27th."

W. M. Wylie, Esq. exhibited some more relics discovered within the last week, in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford; comprising a large fibula of copper gilt, a large amber bead, another of green glass ornamented with *pastes*, a small disc of brass, and a small triangular fragment of brass, one of several found near the head of a skeleton. Mr. Wylie reported that another sword had been found, precisely similar to that recently exhibited by him to the Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., by favour of the Rev. C. W. Bingham, exhibited a Bronze Seal of Richard Prior of Frampton, in Dorsetshire. The inscription is, *s'RICARDI. DE. FRAMTVNE*, round a representation of the busts of the Virgin and child, between the turrets of a church, and the sun and moon; below an ecclesiastic praying. The seal is deposited in the Dorchester Museum.

The Resident Secretary then read a Memoir on Sir Walter Raleigh, his character, services, and advancements, with new particulars of his life; in a Letter from J. Payne Collier, Esq., V.P., to Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A. Of the youth and early services of Raleigh, Mr. Collier says little, having found nothing new to produce; but he observes that hardly sufficient stress has been laid upon the indisputable fact that, in 1576, he was at least resident in the Temple, if indeed he were not then studying the law. The verses he wrote in 1576, in praise of Gascoigne's Satire, are expressly headed "*Walter Raleigh, of the Middle Temple*, in commendation of the Steel Glass." This was the earliest production

known of Raleigh's muse. Mr. Collier concludes that Raleigh's parents originally intended him for the study of the law.

At the time Raleigh was serving in a military capacity under Sir John Norris in the Netherlands, Mr. Collier observes, he had several companions in arms like himself of a literary turn, and some of them distinguished poets, such as his friend Gascoigne, Whetstone, Rich, Breton, and Churchyard. Most of these had been present at various actions before Raleigh could have arrived in the Low Countries; and it is not at all impossible that Gascoigne had been the means of inciting him to abandon the law, and to seek his fortune with him as a soldier. The fact that Raleigh and Gascoigne must have served under Sir John Norris at the same date, viz. in the year after the Steel Glass was printed (although Gascoigne died in England in October 1577) has never been noticed that Mr. Collier is aware of. Raleigh, he adds, was no doubt one of the three hundred Englishmen who, according to Churchyard (who was an eye-witness and published an account of it in 1602), marched to Antwerp for the assistance of the States in July 1577. It is somewhat remarkable, Mr. Collier continues, that the name of Raleigh does not appear in this narrative; but he was much junior to Churchyard, Gascoigne, Whetstone, Rich, or Breton, and, no doubt, held a subordinate rank.

The ordinary sources of information speak of this incident as having happened not in 1577, but in 1578; but, as regards Raleigh, the fact was that in 1578 he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in an unfortunate expedition to America. He returned in 1579, and must have been in England at the period when an account was made out (for what purpose does not appear) of monies due from particular persons who had been fined. It is not anywhere stated for what reasons the fines were imposed; but a list of them is preserved in the State Paper Office, which is thus headed: "Here ensueth the names and the summes of the fines charged uppon such as are, by order of the most honorabell Lordes of the Council, appointed to paie the same." The first name in the enumeration is that of Raleigh, in the following form: "Walter Raleigh . . . . . iij<sup>li</sup>. hath paid."

Some of the biographers of Raleigh tell us, that in 1580, the Pope having incited the Irish to rebellion, Sir Walter had a captain's commission under the Lord Deputy, Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton; but the exact date is not given, and Mr. Collier is able to show that on the 13th July 1580, the sum of 100*l*. was entered as paid to Edward Denny, the cousin of the Lord Deputy, and the like amount to Walter Raleigh, on account of the charge of 200 soldiers they were then employed to conduct from London to Ireland. The item runs thus: "To Edward Deny, C<sup>t</sup>, and unto Walter Rawley, C<sup>t</sup>, having the charge of the two hundred souldiers sent from London into Ireland, into prests, CC<sup>li</sup>."

The period of Raleigh's return from Ireland has not yet been fixed; but from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, No. 1644, Mr. Collier has been enabled to establish that it took place anterior to the 29th Dec. 1581, and that he was entrusted with letters from the Lord Deputy, probably to the Queen herself, for the conveyance of which he had a warrant from Sir Francis Walsingham for the payment of 20*l*., a large sum for such a service, recollecting that it would amount to more than 100*l*. of our present money. It is the more interesting to ascertain the

date of this event, because, according to Fuller, Raleigh owed his introduction and advancement at Court to a piece of what we may perhaps call chivalrous loyalty, displayed towards the Queen just afterwards. Whether the story of his spreading his velvet cloak before her feet be or be not true, it seems likely that he was immediately indebted for his introduction to the notice of Elizabeth to the circumstance that he had been selected by Arthur Lord Grey to be the bearer of letters from Ireland.

Mr. Collier next adverts to the share which Sir Walter Raleigh and his brother Carew Raleigh took in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's first voyage, and Sir Walter Raleigh alone in his second: a letter from Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Secretary Walsingham on this occasion Mr. Collier attributes to the pen of Raleigh himself.

Mr. Collier's next remarks are in correction of the date of Sir Walter Raleigh's knighthood, hitherto mis-stated by all his biographers, but shown to have been at least as early as 1584, the Queen designating him as Mr. Walter Raleigh, *knight*, in letters patent as early as the 26th March that year.

Having traced Raleigh from his studies at the Middle Temple in the year 1576, through his military services in the Netherlands, and in Ireland, to his knighthood in the early part of 1584, and to his sudden elevation in the favour of Elizabeth, Mr. Collier reserved other particulars to a future Communication.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, March 20th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book. The Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| From Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A.        | Joh: Angellii Werdenhagen. J. C. C. de Rebus Publicis Hanseaticis, &c. 12mo. Lugduni Batavorum, anno 1631.  |
| From Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A.        | Living Latin: or what was and what was not the Latin Tongue as regards its ancient and correct Pronunciation. 8vo. London, 1847.  |
| From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. | Rubbing from an Inscribed Stone found in removing the rubbish from the Old Castle, Oxford, for the purpose of building the present Jail. It is now in the Arundelian Collection under the Bodleian Library. |

Peter Cunningham, Esq. F.S.A. as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending Dec. 31, 1850, read the Report of the Auditors.



We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, from the 1st day of January, 1850, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, together with the respective Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true; and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract thereof, that is to say :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Disbursements.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1850.		1850.	
Balance of the last Audited Account, up to 31st December, 1849	960 13 2	To Printers and Artists, in the Publications of the Society	297 15 3
By 8 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1847	33 12 0	For Binding	17 17 4
By 33 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1848, whereof one is an old Subscription	134 8 0	For Taxes	25 6 2
By 129 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1849, whereof eight are old Subscriptions	520 16 0	For Salaries	438 14 7
By 15 Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1850, whereof one is an old Subscription	57 15 0	For Stationery	12 10 4
By 1 Subscription, due at Christmas, 1851	4 4 0	For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Room, and other House Expenses	92 5 2
By Admission Fees of 13 Members	109 4 0	For Coffee, with Payments for Making and Attendance	31 0 4
By Compositions received from 5 Members	210 0 0	For Petty Cash expenses for the whole Year, being principally Postage of the Nos. of the Proceedings	36 0 0
By two half-year's Dividends on £5,970 4s. 2d. Three per Cent.	173 17 8	For the Purchase of £173 4s. Three per Cent. Consols, at 96½	168 0 0
Consols	45 3 5	For Duty on Bequest of Books and Drawings left to the Society by Dr. Bromet	4 6 0
By Sale of Published Works	45 3 5	For Insurance	13 11 0
	<u>£2,249 13 3</u>	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st January, 1851	1,112 7 1
			<u>£2,249 13 3</u>

Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, £6,143 8s. 2d.

Witness our hands this 15th day of March, 1851,

JERMYN.  
W. L. MELVILLE.  
PETER CUNNINGHAM.  
JAMES PRIOR.

The Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had had, with thanks to the Treasurer for his great and valuable services.

The Rev. Thomas Corser and John Barnard, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission fees, and subscribed the obligations required by the Statutes, were severally admitted Fellows of this Society.

William Stopford, Esq. exhibited to the Society the Steel Matrix of "The Seale of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England," the same as that engraved by Vertue.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq, F.S.A., to the Resident Secretary, was read, dated Liverpool Street, City, March 18th.

Mr. Smith says, "The Rev. Henry Moule, of Fordington vicarage, has kindly placed in my hands, for exhibition at one of the meetings of our Society, some objects in glass and in Kimmeridge schale, which I shall attempt to convince you are worth our attention. They may be described as follows :—

1. Two bracelets in Kimmeridge schale, the one serrated, the other plain.
2. Two large beads of the same material.

3. Six hair pins in blue and green glass.
4. Portion of a necklace of beads in glass and of metal chain-work.
5. Numerous small beads, chiefly in white and blue glass, and in amber.
6. A billion coin of Postumus, *rev.* "Salus Provinciarum," a recumbent figure.
7. A small brass coin of Constantine, *rev.* "Soli Invicto Comiti."

The history of this discovery is thus stated by Mr. Moule, "They were found by me in the year 1835, when engaged in lowering the hill between the High Street of Dorchester and the parish church of Fordington. During the progress of the work we exhumed the skulls, arm bones, and thigh bones of about fifty bodies. Those of the man from whose jaw I took the accompanying coin of Constantius lay on the side of the road close to the vicarage garden door; the others on the opposite side of the road; and the females to whom the necklaces and pins and the Kimmeridge coal ornaments belonged were the nearest to the rising piece of ground immediately opposite the vicarage, which has to me the appearance of having been the site of a barrow. There were indications of graves within this piece of ground, but the owner would not allow it to be explored, nor had I the means of doing so. The tradition of the place is that the burial ground once covered nine acres instead of an acre and a half, and bodies have been found on all parts of the hill.

"The necklace of which a portion of metal remains lay across the place of the neck of one whose skull had still every tooth perfect. On the bone of her arm was the neater of the two armlets, and near it the ruder armlet. On one side of her skull was the red earthen lachrymatory, which I think I showed you, and in the other a black vase, containing a small portion of some greasy substance. This body, like nearly all the rest, had evidently been buried in a coffin. In the grave were nails with the fibres of the wood still cleaving to the rust.

"The glass pins I took from beneath the skull of a female lying near. The beads of her necklace were recovered by washing the chalk which the pick-axes had disturbed. She had the smaller armlet and the neater armlet, which last, when taken from the grave, was beautifully sharp in its workmanship, and without a crack. The coin of Postumus was picked up by a plough boy while throwing the chalk into a cart. I have no doubt of its having been in a similar position to that of Constantine."

This statement was followed by remarks from Mr. Smith upon the several articles enumerated.

The Resident Secretary then read some remarks made during a tour in the west of France last summer, communicated in a letter from John Henry Parker, Esq., F.S.A. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director. Mr. Parker set out with observing that the late Mr. Thomas Rickman in the papers on "The Architecture of a part of France compared with that of England," published a few years ago in the *Archæologia*, concluded them by expressing a hope that others who may have time and opportunity would follow up what he had begun. Mr. Rickman's observations were confined to the northern part of France, to Normandy and Picardy. Mr. Parker's object was to pursue these observations in those other provinces which belonged to England in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. He was accompanied by an artist who aided his observations by the production of some careful drawings.

The architecture south of the Loire, Mr. Parker observes, is so different from that of the northern part of France that some account of it may probably be interesting. The northern architects aimed at height, the southern at breadth; their object seeming to have been to cover the greatest possible space with a stone vault without pillars or arches. According to some well-informed French antiquaries, the original type of these peculiar churches was the cathedral of Saint Front at Perigueux, and this is said to have been built by a Venetian colony very soon after St. Mark's at Venice, or between 976 and 1047. The very massive character and extreme plainness of that building agrees very well with the early date assigned to it, and the use of the pointed arches to carry the cupola may be accounted for by its eastern origin. However this may be decided, the general character of these buildings is clearly Byzantine; each bay is square and covered by a domical vault or cupola, in some cases lofty, in others nearly flat and concealed by the roof.

The route which Mr. Parker traversed commenced with Angers, proceeding southward through Poitiers and Angoulême to Bordeaux, returning by Perigueux and Limoges. According to the French antiquaries, the churches of this style do not extend south of the Garonne, and they are confined to just this central district of France. There is, however, one example north of the Loire, at Le Mans, and there may be other straggling instances. Mr. Parker's own impression was that these churches were generally of the 12th century, and he found in the same district another description, also of very fine character, which appeared to him to be of the eleventh. The following are the edifices more particularly adverted to and architecturally described by Mr. Parker in the present paper :—

At Angers, the cathedral of St. Maurice, the churches of Romancy, St. Laurent, St. Martin, Trinity Church, the Prefecture, St. Serge, the Castle, and the Church of All Saints.

At Saumur, the churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, and the Hotel de Ville.

A village church at Candis near Fontevrault. The abbey of Fontevrault, and the parish church.

Mr. Parker promised a continuation of his notices should those at present offered be considered interesting.

The thanks of the Society for these several Communications were ordered to be returned.

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Thursday, March 27th, 1851.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; after which the following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely :—

From the Council of the British  
Archæological Association.

From George Merryweather, M.D.

Their Journal, No. XXIV. 8vo. London,  
1851.

An Essay Explanatory of the Tempest Prognosticator, &c. in the Building of the Great Exhibition for the Works of All Nations, &c. 8vo. London, 1851.

- From William Salt, Esq. F.S.A. Engraved Portrait of John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A.
- From the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County and City of Lincoln, communicated to the Annual Meeting held at Lincoln, July, 1848. 8vo. London, 1850.
- Memoirs illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Norfolk and the City of Norwich, communicated to the Annual Meeting held at Norwich, July, 1847. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the American Philosophical Society. Their Proceedings, No. 45. 8vo.
- From Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. Discours sur la Castrametation et Discipline Militaire des Romains. Escript par Guillaume de Choul, &c. Fol. 1555.
- From the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. Pasquyl of Rome, declaring sertsayne wronges done of contynuans by the Frensh King against the nobyl Emperour, and also of the most famous King Henry of Ingelande, supreme hed, next immediatlye under God. Translated out of Latyne into Inglyshe, anno 1543, the xvj daye of July. (Black letter.) 8vo. Reprint, 1851.

The Vice-President in the Chair then communicated to the Society the following Minutes of Council:—

“At a Council held at Somerset House on Tuesday, March 25th, at 3 p.m.

“The President and Council, considering that the ensuing Anniversary will complete One Hundred Years from the granting of the Royal Charter, and will therefore be the Society’s first Centenary, have thought it desirable that the day should be marked by an extension of their customary annual entertainment. They have therefore decided that at the Anniversary Dinner at the Freemasons’ Tavern on the 23d of April there should be invited a considerable number of guests distinguished for literary and antiquarian attainments; and that on this occasion each Fellow of the Society shall be at liberty to bring a guest, but without charge to the Society. It will, however, be necessary, that Fellows should give notice of their intentions to attend, or to bring a guest, at least five clear days before the dinner, addressed to the Resident Secretary.”

At the same Council it was

“Resolved unanimously,

“The President and Council are of opinion that it would be most advantageous for the interest of the Society that Capt. Smyth should continue to hold the office of Director for one more year, in addition to his office of Vice-President, which at their request he has kindly signified his willingness to do. Such, therefore, is the recommendation which the President and Council intend, in conformity with the Statutes, to submit to the Society at the Election on the ensuing Anniversary.”

The recommendatory testimonial of William John Evelyn, Esq. M.P., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

A Letter from M. Dufour, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, to the President of the Society of Antiquaries, was read, accompanying the present of a Medal in bronze, recently struck at the expense of the Society of Picardy to commemorate the

inauguration of the statue of Ducange. It was accompanied by a note from Mr. C. Roach Smith, acquainting the Society that the proceeds of the sale of impressions of this medal were to go toward defraying the expenses of the statue represented upon its reverse.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer the model of a Musquetoon found at Kelsale, in Suffolk, at the same spot on which a small bronze head, exhibited on the 21st of last November to the Society, was also discovered.

The Resident Secretary then read a Communication from Samuel Birch, Esq. of the British Museum, in illustration of a silver Disc exhibited to the Society by Henry Vint, Esq. of Colchester, F.S.A. The object described was of thin substance, namely, one-sixteenth of an inch thick, beaten up from behind in the kind of metallic work called sphuraton (*σφύρηλατον*) by the Greeks. It appeared to have formed the top of a mirror-case or box. Mr. Vint himself says :—

“This bas-relief I purchased in Naples, upwards of twenty years ago, of a travelling jeweller, who collected and dealt in relics of antiquity. The following, to the best of my recollection, is the account he gave me of the place where it was found, and the manner in which it came into his possession. On one of his visits to Tarentum, in Calabria, he was invited by a silver-smith with whom he did business to take some refreshment, and on entering a room behind the shop he observed this bas-relief placed against the wall, and two small lamps burning before it. Being at the very first sight sensible of its antiquity, he carefully asked the silversmith's wife, who was present, where it was found. Her answer was to this effect : Some excavators brought to their shop, for sale, a quantity of silver which they had found in digging among the ruins of the old city. On breaking up the mass, her husband discovered these figures within it, and was about to put them into a crucible to melt them, when she snatched the rare relic from her husband, exclaiming, with religious horror, ‘Would you melt the Madonna?’ Her husband confirmed his wife's account, and moreover stated it was soldered within a conical-shaped silver vase, that was found covered up in the tight cavity of a large stone among the ruins of Tarentum.”

Mr. Birch, having minutely described the figures which compose the allegory of this disc, considers there can be no doubt but that it was one of the cases which held the *κατοπτρα ορεισπρα*, as the mirrors were called which were used at the toilettes of females. Discs of silver, he adds, of the same beaten-up work are found in the principal museums of Europe. Such is the disc in the Vienna Museum which has for its story the apotheosis of Germanicus. In the most prominent figure upon the present disc, Mr. Birch observes, is apparently to be recognised a type of Aphrodite, or Venus considered in her marine character. The emblems in the area, he adds, have all allusion to Aphrodite.

Pliny states that the best mirrors in Italy came from Brundisium. It would have been desirable, Mr. Birch observes, to have discovered any connection of the disc exhibited to the Society with the local history of Tarentum, where it is stated to have been discovered, but this unfortunately could not be traced. Mr. Birch considered this disc to be of the time of Domitian, or of the close of that of the Antonines.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 27.

Thursday, April 3rd, 1851.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be severally returned :—

From William Downing Bruce, Esq. F.S.A.	An Inquisition taken before the Commissioners of Sewers for the county of Lincoln, on the 2d of July, in the 25th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1583. 4to. Ripon, 1851.
From Richard Sims, Esq.	An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations, and other Genealogical Manuscripts in the British Museum, by R. Sims. 8vo. London, 1849.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for April. 8vo. London, 1851.
From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder for March. . Fol. London, 1851.
From the Editor.	The Art Journal, No. CLIV. April. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.
From John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A.	The Journal of Sacred Literature, No. XIV. April. 8vo. London, 1851.
From the Royal Geographical Society.	The Journal, Vol. XX. 8vo. London, 1851.

William John Evelyn, Esq. M.P. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of Mr. Edward Bedford Price, manufacturer and merchant, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

W. Ray Smee, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Memoir on the Proportions which Silver has borne to Gold at different epochs from the earliest to the latest period, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis : a portion of which having been read, the remainder of the paper was postponed to the next meeting.

Thursday, April 10th, 1851.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, and subsequently CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—

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| <p>From James Cove Jones, Esq.<br/>F.S.A.</p>          | <p><i>Historia Brittonum</i>, commonly attributed to Nennius; from a manuscript lately discovered in the Library of the Vatican Palace at Rome; edited in the tenth century by Mark the Hermit; with an English version, fac-simile of the original, Notes, and Illustrations, by the Rev. W. Gunn, B.D. Rector of Irstead, Norfolk. 8vo. London, 1819.</p>  |
| <p>From Thomas Wright, Esq.<br/>F.S.A.</p>             | <p><i>The Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer</i>; a new Text, with illustrative Notes, edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. Vol. III. 8vo. London, printed for the Percy Society, 1851.</p>  |
| <p>From the Society of Antiquaries<br/>of Picardy.</p> | <p><i>Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, Deuxième Série. Tome I.</i> 8vo. Amiens, 1851.</p> <p><i>Catalogue Descriptif et Raisonné de la Bibliothèque Communale de la Ville d'Amiens</i>, par J. Garnier. 8vo. Amiens, 1843.</p> <p><i>Inventaires du Trésor de la Cathédral D'Amiens publiés d'après les Manuscrits</i>, par J. Garnier. 8vo. Amiens, 1850.</p> <p><i>Notice sur l'Eglise de Namps-au-Val (Canton de Conty, Arrondt. d'Amiens)</i>, par J. Garnier. 8vo. Amiens, 1842.</p> <p><i>Rapports du Secrétaire perpétuel sur les Travaux de l'Année 1839-40-41-42-43.</i> 8vo; Amiens.</p> <p><i>Bulletin Année, 1850. Nos. 2, 3, 4.</i> 8vo. Amiens.</p> |
| <p>Anonymous.</p>                                      | <p><i>The Apology of an Israelite for not becoming a Christian</i>, by a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. 8vo. London, 1851.</p>   |
| <p>From the Council of the Cam-<br/>den Society.</p>   | <p><i>The Pilgrimage of Sir Richard Gylforde to the Holy Land, A.D. 1506</i>; from a copy believed to be unique, from the press of Richard Pynson, edited by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Sec. S.A. 4to. London, printed for the Camden Society, 1851.</p>  |
| <p>From Charles Roach Smith, Esq.<br/>F.S.A.</p>       | <p><i>Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. II. Part. 5.</i> 8vo. London, 1851.</p>  |

Charles Henry Cooper, Esq. and Mr. Edward Bedford Price, having paid their admission fees and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, Mr. Cooper having compounded for his annual payments, were admitted Fellows of this Society.

Richard Ellison, Esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, in the county of Lincoln, exhibited the Great Mace and Loving Cup which formerly belonged to the corporation of Leicester, some illustrative particulars relating to

which, communicated by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, were by him read to the Society. The ancient borough of Leicester, Mr. Bruce observes, was a corporation by prescription, their municipal privileges partly springing out of a merchant guild, the existence of which has been traced by Mr. Thompson, the author of an excellent History of Leicester, to the reign of William the Conqueror.

Under the charter granted to Leicester by Queen Elizabeth the town had no fewer than five serjeants at mace, whose duty it was to carry maces of gold and silver before the mayor. Amongst them the bearer of the great mace had precedence. In 1603, on the entry of Anne Queen of James I. into Leicester, on her way from Edinburgh, the mayor with six of the ancient brethren who had served the office before him, and also the bearer of the great mace, rode in procession to meet and escort the Queen, whilst the remainder of the twenty-four and the bearers of the lesser maces accompanied the procession on foot.

At the sacking of Leicester by the royal army in 1645, the great mace disappeared: but as soon as the affairs of the town had resumed their usual course, certain members of the corporation were dispatched to London to repair the loss not only of their mace, but of their corporation seals, which had likewise disappeared. Fresh seals were ordered to be made, and they brought back with them "a new mace of silver gilt." The total amount paid for this mace in money was only 24*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* but the mace thus bought was probably not deemed adequate to the dignity of Leicester, and an opportunity soon arose for exchanging it. In 1649, after the execution of the King, the Parliament removed all the royal emblems from the mace borne before the Speaker of the House of Commons; and the Speaker's mace, so altered, was set up as a pattern for all maces to be used throughout the Commonwealth. On this occasion the corporation of Leicester, instead of altering the existing mace, exchanged it for a new one, paying in exchange the sum of 33*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The mace thus acquired Mr. Bruce believed to be that exhibited upon the Society's table. On the restoration of the Monarchy another change in this emblem of jurisdiction became necessary, and the royal arms were placed within the crown of the mace. The arched crown thrown over the top is judged to have been added at a still later period.

Under the pressure of public burthens, or under the influence of some feeling equally powerful, the new municipal corporation of Leicester a few years ago disposed of all their town plate by public auction. The transaction excited astonishment, and no little indignation, so much so that a female of humble station resident in the town, the mistress of a small public-house, scandalized at an act which she deemed so flagrantly unpatriotic, bought the mace at the public sale at a sum considerably exceeding 100*l.* She placed it in the securest corner of her dwelling, and was in the habit of exhibiting it from time to time to visitors who were desirous to see it. A few months ago she agreed to dispose of it to Mr. Ellison, having fully satisfied herself that his reverence for antiquity, and his respect for those historical traditions which bind men to their country and its institutions, were such as rendered him unlikely to part with so splendid a relic.

The other article exhibited, long known as "The Loving Cup of Leicester," was the gift of Sir Nathan Wrighte, serjeant-at-law, in 1699.



to the corporation of that town, when he ceased to be the recorder of the borough. This cup was sold at the same time with the mace, though not to the same person. Sir Nathan Wrighte, it need hardly be added, afterwards became Lord Keeper.

The Resident Secretary then read a communication from Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Sir Henry Ellis, upon a curious Bronze Collar, a unique variety of the beaded torc, discovered a few years since, in Lochar Moss, Dumfries-shire, about two miles to the north of Cumlongan Castle.

William Ray Smee, Esq. F.S.A. read the conclusion of his Memoir on the Proportions which Silver has borne to Gold in all ages.

Beginning with the earliest periods of history, he stated that B. C. 450 it was as 13 to 1, while 207 years B. C. it was  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. From this it fell to 10 to 1; but in the reign of Justinian, owing to the inroads of the barbarians, it rose again to  $14\frac{2}{3}$  to 1. In the reign of Constantine the Great the value changed to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to 1; but 60 years afterwards it was  $14\frac{2}{3}$  to 1. During the dark ages the value is not known; but at a very early period the privilege of purchasing the precious metals was allowed to the English sovereigns. The wars of York and Lancaster rendered this privilege important, but it sometimes produced disaffection. The evil rose to so great a height that no effectual remedy could be applied but a total reformation, which in the last year of Edward the Sixth's reign produced 11-581. After this period the value varied as follows:—

In 43 of Elizabeth	. . .	10-9 to 1.
„ 2 and 3 James I.	. . .	12-1 „ 1.
„ 3 Charles II.	. . .	14-5 „ 1.

From the 2nd James I. to 15th Charles II. the rise of gold, comparatively with that of silver, was nearly 33 per cent. In 1695 Mr. Lowndes wrote his celebrated essay concerning coin, in which he states that the guinea was worth 30*s.* and the five-shillings piece worth 6*s.* 2½*d.* George I. lowered by proclamation the value of the guinea to 21*s.* It had originally been issued at 20*s.*, but at the time of the proclamation was passing for 21*s.* 6*d.*, thus rendering the comparative value 15-2096 to 1. Up to 1774 silver coin was a legal tender conjointly with gold, but was then declared not to be so for any sum exceeding 25*l.*

From this period until 1817 there was no important change. In that year, however, the pound of silver, which since 1626 had been coined into 62*s.* was coined into 66*s.* of the same standard of fineness, but smaller in weight. It was the opinion of Lord Liverpool that war must have a tendency to raise the price of silver; Mr. Rothschild, on the contrary, stated that gold was raised in price by war. Mr. Smee differed from Lord Liverpool in thinking that silver as compared with gold was raised by war; from Mr. Rothschild in believing gold was raised above silver.

The large quantity of silver necessary for a great army would be an insuperable objection to silver being alone required. Assuming 4,000,000*l.* sterling to be taken by an army of 100,000 men, it would weigh in gold but 40 tons, whereas in silver it would weigh 600 tons. Neither would gold alone do, because it could not be sufficiently divided for the payment of troops.

Since the reign of Charles II. Mr. Smee estimated that silver had increased in proportion to gold as 3 to 1, the quantity of silver added to the previous stock in Europe being	600,000,000%.
And of gold	200,000,000%.

The probable amount of gold coin in actual circulation at present is about 60,000,000%, and of silver 12,000,000%, and the wear and tear of gold coin is about 4% per cent. in 100 years. This paper tended to prove that since the reign of Charles II. there had been very little variation in the value of gold and silver, although "England and the great nations of Europe have in this 180 years been both convulsed with revolutions and impoverished by wars."

The conclusions at which Mr. Smee arrived with reference to the supplies from California were, that, as hitherto the large supplies of silver had increased its use, it was only fair to infer that the law which obtained for silver would hold good for gold, and that the latter would find an increased consumption in arts and ornaments, an increased circulation in places where paper is now partially used, and a circulation in countries where now gold is never seen; that the Dutch Government was wrong in parting with their gold and obtaining silver, and that there would be probably no alteration in the relative value of gold and silver, but, if there were an alteration, it would rather be to decrease the value of silver, as whatever made gold plentiful would diffuse it, and that diffusion would supply the means of obtaining silver plentifully from mines which now, from the scarcity of gold, it is not profitable to work.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications: after which the Vice-President gave notice from the chair that the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held at the Society's meeting-room, on Wednesday the 23rd April, at two of the clock; and declared "how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of the President and other officers: and that no Fellow of the Society who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election." The Vice-President also gave notice that the meetings of this Society, on account of Passion Week, were adjourned to the 23rd of April.

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Wednesday, April 23d, 1851. (*Anniversary and Centenary of Incorporation by Royal Charter.*)

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. Director, and subsequently the  
VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read: after which Peter Levesque, Esq. and Charles Tucker, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The ballot then opened; one of the Secretaries receiving the votes, and the other Secretary marking down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists.

Whilst the ballot was going on, the President made the following Address to the Members:—

“GENTLEMEN,

“I desire to express to you my regret that a severe domestic calamity which it pleased Divine Providence to lay upon me soon after the commencement of this year, and which called me to a distant part of this kingdom, prevented me during several weeks from attending your meetings, and from taking my part in the conduct of your affairs.

“It is also with much concern that I observe how busy, since my last address to you, has been the hand of death among your Members. In Mr. Amyot and the Marquess of Northampton you have lost associates of no mean accomplishments, of no ordinary amount of antiquarian knowledge, and who had ever felt and ever shown the warmest interest in the welfare of your Society. Lord Bexley and the Right Honble. Charles Wynn had played no slight nor unimportant part in the great political arena. But in SIR ROBERT PEELE there has fallen a man of most extraordinary abilities, and no less extraordinary application; a man who through those abilities and through that application continued to the last—though deprived of official power—to exert a vast and acknowledged influence on all public affairs; a man whose mind, athirst for every kind of knowledge, had drunk deep at the fount of philosophy, and found leisure to explore the paths of science.

“But without attempting (for which this is not the time or place) any delineation, however slight, of the character of that eminent statesman, whose personal friendship I had the honor of enjoying, I may be permitted to state that, not many months after your partiality had raised me to my present office as President of this Society, I endeavoured to obtain the co-operation of Sir Robert Peel as a Member of the Council. In his reply, which is dated the 11th of February, 1847, he states—‘I should have the greatest pleasure in co-operating with those whose names you mention; but I am very unwilling to undertake duties which I might have a difficulty in adequately discharging. Being already connected with the British Museum, the Fine Arts Commission, the National Gallery, and several other public institutions, I foresee ample demands upon any leisure time which I may have at my command; and will, with your kind permission, decline for the present adding to them.’ Yet, from the words ‘at present,’ which you will observe Sir Robert uses, it was my intention, if his valuable life had been prolonged, and if the other claims upon his time had been decreased, to have renewed to him my request, with the hope that this Society might have obtained the great advantage resulting on every subject of discussion from his judgment, his knowledge, his experience.

“From the 5th of April, 1850, up to the same day in the present year, the following Fellows are deceased:—

Abraham, Robert, Esq.  
Amyot, Thomas, Esq. F.R.S.

Bexley, The Lord.  
 Bromet, William, M.D.  
 Cartwright, Sir Thomas, G.C.H.  
 Davies, Thomas Stephen, Esq. F.R.S.  
 Eaton, The Rev. Joseph.  
 Edgar, Thomas Foy.  
 Fonnereau, Thomas George, Esq.  
 Hammond, General Sir Thomas, G.C.H.  
 Ingram, The Rev. James, D.D. Pres. Trin. Coll. Oxon.  
 Northampton, The Most Hon. the Marquess of.  
 Peel, The Right Hon. Sir Robert.  
 Pryer, Thomas, Esq.  
 Reece, Richard, M.D.  
 Stanley of Alderley, John Thomas, Lord.  
 Wynn, The Rt. Hon. Charles W. W.

"Adverting to these names in alphabetical order, and only so far as they were connected with the Society of Antiquaries, I may first observe, that of MR. AMYOT there has appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for January last a full and ably-written biographical memoir. In this it is observed: 'Those who knew Mr. Amyot only in his latest years can form no idea of the charm of his conversation, and of his gentle, placid manners, before age and infirmities made their recent melancholy inroads. His friends who were accustomed to meet him at the now discontinued Antiquaries' Club will remember his never-varying cheerfulness, his fund of amusing anecdote, his store of recollections of literary and public men, his valuable information about books, his proud remembrance of the great dramatic days of the Siddons and the Kembles, his aptness at Shakspearean quotation, and his ever-ready store of pleasant, kindly wit. All these have been lost for years; but the recollection still dwells in the memory of many men, and it were indeed to be regretted if so much that was kind, and amiable, and excellent should be sacrificed to unsparing Time without the existence of some brief record that such things once existed.' You will remember, gentlemen, during how long a period Mr. Amyot held the high office of Treasurer among us. On his retiring from that office I desired to evince my own and the Society's personal respect for him by naming him to one of your Vice-Presidentships, which, however, his increasing infirmities prevented him from retaining beyond the space of a few months.

"Mr. Amyot's Communications to the *Archæologia* were the following:

In Vol. XIX. Observations on an historical Fact supposed to be established by the Baieux Tapestry, pp. 88—95.

—— A Defence of the early Antiquity of the Baieux Tapestry, pp. 192—208.

—— An Inquiry concerning the Kings of the East Angles, from the Murder of Ethelbert in 792, to the Accession of Edmund the Martyr in 855, pp. 302—307.

In Vol. XX. An Inquiry concerning the Death of Richard the Second, pp. 424—442.

—— Remarks on the Population of English Cities in the time of Edward the Third, pp. 524—531.

In Vol. XXI. Letter to Henry Ellis, Esq. accompanying Drawings of the Priory Gate and Font at Kirkham in Yorkshire, and of the interior

of the Room at Bolton Castle, in which Mary Queen of Scots was confined in 1568, pp. 160—163.

—— Account of the Instrument of Legitimation granted by Mary Queen of Scots to her brother James, afterwards Earl of Murray, pp. 164—169.

—— Two Letters; one from Pope Pius the Fourth to Mary Queen of Scots, to assist by her Prelates at the Council of Trent; the other from Sir Benjamin Tichborne to King James the First, concerning the staying of the Execution of the Lords Cobham and Gray, and Sir Griffin Markham, pp. 170—174.

—— Letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, President, accompanying a Transcript of two Rolls, containing an Inventory of Effects formerly belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, pp. 232—280 (accompanied by Notes of Illustration).

—— Account of the Seal of Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, Appendix, pp. 554—557.

In Vol. XXII. Transcript of a Chronicle in the Harleian Library of MSS. No. 6217, entitled "An Historical Relation of Certain Passages about the end of King Edward the Third and of his Death," pp. 204—284.

—— Communication of a Letter received from a Friend, giving an Account of the Remains of a Roman Kiln or Furnace for Making Pottery, discovered at Castor in the neighbourhood of Norwich, Appendix, p. 412.

In Vol. XXIII. Transcript of an Original Manuscript, containing a Memorial from George Constantyne to Thomas Lord Cromwell, pp. 50—78.

—— A Reply to Mr. Tytler's "Historical Remarks on the Death of Richard the Second," pp. 277—298.

—— An Account of an Ancient Silver Bowl formerly belonging to the Monastery of Rochester, p. 392.

Vol. XXIV. Further Remarks on the Death of Richard the Second, pp. 394—397.

"Dr. WILLIAM BROMET was a native of London. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1809, became a member of the London College of Physicians, and subsequently entered the medical department of the army. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the First Regiment of Life-Guards in 1814, and Surgeon in 1835. He became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries June 21st, 1838.

"His earliest communication to the Society was the sketch of a Cross erected on the battle field of Cressy, as an appendage to the late Mr. Beltz's Inquiry into the existing Narratives of that Event; engraved in the XXVIIIth Volume of *Archæologia*, p. 192.

"His further Communications, printed in the Appendixes to the several Volumes XXIX. XXX. XXXI. and XXXII., were all short, several of them relating to Foreign Antiquities.

"In 1848 he took his departure for a lengthened sojourn in the South of Europe. His friends were looking forward to his return; but unexpectedly heard of his death, which took place at Bologna on the 7th June, 1850. Wherever Dr. Bromet went he was accustomed to use his pencil. By his will, dated 2nd Sept. 1847, he bequeathed his Manu-

script Collections and Drawings to the Society of Antiquaries. They were delivered by his executors, and are to be found in the Society's Library.

"Dr. Bromet's Contributions to the *Archæologia* were:—

- XXVIII. 171. A Sketch of the Cross at Cressy.  
 XXIX. 371. Empress Fastrada's Epitaph.  
 380. Views of Halnaker House.  
 XXX. 537. Ancient Sculpture in the Church of Notre Dame at St. Omer.  
 XXXI. 469. Account of Remains found at Newark Priory, in Surrey.  
 486. Incised Marble Slab to the memory of Raymond, Count of Beaufort.  
 499. Incised Monumental Slab at Selby, in Yorkshire, for Abbot John Barwic.  
 504. Copy of the Capitulation of the town of St. Jean d'Angely, surrendered by the English in 1351.  
 XXXII. 396. Sepulchral Memorials commemorative of Robert de Roos, of Hamlake, in the Church of Bollesford, and of Lord Grey, of Codnor, in Eton College Chapel.  
 400. Ancient Celts discovered in France.  
 401. Earthen Vase from Mexico.  
 409. Ancient Helmets found at Mattrey.  
 443. Cromlech and Obelisk at Lochmariaker, in Britany.  
 444. Notice of the Monument at Gawr' Innis, in Britany.  
 447. Notice of a Roman Tablet, in commemoration of a Gift of Torques and Armillæ.

"The Rev. DR. INGRAM, President of Trinity College, Oxford, was never a contributor to our *Archæologia*, but had attained high distinction among men of learning by his Translation of the Saxon Chronicle published in 1823, and by his Memorials of Oxford.

"LORD NORTHAMPTON was one of those few men who combine a love of science and a love of literature. As President of the neighbouring Society, no one could be more ardent in its studies, or devoted to its interests. Yet at the same time, as a Fellow of our body, and not unfrequently as a Member of our Council, he showed a most friendly zeal for our welfare, and a most thorough appreciation of the objects we pursue. The utter absence from his mind of any thing like gall, or rancour, or ill-will, the unaffected benevolence of his temper, and the wide range of his accomplishments, were, allow me to say, not less understood or less valued in this room than in that where now Lord Rosse so worthily presides; and none, I am sure, who had the privilege and pleasure of being personally known to him, can have heard of his untimely fate without a feeling of most sincere concern.

"The following were the Marquess of Northampton's Communications to the *Archæologia*:—

Vol. XXXII. p. 255—262. "Observations upon a Greek Vase discovered in Etruria, in his Lordship's possession; bearing the name of the fabricator Nicosthenes.

— In the same Volume, in the Appendix, there is a notice of his Exhibition of a Small Coffin of the 15th Century, purchased by him

at Constance, p. 404. Also p. 442, an Account of a Terra Cotta figure of Eros or Cupid; also in his Lordship's possession, an Engraving of which accompanies the notice.

"Between the 5th of April, 1850, and the 5th of April, 1851, the following new Members have been elected:—

Barnard, John, Esq. 50, Cornhill.

Beal, Rev. William, LL.D. Brooke, near Norwich.

Blaauw, William Henry, Esq. 2, Queen Anne Street, and Buckland, Sussex.

Boyd, Edward Lennox, Esq. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Cole, Robert, Esq. 52, Upper Norton Street, Portland Place.

Cooper, Charles Henry, Esq. Town Clerk, Cambridge.

Corser, Rev. Thomas, M.A. Stand, Manchester.

Crosby, James, Esq. of Streatham, Surrey.

Crowdy, James, Esq. 25, Fish Street, Doctors' Commons, and 2, Porchester Terrace, North.

Evelyn, William John, Esq. M.P. Half Moon Street, and Wooton, Surrey.

Ford, Richard, Esq. 123, Park Street, Grosvenor Square.

Martin, Charles Wykeham, Esq. M.P. 3, Suffolk Street East, and Leeds Castle, Kent.

Scatcherd, Norrisson, Esq. Morley House, near Leeds.

Smee, William Ray, Esq. Bank of England.

"Within the same period there have withdrawn from the Society:

Betham, Sir William, Ulster.

Bowyer, George, D.C.L.

Cope, The Rev. Richard, LL.D.

Gutch, John Matthew, Esq.

Lanyon, Richard, Jun. M.D.

Monteagle of Brandon, The Lord.

Worthington, Benjamin, Esq.

"I cannot mention the name of Lord Monteagle without expressing my warm sense of the important service which he rendered to the Society as one of the Auditors of 1847, whose Report may be considered as having laid the foundation of our far-improved financial system.

"Looking to the Report of the Auditors for the present year, you will find, Gentlemen, that the balance which they report exceeds that in the hands of the Treasurer at the corresponding period of last year by the sum of 151*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* On the 31st December, 1849, the amount in hand was 960*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; on the same day in 1850 it was 1,112*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* During the year 1850, the sum of 173*l.* 4*s.* 3 per Cent. Consols was added to the funded investment of the Society, making the amount at the close of the year 6,149*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Since that time a further addition has been made, which has raised our investment to 6,453*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* which is its present amount. We are thus, it may be hoped, whilst keeping in hand an amount amply sufficient for all the requirements of the Society, progressively raising our investment to that amount which it ought to attain both in justice to our numerous compounders, and with a view to the permanence and efficiency of the Society.

"The state of our finances has enabled us without difficulty, according to the wish which has been expressed, to allot a moderate sum for the disposal of a Library Committee which we have formed. By this means such works as are desired to complete our series will be gradually obtained, while the books already in our possession may be kept in due order and repair. I trust also that the Catalogue of the MSS. belonging to the Society may, at an early period, be completed up to the present time.

"Your present anniversary, as the hundredth since the grant of the

Royal Charter, may well suggest to your minds the retrospect of our past and the contemplation of our future prospects. I hope that you may see reason to deem these satisfactory. Much, nay every thing, let me say, must depend on the exertion of individual members. Any gentleman who applies his learning and his talents to the production of some valuable essay wherewith to animate our meetings, and enrich our *Archæologia*, may lend us powerful aid. Any gentleman, on the contrary, who, without strong necessity, raises a discussion at any of our ordinary meetings on any other subjects than those of antiquarian science, and, whenever it can be avoided, converts this apartment into an arena for debate, may do us great disservice. According as the one course may predominate or the other with a large majority of our members, the Society will flourish or will fade. I therefore rejoice to think how seldom, if indeed at all, during the past year we have strayed from our regular and appointed course into the thorny and devious paths of controversy. If in a body so large and comprehensive as this differences personal and public are not to be altogether avoided, it is at least the duty, and I am sure will be the object, of whoever in future years may occupy this chair, to confine them within the narrowest bounds, and to set in his own person the example of holding them as wholly subordinate to the general well-being and to the prosperous progress of this Society."

On the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. seconded by John Disney, Esq. the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the ballot, on the examination of the lists by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly : viz.

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.  
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. *V.P.*,  
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*  
 John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*  
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F. *V.P.*  
*and Director.*  
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.  
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary*.  
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.  
 Rev. Joseph Hunter.  
 The Earl Jermyn, M.P.  
 Frederic Ouvry, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

William Henry Blaauw, Esq.  
 Peter Cunningham, Esq.  
 W. R. Drake, Esq.  
 John Hulbert Glover, Esq.  
 Joseph Gwilt, Esq.  
 The Hon. W. Leslie Melville.  
 The Hon. R. C. Neville.  
 John Bowyer Nichols, Esq.  
 James Prior, Esq.  
 Thomas Wright, Esq.

It was then announced from the Chair that the first portion of Vol. XXXIV. of the *Archæologia* was nearly finished, and would soon be ready for delivery to the Members. It was also announced that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, May 1st, at the usual hour.



The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom, the President in the Chair. Upon this occasion, in honour of the Centenary of obtaining their Charter of Incorporation, the Society's Dinner was extended in point of the number of Fellows and their friends who attended it, as well as graced by the presence of many distinguished persons connected with literature and science, who were specially invited.

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Thursday, May 1st, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced:—

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| From the Archæological Society of Rome.      | <i>Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica</i> , Volume Settimo della Serie Nuova. 8vo. Roma, 1850.  |
|  | <i>Bulletino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica per l'Anno 1850</i> . 8vo. Roma, 1850. Mon. pl. 13—24, fo.   |
| From the Royal Institution of Great Britain. | <i>The Proceedings</i> , Nos. 3 and 4. 8vo. London, 1851.   |
| From John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A.               | Engraving of "The North East side of y <sup>e</sup> White Hart, at Schoale Inn, in Norfolk, built in the year 1655, by James Peck, a merchant of Norwich, which cost £1057, humbly Dedicated to James Betts, Genl. by his most Obedt. Servt. Harwin Martin." folio, and an Engraving of the "Front of the Schoale Inn," 4to.  |
| From George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A.           | A Rental and Particular Account of Lands and Tenements, Rent Charges, Gifts, Grants, and Benevolences; belonging to the Parishes of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark: and of the several Allowances payable out of the same, with an Account of the Free Grammar Schools belonging to those parishes. Compiled by Geo. R. Corner, F.S.A. Vestry Clerk of St. Olave's, 4to. London, 1851. |
| From the Royal Irish Academy.                | <i>The Proceedings</i> , Vol. IV. 8vo. Dublin, 1850.  |
| From Ed. Joly.                               | <i>Antiquités Celto-Germaniques et Gallo-Romaines trouvées sur le Territoire de Renaix, &amp;c. Première Partie.—Sépultures Gallo-Romaines</i> , 8vo. Gand. 1845.   |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.         | <i>The Builder</i> , Vol. IX. Part 4, April, fol. London, 1851.   |
| From the Editor.                             | <i>The Art Journal</i> , No. 29, New Series. Vol. III. Double Number. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.   |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.              | <i>The Gentleman's Magazine</i> for May. 8vo. London, 1851.   |
| From Sir Charles George Young, Garter.       | <i>Order of Precedence, with Authorities and Remarks</i> , 8vo. 1851.   |

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. exhibited to the Society an ancient Vase and a specimen of the Francisca, or Frankish battle-axe, presented to him by the Abbé Cochet of Dieppe, who discovered them in the Merovingian Cemetery at Evermeu near Dieppe. Mr. Smith also exhibited a coloured drawing of Merovingian Buckles, found at Rambouillet, forwarded to him by M. Charles Dufour of Amiens.

A Note from John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, was read, accompanying the exhibition of an ancient Picture, on panel, representing the entry of the Imperialist army into Rome, A.D. 1527, under the command of the Constable of Bourbon; the property of Philip Hardwick, Esq. R.A., F.S.A. The title given to the picture itself is "Roma Caput Mundi." Mr. Bruce's note was intended to point attention to some of the circumstances in which this picture accords with the historical truth of the event it commemorates: in the hope that some one more extensively acquainted with the topography of Rome at the commencement of the sixteenth century would give attention to the picture, and inform us whether there is reason to believe that it may be thought to represent in any degree accurately the forms of the buildings indicated in it at the time to which it refers. Rome was taken by the Imperialist army, by assault, on Monday, 6th May, 1527. On Sunday, the 5th May, the Imperialist army bivouacked in the meadows on the N.W. side of the city. In that position their tents are delineated in this picture, on the spectator's right hand. Over one of these is inscribed *BORBŌ*, and under another, *EXERCITO IMPERIALE*.

The assault was made at dawn of day under cover of a singularly dense fog. A point in the then existing city wall, situate between the modern gates *Cavallegeri* and *S. Pancrazio*, was found to have been pierced in order to afford an entrance to a house built within the wall. The spot had been overlooked by the papal engineers. The artillery of the Imperialists was brought to bear upon it. A breach was gradually made, the defenders were driven from the walls, the Constable animated his troops to the assault, himself led the way and received his death-wound (probably from the hand of Benvenuto Cellini), whilst in the act of mounting a ladder placed against the wall. These events occurred on the side of the city which is at the top of the present picture, concealed from sight by the intervening buildings; but it will be seen that the picture accords with the fact in representing the Imperialist army as pouring down from the *Janiculum*, which is the hill in the distance in the centre of the picture. The portion of the city into which the invaders effected their entry is that which is called the *Trastevere*. Making their way across that *Rione* (as it is designated) they entered the *Borgo*, that division of the city which contains *Saint Peter's*, the *Vatican*, and the *Castle of Saint Angelo*. This part of the city is full in the view of the spectator of the picture, and is represented as all alive with the contest raging between the Papal army and the Imperialists. The principal buildings are indicated by inscriptions, as *S. PIERO*; *PALAZO DEL PAPA*; *BELVEDERE*; *CASTELLO . S . ANGELO*; *S . SPIRITO*.

Crossing the *Tiber* from the *Borgo* and *Transtevere*, the Imperial army is represented crowding into Rome over four bridges; those of

Saint Angelo, the Ponte Sisto, the Ponte di Quattro Capri, and the Ponte Rotto. From the size of the picture the figures are necessarily very minute, but they are put in with a free pencil, and with such admixture of colour as to produce an impression of vast confusion and tumult. In many of the streets and open places, especially around St. Peter's, multitudes are represented in the agonies of conflict, whilst on the side of the picture nearest to the spectator groups of people are seen flying from the city for safety. Out of the Porta San Lorenzo men laden with goods are rushing to the church of S. Lorenzo fuori della Mura; and from the gate now known as Porta Pia, but here termed Porta S. Agneta, a company is escaping with laden mules. Between the Porta del Popolo and the closed Porta Pincina, is a representation of some of those horrors which made the sack of Rome an event which struck terror throughout Europe.

Without desiring to be regarded as speaking with the slightest degree of authority upon such a subject, Mr. Bruce pointed out the following circumstances from which a conclusion may be drawn as to the age of the picture:—First. The style of art is unquestionably that of the sixteenth century. Secondly. The costume, arms, and armour of the figures in the foreground indicate the same period. Thirdly. Changes took place in several of the buildings here represented within a comparatively few years after the date of the capture of Rome, which changes are not noticed in this picture. St. Peter's is here represented without the dome, which was partially completed before the death of Michael Angelo in 1569. The gate here termed Porta S. Agneta was termed Porta Pia after it was rebuilt by Pius IV. who reigned from 1559 to 1565. The columns of Trajan and Antonine, here termed ADRIANA and OCTAVIANA are represented without the colossal statues of Saint Peter and Saint Paul placed upon them by Sixtus IV. Many other circumstances of this kind might be enumerated. On the other hand it will be obvious, at a glance, that the artist designed to represent certain leading objects in his picture as they then really existed. In some unimportant places the picture appears to have been almost painted over again, and several of the inscriptions have been touched up, perhaps ignorantly; but the picture is, nevertheless, one of considerable curiosity, and, if anything like accuracy in the general representation of the buildings indicated by name could be relied upon, it would be of no little historical value.

W. B. Dickinson, Esq. of Leamington, exhibited three Specimens of Peruvian Antiquity, at present in the possession of John Power, Esq. of that place; obtained many years ago from an aboriginal Peruvian tomb; namely, a Fillet of beaten Gold, measuring four feet and half an inch; a Gold Plate, measuring three inches by two inches; and a small Gold Figure or Idol, which had evidently, been cut in two by a chisel or other sharp instrument, stated to have been so mutilated by the natives at the time of its removal. The weight of this half figure is two penny-weights thirteen grains. Mr. Dickinson's communication was accompanied by a short note from Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. upon the sacred respect of the Peruvians for the resting-places of their fathers, which often led them to conceal the locality of the tombs whence such reliques as those exhibited had been obtained.

William Dickson, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a rough sketch of some "Discoveries lately made at the Castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed." These consisted of the S. W. Tower, and of two pointed archways, which had been entirely covered with earth, and till opened for the construction of a railway were unknown. The drawing was explained by Mr. Dickson in these words :

This is a sketch of discoveries lately made at the Castle of Berwick-upon-Tweed, looking at them from the south-west, as the Railway comes across the Tweed mound and viaduct ; the traveller thus viewing the south-west tower which was entirely covered with earth, and catching also two gothic archways which were likewise entirely covered over. These two archways appear to have been put there to strengthen the foundations, as they spring from the original strata, and are not set upon columns, as is usual with arches. All the mason-work above shown was not known to exist, till it was discovered about two weeks since. On the top is the wooden paling of the North British Railway Station, which was part of the yard of the castle of Berwick. The excavations are still proceeding, and more discoveries may be made on the south-east side, adjoining the south-west tower, but it is not likely any will be made to the west of the two arches, as the mason-work is lost in debris.

No doubt upon the top of this mason-work stood the parapet wall of the castle yard, which could not be very high inside the yard, probably not much higher than the present railway. The great strength lay in the high banks of the Tweed, upon which the castle was situated, and the height of the wall outside. In the south-west tower there are the remains of two arrow-slits, and on the fourth angle a house of office or privy.

The above is a very rude sketch, but may serve to amuse, and afford a certain amount of information to the Society.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications ; and the Meeting was adjourned to Thursday, the 8th of May.

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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 28.

Thursday, May 8th, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned: namely—

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| From Wm. John Thoms, Esq.<br>F.S.A.  | De Navorscher, Nos. 1 to 4. Imp. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1851.  |
| From T. J. Pettigrew, Esq.<br>F.S.A. | "On a Roman Urn found in Charnwood Forest." 8vo. London, 1851.  |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.<br>F.S.A.  | "Scriptores Historiæ Romanæ Latini Veteres qui extant omnes, Notis Variis illustrati, a Carolo Henrico de Klettenberg et Wildeck, &c." Fo. Tom. I.—III. Heidelbergæ, Anno 1743. |

Thomas Hordern Whitaker, Esq. exhibited the top stone of a Quern found at Ribchester, near the place where a large Roman altar to Apollo was discovered, which is now placed on the bridge at St. John's College, Cambridge.

Walter Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented to the Society a Testoon of Bona, Queen of Sigismund I. of Poland, whose history is detailed in Capt. Smyth's Account of the Society's Astrological Clock.

George Richard Corner, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented to the Society a carved Alabaster Tablet representing the Martyrdom of St. Erasmus, apparently of the sixteenth century, exactly similar in point of character of art to the three sculptured tablets already in the Society's possession, described in p. 29 of the Catalogue of their Museum.

Sir Henry Ellis laid before the Society, in a Letter to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, the Copy of a Memorial preserved among the Burghley Papers in the British Museum of the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the Warden and Engraver of the Mint to the Lord Treasurer, upon the ancient manner in which the Royal and other Seals of England were made, complaining of the customers, alnagers, and other officers, who in many places had caused their seals to be engraved contrary to ancient usage and to the deceiving and defrauding the Queen's

subjects. The original of this document is preserved in the Lansdowne Manuscripts, No. 113, article 36.

A Communication from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. was read, accompanying the transcript of a Paper belonging to the Rev. Adam Baynes, in the handwriting of his ancestor of the same name, who had been an officer in the Parliament army during the great civil war, entitled "The Case of the Prisoners of the Royal Prison of the Tower of London, humbly presented to the consideration of the Parliament." The date from internal evidence appears to have been the reign of Charles II. soon after 1666 or 7. It is stated that these prisoners had been in the said Tower some one year, some two, some three, and even four or five years, more or less, without being brought to trial, and some knew not what they were prisoners for. That great fees, as 5*l.* a man, were exacted, by the Lieutenant of the Tower, of them; and that some had been put into noisome rooms, not being allowed any bed, chair, stool, or so much as straw, or anything to sit or lie upon. That divers of the said prisoners were put to warder's houses, who made them pay large sums for chamber-rent, and that some had exacted diet for themselves and families as long as the prisoners could pay for it. It stated further that former kings and queens had allowed for the maintenance of a gentleman 3*l.*, for an esquire 4*l.*, a knight 5*l.*, a baronet 6*l.*, and a lord 10*l.* a week, but that very few of the then present prisoners had any allowance at all, and those that had the most had some 10*s.* and some 7*s.* a week, and that not in money, but in such victuals as the gaoler's man ordered; and some of them not only paid for their diet but for their chamber-rent also out of it, viz. 4*s.* and 5*s.* a week.

Other illegal hardships are enumerated, such as obstructions to the prisoners even from the Court of King's Bench in suing out writs of habeas corpus, &c.

The petition suggested that prisoners appeared to be brought to this royal prison of the Tower for the sake of the advantage hereby drawn from the King's purse for their pretended maintenance, and that if at any time any got discharged by habeas corpus or otherwise, others were brought in their rooms to keep the pasture stocked with fresh milch kine. It closed with an earnest recommendation for inquiry to be instituted, not only for the King's advantage, but in mercy and justice to the prisoners, as to the disposal of the money so advanced from the Exchequer, that it might be ascertained what allowances the prisoners actually received, and who had the remainder.

A second Communication was made from Sir Henry Ellis respecting the compulsory, and in some cases enticed, substitution of new for ancient charters of corporations in the time of King Charles and King James the Second, introductory of the following letter from Lord Chief Justice Geffreys, afterwards Lord Geffreys of Wem, to the mayor of Pontefract in Yorkshire, relative to the renewal of the charter of that town, preserved among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 12,097.

"Mr. Mayor,  
"I think myself obliged to return you and the rest of the loyall brethren the

Aldermen and other members of the Corporation my hearty thanks for the great favours and respects I met with when I had the happiness to be amongst you, and particularly for the great expressions of loyalty to the King which you so plainly demonstrated by laying yourselves at His Majesty's feet, which according to the best of my understanding I acquainted His Majesty with all the advantages to you. His Majesty was pleased to expresse with great pleasure his gracious acceptance of the testimony you gave of your loyalty, and therefore commanded me to acquaint you therewith, as also to let you know you shall find the effect of it in the renewal of your Charter; and required my particular care therein. And to the end you may not loose his designed bounty, I think myself obliged to give you this advice; if you consider what privileges or advantages belonging to your town which were either omitted or not sufficiently granted to you by your old Charter may be supplied by this new one; and I shall take care it shall be done. I came to town but last night from Winchester, and therefore lay hold upon this first opportunity to acquaint you therewith, and withal to let you know His Majesty designs to be here in London on Thursday sen'night, and to continue here eight or nine days at most, and then to go to Newmarket and there to continue three weeks, so that he will not make any stay here in London till the term. Now, I apprehend, that the persons you design to come up with your Charter and solicit that affair, may with more ease and less charge attend His Majesty's return from Newmarket than any time before, for it is his pleasure that this your loyalty may meet with as little trouble and charges in the renewal of your Charter as possibly may be; and be assured His Majesty's gracious intention towards you shall meet with all the assistance I can possibly give it. I beg you will tender my hearty service to the rest of your Corporation, and be assured I will with all zeale and industry imaginable embrace all opportunities wherein I may manifest myself to be a hearty friend to your Corporation and particularly

" Sr.

" Your faithful friend and Servant,

" GEO. GEFFRYES.

" London, Sept. 16, 1684.

" To John Rusby, Esq. Mayor of the Town  
of Pomfrett, in Yorkshire, these."

A short Note from John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. was read in reference to a former letter, on the subject of Poor-Boxes in Parochial Churches.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions, Presents, and Communications.

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Thursday, May 15th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced:

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| From the Council of the British<br>Archæological Association. | Their Journal, No. XII. and XXV. 8vo. London, 1848—1851.  |
| From the Rev. F. R. Raines,<br>M.A. F.S.A.                    | A Fragment, illustrative of Sir Wm. Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, from a MS. in the possession of the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. 4to. Printed for the Chetham Society, 1851.                                       |
| From Augustus De Morgan, Esq.<br>Sec. R.A.S.                  | The Book of Almanacs, with an Index of Reference, by which the Almanac may be found for every Year, whether in the Old Style or New, from any Epoch, Ancient or Modern, up to A. D. 2000, &c. Demy 8vo. oblong, 1851. |
| From La Société des Antiquaires<br>de l'Ouest.                | Bulletins, 4 Nos. 8vo. Poitiers, 1850—51.   |



The Vice-President read to the Society the following Minute of Council :—

“ At a meeting of the Council, held at Somerset House on Tuesday, May 6th, 1851.

“ The President in the Chair,

“ The President and Council resolved to submit to the Society, for ballot, on Thursday, 15th May, the following proposal :

“ That whereas it appears that the following Fellows, namely,

Rowland Gardner Alston, Esq. and

The Rev. Henry Anthony Plow,

are in arrear of their Subscriptions three years and upwards, and repeated applications having been addressed to them by the Treasurer,

“ That unless their arrears be discharged previous to the 1st June next ensuing, the gentlemen here named shall be removed from the List of the Society, and held as no longer Fellows thereof, unless some special cause of the delay shall be shewn to the satisfaction of the Council.

(Signed)

“ HENRY ELLIS,  
Secretary.”

Whereupon the Ballot having been taken, the same was declared to be carried unanimously in the affirmative.

Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R.S. exhibited by the hands of the President a Silver Plate found at Dungeness, bearing upon it the embossed figure of St. Michael the Archangel, holding in his right hand a drawn sword, and in his left the figure of an infant, and trampling upon a male figure at his feet. The head of the figure was surrounded by a nimbus of rays, but the face was left blank, as if it had once been represented in enamel or colour. At the sides of the head the two words MHXAHA and APXAITT.

James Cove Jones, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Silver Ring found near Old Sarum, bearing the motto + AMOR VINCIT OM the motto of Chaucer's Prioress.

Bernhard Smith, Esq. exhibited three specimens of ancient Bronze Fibulæ: one of them of a peculiar form; with a sliding ring intended to keep the *acus* in its place.

The resident Secretary then read a Letter addressed from himself to the Viscount Mahon, President, upon certain “ Roundells ” or Fruit Trenchers of the time of James the First, which had been forwarded to his Lordship by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes for exhibition to the Society. These examples, Mr. Akerman observed, of long since obsolete objects, were in more respects than one of interest to the English antiquary, but especially so from their bearing well-executed and characteristic figures of persons in various grades of life in the costume of the early part of the seventeenth century. They doubtless originally comprised a set of twelve pieces. One side was covered with a black ground, the other left entirely bare. On the former are verses in two concentric circles, inscribed in the script character of the time in gilt letters. The figures inclosed within these circles are also gilt, but besides the slight circle which surrounds them there is another, a broad band of white. The numerals, which are on some Roman and on others Arabic, are also in white, as is also the ground upon which the figures stand. The verses,

though in one or two instances faulty in metre, are by no means deficient in point and smartness. Each figure is supposed to disclaim the faults and vices commonly laid to the charge of persons of their several conditions.

Antiquaries, Mr. Akerman observed, incline to the opinion that these roundels were used by our forefathers as fruit trenchers: a conjecture supported by the following passage in Puttenham's *Art of English Poesy*, published in 1589. "There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for new year's gifts or to be printed and put upon banketting dishes or sugar plate or of March paines, &c. They were called *Nenia* or *Apo-phoreta*, and never contained above one verse or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them *poesies*, and do paint them now a dayes upon the back sides of our trenchers of wood, or use them as devices in rings and armes."

The period when these ornamental trenchers first came into vogue is not known, but it appears that in the museum at Goodrich Court there is a set evidently of the time of Henry VIII., bearing his device of the rose and pomegranate conjoined. Mr. Akerman concluded with a brief description of the nine examples now exhibited, and a transcript of the verses; these were—1. *The Courtier*. 2. *The Devine*. 3. *The Souldier*. 4. *The Lawyer*. 5. *Wanting*. 6. *The Merchant*. 7. *The Country Gentleman*. 8. *The Batchelor*. 9. *Wanting*. 10. *The Wife*. 11. *The Widow*. 12. *Wanting*.

John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. read from the chair a Letter from himself to William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. being his second communication, containing new materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. In his former letter, addressed to Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Mr. Collier brought the incidents with which Sir Walter Raleigh was connected down to the year 1584, when, as he established, Sir Walter had received the honour of knighthood. He now continued the subject, and brought Sir Walter's history down to the beginning of 1592. A third Letter, illustrative of some of the more prominent events of Raleigh's after-life, was promised by Mr. Collier for a future meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned severally for these Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, May 22nd, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same.

From C. T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D.  
F.S.A.

Five Tracts. 8vo.: viz.—

1. On the Complexion of the Ancient Egyptians. 1836.
2. On the former Extent of the Persian Gulf, and on the Non-identity of Babylon and Babel.

From C. T. Beke, Esq. Ph. D.,  
F.S.A.

3. Additional Remarks on the former Extent of the Persian Gulf.

4. On the Geological Evidence of the Advance of Land at the Head of the Persian Gulf.

5. On the Alluvia of Babylonia and Chaldea.

From the Council of the Archæological Institute.

Their Journal, No. 29, March. 8vo. London, 1851.

From Edward S. Byam, Esq.

Retrospect of the Literary Avocations and Performances of Himself, Author, Translator, &c. 50 copies only printed. 8vo. London, 1851.

From Dr. Cesare Vassallo.

Dei Monumenti Antichi nel Gruppo di Malta, Cenni Storici, Periodo Fenicio, ed Egizio. 8vo. Valletta, 1851.

James A. Picton, Esq. formerly elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligations required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The testimonial in favour of Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq. M.P. having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Reveley, Esq. of Kendal, presented to the Society, through the Director, a Fibula Vestiaria, and a Torquis, both of silver, found together in April, 1847, in a crevice of the lime-stone rock, on the north side of Orton Scar, in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmerland. Mr. Reveley likewise presented to the Society's museum a Silver Coin of Lucius Verus, found a few years ago in the same parish. These several articles, he conceives, furnish evidence of the line of the Roman Iter from Bremetonacæ northwards. Mr. Reveley also presented to the Society's museum a Penny of Edward the Confessor, and two Pennies of the Conqueror, found, with many others, in 1834, in digging a grave in the Church of Betham, in Westmerland: with a British Coin stated to have been found at Huddersfield, in Yorkshire. The especial thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Reveley for this donation.

Henry Campkin, Esq. exhibited to the Society a document, a Power of Attorney, under the hand and seal of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

A Letter from John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read upon the Construction of Timber Arches, which he observed to be very different from those executed in stone or brick. This paper was accompanied by a drawing, representing in one view specimens of different periods, ranging from the time of Henry III. to that of James I.

Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small Byzantine Coffer of early mosaic work, conjectured from appearance to be as early as the eleventh century.

A Letter from Sir Henry Ellis to John Yonge Akerman, Secretary, was read upon the "Roundells or Banqueting Dishes," exhibited at the last Meeting of the Society by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes. The verses written

upon them, Sir Henry Ellis observed, had been copied from a very curious work, entitled, "The XII Wonders of the World, set and composed for the Violl de Gambo, the Lute, and the Voice, by John Maynard, Lutenist, at the most famous Schoole of St. Julians, in Hertfordshire." Published at London, in folio, in 1611. A work of extreme rarity. The original number of Colonel Sykes's Roundells, as is evident from the figures upon them, was twelve; the fifth, ninth, and twelfth being wanting. The subjects of the missing roundells are found in Maynard's work. The characters they represented are those of the physician, the married man, and the maid. The composition of the music of these several characters was Maynard's. The verses were, no doubt, some other person's. A manuscript note in the British Museum Catalogue of Music ascribes them to Sir John Davis, a list of whose other poetical productions is to be found in Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*.

The resident Secretary then read the opening of another communication from Sir Henry Ellis, bringing to the notice of the Society a narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions of English Fleets, beginning with that against the Spanish armada in 1588, down to 1603, preserved in the Cottonian MS. Titus B. VIII. written at the period, and strongly mixed with contemporary feeling and contemporary anecdote. Each expedition commented upon forms a separate section. That only which related to the Spanish armada was read. The continuation was deferred to a future meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, May 29th, 1851.

THE VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed, when the following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned: viz.—

From the Author.	<i>Des Influences et Stations Grecques dans les Gaules, et particulièrement dans le Lyonnais, la Bourgogne, et la Bresse. Par Joseph Bard. Deuxième Edition. 12mo. Lyon, 1851.</i>
From the Royal Institution of Great Britain.	<i>Proceedings, No. 5. 8vo.</i>
From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A.	<i>The Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages, Ecclesiastical and Civil, Nos. VIII. to XII. Imp. 8vo. 1850.</i>
From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.	<i>Their Proceedings, No. 5, April. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1851.</i>
From the Author.	<i>Lettres pour servir d'Introduction à l'Histoire Primitive des Nations Civilisées de l'Amérique Septentrionale, adressées à Monsieur le Duc de Valmy. Par M. l'Abbé E. Charles Brasseur de Bourbourg. 4to. Mexico, 1851.</i>

From the Author.

*Une Lettre Inédite de Montaigne, accompagnée de quelques Recherches à son sujet, précédée d'un avertissement suivie de plusieurs facsimiles, &c. Par Achille Jubinal, ex-Professeur de Faculté. 8vo. Paris, 1851.*

*Discours lu dans la Séance de l'Institut Historique, au Palais du Luxembourg, le 27 Décembre, 1850. Par Achille Jubinal, Secrétaire-Général de l'Institut Historique. 8vo.*

M. F. Pulski exhibited to the Society two bronze statuettes, one a draped female figure found in France, the other a wrestler, not known where discovered. Each figure was twelve inches in height; and M. Pulski considers the male figure to be of Greek workmanship, in the Polykletian style.

The Resident Secretary then read a communication from himself, on the Weapons of the Celtic and Teutonic races. Mr. Akerman commenced by observing that his purpose was to review the evidence we possess, rather than to offer any conjecture or theory of his own. The remark of Bacon that antiquities were like the fragments of a wreck, thrown ashore by the waves of the ocean, he considered especially applicable to the more minute objects which engage the attention of the archæologist. The evidences we thus obtain in the examination of the weapons and utensils of past ages, though often fragmentary, were frequently the sole evidence from which our deductions must be drawn; but these were occasionally calculated to afford us much perplexity, and necessitate further research, comparison, and inquiry. In the infancy of nations, the weapon which served the hunter in the chase was the same as that wielded in war. The stone hatchets, hammers, chisels, and lance-heads of the primitive races of Britain and the European continent resembled very closely those of the barbarous inhabitants of remote countries; this, he observed, might be seen by specimens laid on the Society's table. Among these were two stone hatchets presented to the writer by Mr. Gould, the eminent ornithologist, who had brought them from Australia.

The period termed by antiquaries the Bronze Age is susceptible of more than one division. The weapons of bronze discovered in the Celtic tumuli of the continent, resemble those found not only in Britain, but also those found in Switzerland and Germany. The leaf-shaped swords of bronze were evidently of a succeeding period, and were perhaps casts from the weapons of a more civilised people. They were probably the description of swords used by the Gauls against the Romans B.C. 223. Polybius states that when these savage warriors struck at their enemies, their swords bent like a strigil, a simile evidently suggested by the form which these weapons would assume when thus bent. The account which Tacitus gives of the weapons of the Germans, is calculated to perplex and confound the archæologist. In his *Germania* the great historian speaks of the short spears or javelins of these people; but in the *Annals*, Germanicus is made to contrast the long unwieldy spears of the Germans with the effective pilum of the Romans. Passages in the Old Testament, from Herodotus, from Plato, and other writers, were cited

to shew that brass was in use by the Greeks and other ancient civilised nations, down to at least the end of the fifth century before Christ.

The Romans did not bury arms with their dead, and hence we have no positive monumental data as to the adoption of iron by these people, and Britain soon became sufficiently Romanized to deprive us of all distinctly national characteristics of this kind. We must, then, pass in silence over a very wide period down to the rise of that mighty confederacy the Franks, who in the fifth century became formidable, and met but feeble resistance in the province of Gaul, which they soon overran. The graves of these people have often been explored; they are found to resemble very closely those of the Anglo-Saxons in this country, and their contents prove them to have been the cemeteries of a kindred race. The axe, however, which is so often found in the Frank graves, is rarely found in those explored in this country. In the very numerous barrows of the Anglo-Saxon period explored by the writer, and by Lord Londesborough, both in Kent and Sussex, but very few arms, comparatively, were discovered, and not a single specimen of the Frank axe or *Francisca*, although one or two examples, kindly exhibited to the meeting by Mr. Rolfe, of Sandwich, had been found in the graves of the Isle of Thanet. On the contrary, the graves of the Franks explored in France contained a great number of swords, axes, spear-heads, and large knives, a fact which appears to show that every Frank was a soldier, while the Anglo-Saxon, protected by his insular position, became changed in habit and manners, and took to the pastoral life; this was evident from the tumuli of the South Downs, in many of which the writer had discovered merely the small knife so frequently found in Anglo-Saxon graves. Still, axes like those wielded by the Franks were evidently used by the Anglo-Saxons down to the period of the Norman Invasion. At the battle of Hastings, when William caused the feigned retreat to be sounded, the Saxons, says the Norman chronicler, pursued them, each with his axe suspended from his neck, a description which would well apply to the peculiar axe called the *Francisca*.

The barbed pilum called the Angon, mentioned by Agathias, as used with such tremendous effect by the Franks, has never been discovered in any of their graves explored in France, for which the writer could not account. That the Anglo-Saxons held the bow in contempt, or considered it the missile engine of the robber, seems evident from some Anglo-Saxon verses quoted from the Exeter Book, as well as from the fact of there being no archers in the army that opposed the Normans at Hastings.

The reading of this communication was accompanied by a very interesting exhibition of weapons of various countries, illustrating the three periods specially treated of. Besides the Australian hatchets of stone, Dr. Diamond contributed several specimens from New Zealand and the South Seas; while numerous examples discovered in Great Britain and Ireland were displayed on the table. The exhibition of bronze weapons comprised swords of the leaf-shaped character, spear-heads, and celts by Mr. Porrett; and a very singular javelin-head by Mr. Allies found in the Severn. The iron weapons included a fine sword of the Anglo-Saxon period, several spear-heads found by Mr. Wylie of Fairford in Gloucestershire, examples of the *Francisca* or Frank battle-axe from

graves in Kent, in the collection of Mr. Rolfe, another from a Frank grave at Londinières in France, exhibited by Mr. Roach Smith, and a very minute iron axe-head found at Colchester, exhibited by Mr. Acton. To these a stone mull or hammer, found in Wigtonshire, was added by our Member Mr. Lennox Boyd.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Akerman for his communication, and to the several gentlemen by whose kindness the various weapons were exhibited in illustration of his memoir.

Thursday, June 5th, 1851.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; and the following Presents were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine, for June. 8vo. London, 1851.
From the Editor.	The Art Journal, No. 30, New Series. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.
From George Godwin, jun. Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder, May, No. 430. fo. London, 1851.
From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.	Their Transactions. Vol. III. part 3, and Vol. IV. part 1. 4to. Exeter, A.D. 1849—1850.
From Dr. Bowring, H.B.M. Consul at Hong Kong.	A Chinese Work "On Ancient Tripods, Vases, &c." in 2 cases.

The recommendatory testimonials of Richard Ellison, Esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, in the county of Lincoln, and of William Michael Wylie, Esq. of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were severally put to the ballot; which having been taken, those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

The Very Reverend Archdeacon Tattam exhibited to the Society a miniature Matchlock, ploughed up some years ago in the parish of Bobbing, near Chipping Ongar, Essex.

E. B. Price, Esq. exhibited two Roman Lamps of terra cotta, both bearing the impress of the same potter, <sup>ATTVSA</sup><sub>F</sub>. The larger one was found some years ago at the distance of a few miles from Mayence, and the other in London. Coincidences like these, he observes, are not without their weight, as corroborative of the opinion that Britain was supplied, in some degree at least, with these descriptions of fictile ware from Gaul and Germany.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a Drawing of the Paintings on the ornamented Roof of that church. It represented in ten of the twenty compartments of which the

roof is composed the several customary emblems of our Saviour's passion, each borne by an angel: in the other ten compartments angels are represented bearing scrolls, on which a portion of the Benedictus is inscribed. At the springing of the roof at one end is—

*Te deu laudam'*

at the other end is—

*te dum C'itemur.*

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. in addition to a small series of coloured Drawings of Roman Sepulchral Remains, recently dug up in the grounds of John Taylor, jun. Esq. of West Lodge, Colchester, exhibited a pair of Discs in speculum metal, lately found in the same locality, with Roman fibulæ, &c. Also specimens of the iron nails found in great numbers in the Roman graves adjoining Colchester, and referred to in Mr. Wire's letter to Mr. Smith, read during the last Session. Mr. Smith, in addition to these, exhibited a collection of knives, javelin and arrow heads in iron, found at Colchester in 1848-9, some with skeletons, in a field near the town, hair-pins in bronze, a bone ring, probably of the tenth or twelfth century, inscribed *IN · HOC · SIG · VIN ·* and a Roman short sword in iron, all from the collection of Edward Acton, Esq. of Grundisburgh.

Mr. Smith further exhibited: 1. A coloured Drawing of a Romano-British Urn dug up in the spring of the present year, in a field adjoining Burgh Castle, in Norfolk: a narrow-mouthed vase of a rare description. This drawing was kindly lent to Mr. Smith by Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A.: 2. An elegantly worked Anglo-Saxon hair-pin in bronze gilt, dug up at Gilton, near Sandwich, about twenty years since, from a grave. It is now in the Canterbury Museum, and was lent to Mr. Smith by the Committee of Management of that Institution.

Richard Porrett, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited several specimens of ancient weapons, consisting of Spear-heads and Battle Axes. Two of the former and one battle-axe were found near Dunvegan Castle, in the Isle of Skye: two others of the spear-heads were from a tumulus at Marathon.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions.

A further continuation was then read of new materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, in a Letter from John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer. Mr. Collier observed in the outset of this letter, that in this and his two preceding papers on the same subject his intention had not been, and is not, to give any thing like a new biographical account of Sir Walter Raleigh, but merely to touch upon some points which he thinks have not been sufficiently illustrated; to correct and settle a few dates; and to add various matters that have been unknown to, or have been passed over by, those who have professed to write the life of this most deserving but not less unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

The period comprised in the present letter is from 1592 to 1598. The first part relates to the discovery of the intrigue between Sir Walter



Raleigh and Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, afterwards if not then Lady Raleigh, and their imprisonment; followed by the transcript of a letter from Raleigh, preserved in the State Paper Office, shewing the torment of his mind during the imprisonment. Other topics are the indignation of the Queen on this occasion, and the proceedings in Chancery, during the absence of Raleigh in 1595, to enforce the payment of Lady Raleigh's portion. The expedition to Guiana follows: with some remarks upon the account printed by Raleigh himself, in two editions, after his return: and these again are followed by the copy of a Letter, hitherto unpublished, from Raleigh to Lord Cobham, in relation to his prospects and circumstances in 1596. In the middle of this year Raleigh was again restored to public employment: but Mr. Collier observes, nevertheless, that the final reconciliation between Elizabeth and Raleigh did not take place until shortly before he proceeded with her favourite Essex on what has been called "the Island Voyage."

Mr. Collier's communication closed with a Letter which shews that Raleigh was in Ireland in the month of October, 1598; a fact believed to have been hitherto unknown to his biographers. Ireland was at that time in a state of revolt.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Collier for this communication.

At the close of the reading, Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited to the Society an original Privy Seal ordering the payment of £18,900 to Sir Walter Raleigh, for the victualling of 6000 men for the defence of the realm for three months, dated 20th April, 1596; a fact which had been alluded to in the latter part of Mr. Collier's communication. Thanks were returned for this exhibition.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that the First Part of the 34th Volume of the *Archæologia* is now upon delivery to the Members.

The Vice-President also gave notice, that, on account of the Whitsun holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, June the 19th.

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Thursday, June 19th, 1851.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; after which the list of Presents made to the Society since the last Meeting was announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the several donors: namely—

From the Imperial Academy,  
Vienna.

1. Exemplar der Sitzungsberichte philoſ. histor. Classe Tahrg. 1850. 8vo.
2. Exemplar der Denkschriften philoſ. histor. Classe I. Band II.
3. Archivs fur Kunde österr. Geschichtsquellen Tahrg. 1850. Band I. II.
4. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. III. Band.

- From Mons. Ch. Marmin, Boulogne. Numismatique Boulonnaise. Sur les Deniers de Mathieu, Comte de Boulogne, 1159 à 1173. 8vo. Boulogne.
- Annales Boulonnaises, Recueil d'Archéologie, &c. Première Année. 8vo. Boulogne, 1851.
- From Mons. Auguste Le Prévost. Histoire de Saint-Martin du Tilleul, par un Habitant de cette Commune. Imp. 8vo. Paris, 1848.
- From M. l'Abbé Cochet. (7 Tracts.)
1. L'Étretat Souterrain. 8vo. Rouen, 1842.
  2. " " 8vo. " 1844.
  3. Notice sur un Cimetière Romain decouvert en Normandie en 1849. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1849.
  4. Notice Historique et Descriptive sur l'Eglise Collégiale de St. Hildevert de Gournay-en-Bray. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo.
  5. Le Manoir des Archevêques de Rouen sur l'Alibermont. 8vo.
  6. Fouilles d'Envermeu en 1850. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo.
  7. Notice Historique et Descriptive sur l'Eglise de Veulettes. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo.
- From Edward Hall, Esq. F.S.A. The Architectural Quarterly Review. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From A. H. Burkitt, Esq. F.S.A. The Publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club. Part I. 4to. London, 1851.

John Robert Daniel Tyssen, Esq. formerly elected,—and Richard Ellison, Esq. of Sudbrooke Holme, and William Michael Wylie, Esq. of Fairford, in the county of Gloucester, lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission-fees, were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonial of Edmund Waterton, Esq. of Walton Hall, in the county of York, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

John Tissiman, Esq. of Scarborough, exhibited two Drawings: one representing two ornamented slab stones found by him in a tumulus near Scarborough, in Yorkshire. The other representing an urn and two grooved stones taken from a tumulus in the same neighbourhood last year. The tumulus from which the ornamented slab stones were taken was small, and known by the name of "Rudda;" situated on the first rise of the land from the sea-cliff, about a mile and a half from the sea. Further west was the other, called "Pyre Rigg," beyond which stretches the Moor. This tumulus was originally about forty-five feet in diameter, and consisted of large stones, some of which had been taken away to be used in draining. After working for a short time, a seam of ashes and calcined bones was laid bare, in following which to the centre of the mound, the fragment of a large urn was found; and subsequently, at the bottom, the small urn and two grooved stones were discovered, represented in the second drawing. From the size and the manner in which the grooves had been formed in the stones, Mr. Tissiman conjectured these articles to have been used as anchor stones, for the wicker

and skin coracles of the early inhabitants of the district. These stones weighed 26lb. and 12½lb. respectively.

The Abbé Cochet of Dieppe presented to the Society, through the resident Secretary, several small objects obtained by him from excavations, superintended by himself, in the Frank cemetery at Envermu: consisting of a javelin-head in iron, with a long blade like those found in the Anglo-Saxon tumuli: a vase in black earth; a fragment of a pair of tweezers; a fibula in bronze; an ear-ring; and a buckle of iron. Also a fibula of circular form with an enamelled blue surface, found by the Abbé in a Roman cemetery in Normandy.

A short note from Benjamin Williams, Esq. F.S.A. to Captain Smyth was read, accompanying copies of the official marks of certain clerical notaries of the 15th century, recently found by him attached to certain instruments in the parish-chest of Wymondham, in Norfolk. A deed he adds, of Henry IV. or VI. is still preserved at Wymondham, appointing six knights to inquire into matters in dispute detailed in one of these instruments: amongst them are named Sir John Fastolf, and that celebrated veteran Sir Thomas Erpingham, master of the household to Henry IV., who when hoary with age, as a foreign chronicler, Mayerus, informs us, gave the signal for the attack at the battle of Agincourt, by throwing up his bâton in the air:—



A. H. Burkitt, Esq. exhibited a Bronze Lamp of the Roman period, recently discovered in the excavations making in Cannon Street in the City, the handle in form of a crescent. Mr. Burkitt, in a note which accompanied this exhibition, referred to other relics of Roman antiquity found at different times in London, bearing the attributes of the goddess Diana similarly placed.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Memoir which he had drawn up in explanation of one of the points contained in Mr. Collier's letters, recently communicated in the Society, in regard to the Grant made by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, of the manor of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire; referring to evidence afforded by deeds in his own possession; the inference drawn from which was, that Sir Walter obtained a leasehold interest in the manor of Sherborne as early as 1593; but that he did not obtain a conveyance in fee of Sherborne till 1598.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. read a Notice by himself of certain

fragments of Roman and Saxon Pottery, recently found in the neighbourhood of Folkestone, and placed in his hands by Mr. Samuel J. Mackie, of Folkestone, for exhibition to this Society, as matters of local interest.

"Those who know Folkestone," says Mr. Wright, "will be well acquainted with the steep hill about a mile and a half inland, which, from the bold intrenchments with which it is crowned, is called popularly Cæsar's Camp. It was at the foot of this hill that the labourers, digging a narrow trench or drain, turned up the pieces of red ware, which we commonly call Samian, now exhibited, consisting of the pieces of two larger vessels and a few fragments of smaller ones, with some fragments of black ware. The gentleman in possession of the farm, Mr. Gambrill, with an intelligent appreciation of the value of such discoveries, which it is to be wished were more prevalent, caused these fragments to be taken care of, and presented them to Mr. Mackie, who immediately visited the spot, and expects, from its appearance, that further discoveries will be made. Independently of the articles that may be found, the discovery is interesting in connection with the intrenched hill immediately adjoining. Another hill, to the west of Cæsar's Camp, and separated from it only by a small ravine or gorge, is crowned by a barrow, which has been nearly levelled by centuries of wind and storm. Two or three years ago Mr. Roach Smith, with a walking stick, dug out of the side of this barrow the fragments of one of those jug-shaped Saxon vessels which are rarely found in English barrows, but which occur more frequently in the Teutonic graves on the continent.

"The rude urn, shaped somewhat like a modern tumbler, which probably belongs also to the Roman period, was found in digging to form a brick-yard, immediately behind the town of Folkestone, between it and the viaduct. Mr. Mackie informs me that other articles are understood to have been found here and in other spots in the neighbourhood, including coins, but he has not been able to ascertain in whose possession they are now preserved. It is to be hoped, for the interest of archaeological science, that the possessors will follow the excellent examples sent them by Mr. Mackie, and that the Society may be enabled to enregister in its proceedings facts that may some day be of importance in investigating the history of this locality under the Romans and Saxons.

"The other discovery which I have to communicate from Mr. Mackie was made in digging for foundations of buildings on the brow of the hill which arises immediately over the Pavillion Hotel in Folkestone, called, from the circumstance that a fortress of some kind or other is said once to have stood upon it, the Bayle. These remains are, like those found on the summit of the hill near Cæsar's Camp by Mr. Roach Smith, undoubtedly Saxon. They consist of a large iron spear-head—if it be not, as I imagined at first sight, part of a sword—and the fragments of an urn, broken probably by the workmen. The latter was filled with calcined bones, a circumstance worthy to be noticed, because urn-burial among the Saxons in Kent appears to have been a much less usual practice than the interment of the body entire. An examination of the fragments of the urn will show that it was identical in character with the Saxon pottery found in the cemeteries in Northamptonshire and in East Anglia.

As I have already stated, there is nothing in the articles I have now the honour of exhibiting to the Society which would give them any interest in themselves, if disconnected with the locality in which they were found. As discoveries, they are in themselves trifling facts, which gain importance only when compared with other facts, and therefore they are deserving of our notice. By registering every fact that occurs, we collect the materials for this comparison, and thus advance the science of archaeology—the knowledge of the early history of our country. The dealer in curiosities—the amateur collectors of such curiosities—who go about the country bribing the excavators and separating from the localities where they are found the antiquities which derive a great part of their value from the circumstances of their discovery—are the great enemies of our pursuits; our friends are those who, like Mr. Gambrill, though no antiquaries themselves, show their good sense by taking care of antiquities which are discovered in the course of excavating or cultivating their lands and by placing them in the hands of those who can appreciate them, or who, like Mr. Mackie, knowing how to value them, lose no time in bringing them before the notice of some of the antiquarian societies now

established in this country, in order that the discovery itself may be properly recorded, and perpetuate the chief value of the articles themselves by preserving them in the locality to which they belong. In this respect, we cannot show our true zeal for the advancement of archæological science better than by encouraging the formation of local museums."

Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. placed upon the Society's table for exhibition, the curious Astronomical and Astrological Table-Clock, "which has been so well figured and described in the paper of our excellent Director printed in the last part of the *Archæologia* lately published," accompanied by a few Observations supplementary to those made by the Director, of which the following is an abridgement:—

"The instrument," Mr. Morgan observes, "is a clock and standard astrolabe. The base has already been described in Captain Smyth's paper. On the pillar or stem which supports the dial and astrolabe is engraved a calendar, by which is shewn what planets rule over the different hours of the day and night in each day of the week. As the names of these days are in French, and as one of the projections of our excellent Director engraved on the lower plate of the dial is for the latitude of Paris, it is most probable that the clock was made there." Bearing the date of 1560, and from certain correspondences, Mr. Morgan thinks it not impossible that it was one of the works of Oronce Finée, the celebrated astronomer, at that time mathematician and mechanist to the king; who in 1553 constructed for the Cardinal of Lorraine a very curious astronomical clock, of which he published a description in 1557.

"The dial-work, or astronomical portion of the movement of the clock exhibited," Mr. Morgan observes, "is curious, inasmuch as it is a moving astrolabe, and shews at any hour of the day, besides the relative motions of the sun and moon and the tides (the earth being stationary in the centre according to the Ptolemaic theory), the position of certain of the principal fixed stars with relation to the earth, as well as the aspects of the heavenly bodies, whether in conjunction, sextile, quartile, trine, or opposition; matters at that time of the highest interest, when astrology was so much in vogue. It will be seen that on the dial face of this clock there are four concentric movements, by which are shown the revolution of the sun round the earth in twenty-four hours, his annual course through the signs of the zodiac, the age and phases of the moon, and the tides. Each index is a perforated diagram, and serves at the same time as a dial to the one above it; thus showing the relative motion of one body to the other.

"The back of the dial is an astrolabe for making astronomical observations—taking the altitude of the sun and stars, and ascertaining the height of objects on the earth's surface—finding the day of the month, and making other calculations. The usual form of the astrolabe, Mr. Morgan observes, was such that it was suspended by a ring, and so hung perpendicularly; this, however, being a standard instrument, required some arrangement for setting it in a *perpendicular* position, and this is done by a contrivance for a plumb line in the ruler or volvel at the back of the instrument."

In further illustration of the ancient astrolabe, from its long disuse now become an object rarely met with, Mr. Morgan placed upon the table another similar instrument, being a portable astrolabe of the more usual kind, and suspended by a ring; the construction of which indicated its date to be about 1525.

The remainder of Mr. Morgan's Letter related to the history of the Astrolabe, concluding with the best and indeed only clear description of it which he had found, from a scarce tract printed in London in 1587, entitled "A Mirror for Mathematics, a Golden Gem for Geometricians, a sure Safety for Saylers, and an auncient Antiquary for Astronomers and Astrologians. By Robert Tanner, Gent."

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer S.A. communicated "Observations upon certain Papers relating to the Family of Ruthven Earls of Gowrie, in a

Letter addressed to Sir Charles George Young, Knt. Garter." The first part of this paper consisted of some evidence relating to the tyranny practised in Scotland in the year 1584 by the Earl of Arran. This was in addition and vindication of what Mr. Bruce had already published upon that subject in his paper printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii. p. 143. The fresh evidence consisted of an unpublished letter from Edinburgh, on the 6th September, 1584, by Davison, who was at that time English ambassador to Scotland, to Sir Christopher Hatton. It represented the Earl of Arran and the rest of the advisers of King James as hurrying their master headlong into the most imminent danger; the King himself being personally criminated by an implacable hatred of that Protestant party which, as Davison stated, in defence of the King's life and crown had hazarded their own lives, living, fortunes, and all that they had. Arran was described by Davison as a person with whom neither fear of God nor respect of man prevailed. Urged on by his wife, and thirsting inordinately for power and wealth, he had gained an ascendancy in the Parliament by bribery and corruption, and openly turned his power to the profit of his own party, forfeiting whom they pleased, and using even women, especially the Countess of Gowrie, with the greatest inhumanity.

Mr. Bruce next proceeded to state the contents of a deed, under the hand and seal of William the first Earl of Gowrie, dated the last day of February, 1583, and now exhibited to the Society by Col. Stepney Cowell, who is descended from Patrick Ruthven, the Earl's last male descendant. This deed was designed to carry into effect a portion of certain legal arrangements by which the Earl ineffectually endeavoured to convey his lands to his children, with a view to avoid a forfeiture upon his own conviction for treason.

Mr. Bruce then stated the contents of various papers relating to Patrick Ruthven lately brought to light, principally by the researches of Colonel Stepney Cowell. Patrick Ruthven escaped to England on the explosion of the Gowrie conspiracy in 1600, and resided at Cambridge till the accession of James I. He was then arrested by proclamation, and confined in the Tower for a period of nineteen years. Colonel Cowell adduced various extracts from the quarterly bills of the Lieutenant of the Tower, which proved what payments were made out of the Exchequer on his account. In 1616 James I. granted Patrick Ruthven a pension of 200*l.* per annum. In 1622 he was released from the Tower, but obliged to reside at Cambridge, or within six miles thereof. In the same year his pension was increased to 500*l.* per annum. In 1624 he was allowed to transfer his residence into Somersetshire, but with a stipulation that he was never to reside within three miles of the King's residence. In 1640 Patrick Ruthven assigned 120*l.* per annum, part of his pension, to his daughter Mary Ruthven, preparatory to her marriage with the celebrated artist Vandyck. At that time Patrick Ruthven was resident in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. In 1641 his daughter gave birth to a daughter, within a few days of the death of Vandyck.

The discord between Charles I. and his Parliament involved Patrick Ruthven in great trouble. His pension ceased to be paid, and a small sum of money which he borrowed on its security does not seem to have been wholly discharged. In these circumstances he endeavoured to support himself by the practice of physic. He is traced as appealing,

apparently ineffectually, in 1644 to the House of Lords to prevent his grand-daughter being defrauded of her father's collection of pictures, which was being fraudulently sent out of the country by one Richard Andrews; and in 1651 is described as walking the streets, poor, but well experienced in chymical physic and in other parts of learning. He died in the parish of St. George's, in Southwark, and administration of his effects was granted to his son Patrick Ruthven in March 1656-7.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications; and the Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, 20th of November.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1851.

No. 29.

Thursday, November 20th, 1851.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

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|---|---|
| From the Rev. Dr. Nicholson.              | Three Papers read at a Meeting of the St. Alban's Architectural and Archæological Society, October 23, 1850. 8vo. London, 1851.   |
|   | Reports and Papers read at the Meetings of the Architectural Societies of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, the Counties of York and Lincoln, and of the Architectural and Archæological Societies of Bedfordshire and St. Alban's, during the year 1850. 8vo. London, 1851.         |
| From B. L. Vulliamy, Esq.,<br>F.R.A.S.    | Lithograph of the Shipwreck of the Medusa.  |
| From Edward Foss, Esq., F.S.A.            | The Judges of England; and Sketches of their Lives, and Miscellaneous Notices connected with the Courts at Westminster. 2 vols. 8vo. London. (Vols. III. and IV.)   |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.          | The Gentleman's Magazine for July, August, September, and October. 8vo. London, 1851.   |
| From the Editor.                          | The Art Journal for July, August, September, October, and November. Imp. 4to. London, 1851; and<br>The Art Journal. Illustrated Catalogue. Imp. 4to. London, 1851.  |
| From George Godwin, Jun., Esq.,<br>F.S.A. | The Builder for June, July, August, September. Fo. London, 1851.  |
| From J. W. Pycroft, Esq., F.S.A.          | The Oxford University Commission. A Letter addressed to Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., &c. Being a short Inquiry into the Nature of the Protection afforded by Legislative Incorporation in Relation to the University and Colleges of Oxford. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1851. |
| From the Leeds Philosophical<br>Society.  | The Annual Report for 1849-50. 8vo. Leeds, 1850.  |



- From the Author. Adhésions des Savants Français et Etrangers aux Opinions émises dans le Livre publié sous le Titre, Découverte dans la Troade et dans les Traductions d'Homere. Par A. F. Mauduit, Architecte Emérite. 4to. Paris, 1842—1851.
- From the Author. Notice sur un Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque de Falaise. Par M. A. Charma, Ancien Elève de l'Ecole Normale, Professeur de Philosophie à la Faculté des Lettres de Caen. 8vo. Paris, Juin, 1851.
- From the Author. Consuetudines Kancie. A History of Gavelkind, and other remarkable Customs in the County of Kent. By Charles Sandys, F.S.A. (Cantianus.) 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author. Five Tracts :—  
 1. Antiquités et Objets d'Art dans les Eglises de Village. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1847.  
 2. Antiquités Ecclésiastiques. Clef d'Argent, Reliquaire. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1847.  
 3. Histoire de la Chasse de Saint Servais, Evêque de Tongres et de Maestricht. Par Alexandre Shaepkens. 8vo. Gand, 1849.  
 4. Eglise et Monastère de l'Ordre Saint Antoine, à Maestricht. Par Alexandre Shaepkens. 8vo. Gand, 1850.  
 5. Tombeaux Chrétiens. Par Alexandre Shaepkens. 8vo. Auvers, 1850.
- From the Author. Remarks on the Nature, Objects, and Evidences of Ethnological Science. An Address read at the Ethnological Society, at a Conversazione, June 4, 1851. Ry Richard Cull. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author. Brief an Herrn A. von. Rauch über einige unedirte Griechische Münzen. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1850.
- From the Author. Rêlation d'une Promenade Archéologique faite en Bretagne, en Septembre, 1849. Par M. de Caumont. 8vo. Paris, 1850.
- M. de Caumont. Bulletin Monumental, ou Collection de Mémoires et de Renseignements sur la Statistique Monumentale de la France. 2<sup>e</sup> serie, Tome 16<sup>e</sup> vol. de la Collection. 8vo. Paris, 1850.
- De la Réforme Académique en France. 8vo. Caen.
- Instructions de la Commission Archéologique Diocésane, établie à Poitiers. Addressées par Mgr. l'Evêque, President, au Clergé de son Diocèse, &c. Par M. l'Abbé Auber, Chanoine de Poitiers. 8vo. Paris, 1851.
- Rapport Verbal sur une Excursion Archéologique en Lorraine, en Alsace, à Fribourg, en Brisgaw, et dans quelques localités de la Champagne, fait à la Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments. Par M. De Caumont. 8vo. Paris, 1851.
- Congrès Archéologique de France. Séances Générales tenues à Auxerre, à Cluny, et à Clermont-Ferrand, en 1850, par la Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques. 8vo. Paris, 1851.

- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. *Mémoires, 2<sup>e</sup> Série, 8<sup>e</sup> volume. 18<sup>e</sup> volume de la Collection. 4to. Paris, 1851.*  
*Mémoires, 2<sup>e</sup> Série, 9<sup>e</sup> volume. 19<sup>e</sup> volume de la Collection: Première Livraison. 4to. Paris, 1851.*
- From the Sussex Archæological Society. *Sussex. Archæological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Vol. IV. 8vo. London, 1851.*
- From William Newton, Esq. *A Display of Heraldry. 8vo. London, 1846.*
- From the Society of Antiquaries of France. *Mémoires et Dissertations sur les Antiquités Nationales et Etrangères. Nouvelle Série, Tome Dixième. 8vo. Paris, 1851.*
- From T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Contributions towards a History of the Society of Antiquaries. 8vo. London, 1851.*
- From the Author. *Etudes sur la Condition de la Classe Agricole et l'Etat de l'Agriculture en Normandie au Moyen Age. Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Evreux, 1851.*
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. *Their Transactions for the Year 1850. Vol. I. Part 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1851.*
- From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L. *Address to the Royal Geographical Society of London; delivered at the Anniversary Meeting on the 26th May, 1851. 8vo. London, 1851.*
- From George Ormerod, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. *Miscellanea Palatina: consisting of Genealogical Essays, illustrative of Cheshire and Lancashire Families, and of a Memoir on the Cheshire Domesday Roll, &c. 8vo. (Not published.) London, 1851.*
- From the Author. *Note sur les Armes des Gladiateurs. Par Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris, 1851.*
- From George Stephens, Esq. *Samlingar utgifna af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet. Fjerde Delen. Häft 4. 8vo. Stockholm, 1851.*
- From the Royal Agricultural Society. *Their Journal. Vol. XII. Part I. 8vo. London, 1851.*
- From the Trustees of the British Museum. *A Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the British Museum. Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1851.*
- From the Editor. *The Journal of Sacred Literature. New Series. Edited by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. No. 1. October. 8vo. London, 1851.*
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. *Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens, Rédigées en 1507. Publiées d'après les Manuscrits Originaux, par M. A. Bouthors, Greffier en Chef de la Cour d'Appel d'Amiens, &c. Tome deuxième. Septième Série 4to. Amiens, 1851.*
- From Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. *Rubbings from two early Christian Inscriptions in the wall of the Church of St. Gereon, at Cologne.*
- From the American Philosophical Society. *Their Proceedings, vol. V. January—July, 1851. No. 46. 8vo.*
- From John Lee, LL.D., F.S.A., and Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P.S.A. *Ædes Hartwellianæ, or Notices of the Manor and Mansion of Hartwell. By Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. 4to. London: printed for private circulation, 1851.*

- From the Author.
- From Edward Falkner, Esq.
- From the Author.
- From the Author.
- From the Council of the British Archaeological Association.
- From the Author.
- From the Rev. J. Money Kyrle, M.A., F.S.A.
- From the Smithsonian Institution.
- From Dr. C. Schœll.
- A Chemical Examination of the Metals and Alloys known to the Ancients. By J. Arthur Phillips, F.C.S. 8vo. London.
- The Museum of Classical Antiquities : a Quarterly Journal of Architecture, and the Sister Branches of Classic Art. 4 Parts. January to October. Royal 8vo. London, 1851.
- Opere Archeologiche ed Artistiche di Mario Musumeci, &c. Volume Primo. 8vo. Catania, 1845.
- P. Herman Bär, vormal des Klosters Eberbach Priester und Bursiener, diplomatische Geschichte der Abtei Eberbach im Rheingau. In Auftrag des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung bearbeitet und herausgegeben von F. G. Habel. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1851.
- Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. Vierten Bandes, Erstes heft. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1850.
- Their Journal. No. XXVI. and No. XXVII. 8vo. London, 1851.
- Notice on the Discovery of the Ancient City of Tharros. By the Rev. Canon Giovanni Spano, with Observations on its Antiquities, &c. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1851.
- Diary of a Dean. Being an Account of the Examination of Silbury Hill, and of various Barrows and other Earthworks on the Downs of North Wilts, &c. By the late John Merewether, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Hereford. 8vo. London, 1851.
- Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. 4to. Washington. Vol. II. 1851.
- Ephemeris of Neptune for 1852. (Appendix 1, to Vol. III.) 4to.
- Fourth Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution. 8vo. Washington, 1850.
- Report to the Smithsonian Institution on the History of the Discovery of Neptune. By Benjamin Gould, Junior. 8vo. Washington, 1850.
- Report to the Smithsonian Institution on the Public Libraries of the United States. By Professor C. C. Jewett. 8vo. 1851.
- Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Fourth Meeting held at Newhaven, Connecticut. August, 1850. 8vo. Washington, 1851.
- History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. By Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D. Illustrated by Captain S. Eastman, U.S.A. 4to. Vol. I., pp. 568, and 72 coloured Plates. 4to. Philadelphia, 1851.
- De Ecclesiasticæ Britonum Scotorumque Historiæ Fontibus Disservit Carolus Gulielmus Schœll. 8vo. Berolini.

- From the Royal Irish Academy. Their Proceedings for the Year 1850—51. Vol. V. Part I. 8vo. Dublin, 1851.
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Proceedings and Papers: Session III. 8vo. Liverpool, 1851.
- From the Resident Secretary. Numismatic Illustrations of the Narrative Portions of the New Testament. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1846.
- From John Nicholl, Esq. F.S.A. Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Compiled from their own Records, and other authentic sources of Information. By John Nicholl, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From Sir Thomas Phillippis, Bart., F.S.A. Index Catalogi Bibliothecæ Manuscriptorum Phillippicæ. Fo.
- From the Author. Haarlems Regt op de eer van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst gehandhaafd; of Beknopt overzicht van den stand der zaak, vooral na het onderzoek van den Heer de Vries en de toelichtingen van de Heeren Schinkel en Noordziek. Door A. van Lee. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1848.

The President then rose and read the following Letter from Captain W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director, dated

“ Dear Lord Mahon,

“ St. John's Lodge, near Aylesbury,  
17th November, 1851.

“ I have the honour to inform your Lordship that, in carrying out the desire of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, I have closely scrutinized the Kerrich Collection of Coins and Medals, and, with the zealous assistance of Messrs. J. Y. Akerman and C. R. Smith, they are now carefully and chronologically arranged, as proposed in my former Report on the subject.

“ In examining this Collection, I found that the returned enumeration was in considerable error, which arose from the admixture of false coins and Greek Imperial, as well as Byzantine specimens with those of the Roman Mint, as well as in that the distinction of magnitudes and spread in the time of the Lower Empire, was not critically observed. The difference in numbers of the Small Brass is the most disproportionate. The whole may be thus tabulated :—

As given.		As found.
Large brass . . .	1298	1045
Middle brass . . .	1120	918
Small brass . . .	1009	1814
	<hr/> 3427	<hr/> 3777

“ Having very cautiously made a selection of the First and Second Brass on the heads of rarity, device, and conservation, I was able to lodge a valuable Series in the principal cabinet, and the finest small brass are in another.

“ These are the contents :—

First Cabinet . . .	{ Large brass . . .	500
	{ Middle brass . . .	528
Second Cabinet . . .	Small brass . . .	571

“ The Consular and Imperial Denarii, well arranged by the Resident Secretary, occupy a third cabinet; while a fourth contains the Miscellaneous Coins, among which are some which had been classed with the Large and Middle Brass, and thereby occasioned a discrepancy in the numbers. Besides these, the duplicates and worn specimens are placed in a fifth cabinet, to this amount,

Large Brass . . .	325
Middle Brass . . .	300
Small Brass . . .	480

"There is, moreover, a Waste Cabinet, the contents of which are inadmissible to a select collection, from their being in utter want of that preservation which gives them historical or numismatic value. The number is,

Large Brass	220
Middle Brass, with a very few Small Brass	95

"The Selected Series of Roman Brass and Silver have been attentively arranged and registered, and they will form a very valuable reference. It is, therefore, for your Lordship and the Council to determine whether the Catalogue of them shall be printed for the use of the Fellows of the Society. It may be proper to add, that it would probably occupy six or seven sheets of closely printed paper.

"I have the honour to remain,

"Your Lordship's obedient and faithful Servant,

"W. H. SMYTH."

The best thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Captain Smyth for the trouble he had taken, and for the judicious arrangement he had made of the Cabinets. The Society's thanks were also voted to Mr. Akerman, and Mr. C. R. Smith, for their aid to Captain Smyth.

E. B. Price, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a large fragment of a tessellated Pavement, found a few days ago in excavating for sewerage in Huggin-lane, Wood-street, formed of white half-inch tesserae, with occasional stripes of grey. Portions of the well-known coarse red brick pavement were also found. Mr. Price particularly observed upon the white mosaic that, in 1843, he noticed large quantities of it in Lad-lane and Cateaton-street. In October, 1844, he again observed the white tesserae in the diggings at the corner of Maiden-lane and Wood-street. A large block of it remained some time exposed to view on the north side of St. Michael's Church, beneath which it had evidently extended, and is now traced on the other side of the church. Larger portions of it were also found in Wood-street in 1848.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a middle brass Coin of the Emperor Constantius I.; reverse, MEMORIA FELIX, a scarce type. This Coin had been perforated for suspension. It was lately ploughed up at Southwold. Mr. Gooding also exhibited a drawing of a fragment of stone, apparently a portion of a building of some architectural pretensions, dredged out of the sea off Dunwich, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, in ten fathoms water, believed to be part of the remains of the ancient city of Dunwich, once the capital of East Anglia.

Dr. William Roots, of Surbiton, F.S.A. exhibited a perforated ball of brick earth, found in the neighbourhood of Cæsar's Camp, on Wimbledon Common, contiguous to the spot where Roman remains have been occasionally discovered.

A Short Memoir was then read "On the Deities of the Amenti, as found in Egyptian mummies," by Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A. forming a confirmatory sequel to the paper formerly communicated by him, printed in Vol. XXVII. of the Archæologia. The exhibition of several specimens of the Amenti accompanied the Memoir, which will appear in the Archæologia.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications and exhibitions.

Thursday, November 27th, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P., and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned :—

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|---|---|
| From the Author.                        | <i>Hommes et Choses ; Alphabet des Passions et des Sensations. Esquisses de Mœurs, faisant suite au Petit Glossaire. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. Tome Quatrième. 8vo. Paris, 1851.</i> |
| From William Michael Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. | <i>Navis Stultiferæ Collectanea. Sm. 4to. Paris, M.D.VII.</i><br><i>The Commonwealth of Oceana. By James Harrington. Sm. fo. London, 1656.</i>  |
| From the Swiss Historical Society.      | <i>Die Regesten der Archive in der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft. (4 Parts.) 4to. Chur, 1850,</i>   |
| From Frederick Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.       | <i>Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata ex Ære Mediæ et Minimæ formæ, descripta et enarrata per Carolum Patinum, Doctorem Medicum Parisiensem. Fo. Argentinæ, M.DC.LXXI.</i>               |

The following communication was then made from the Chair :—

"The President and Council lay before the Society an extract from a Letter received from M. de Caumont, one of its Honorary Members, while in London, in the month of August last :—

"Gentlemen,

"The Congress of Delegates of the learned societies of the Departments of France, who meet every year at Paris, at the Palace of Luxembourg in the Ancient Hall of the Chamber of Peers, about the 20th of February, would be much flattered if the Society of Antiquaries of London would be represented at their Meeting by some of its members, and I am charged to send you an official invitation.

"We should be flattered to see the Society of Antiquaries of London represented at the Session which opens in February 1852, and during which several archæological questions will be discussed.

"It would give us pleasure should our invitation be accepted by the Society of Antiquaries, and we beg it not to forget the date (Feb. 20, 1852).

"H. DE CAUMONT,

Founder of the Scientific Congresses of France; Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of London."

The following reply has been returned to M. de Caumont :—

"Society of Antiquaries' Apartments, Somerset House.  
London, November 21, 1851.

"Sir,

"I have the honour to acquaint you that your Letter in the summer, when in London, announcing the approaching Congress of the learned Societies of the Departments of France, to be held in Paris in the month of February next, and inviting the presence of any of the Members of the Society of Antiquaries of London who may like to attend it, has been laid this day before the President and Council of the Society, by whom I am directed to return their thanks for the honour of the invitation, which shall be made known to the members generally at the next meeting of the Society, in case any of them should find it in their power to take advantage of the honour proposed. At the same time, I am desired to express the regret of the President and Council that the meeting at Paris will occur at one of the busiest periods of their own Session.

"I have the honour to remain, Sir,

"Your obedient faithful servant,

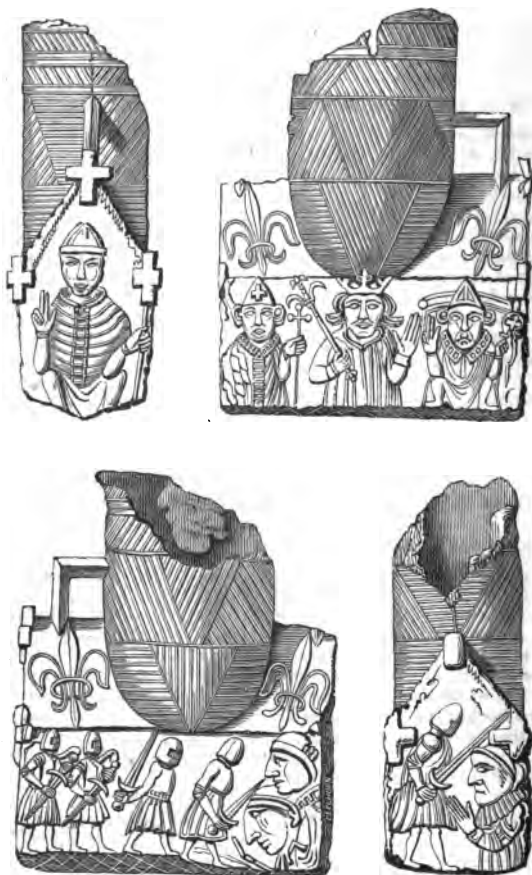
"HENRY ELLIS, Sec. S. A.

"To M. de Caumont, &c. &c. &c."

Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some large Amber Beads, found five feet under the basaltic rock on the south side of Titterstone Clee Hill, Salop, at the back of the New Church of Saint John, Doddington. A note from the Resident Secretary, accompanying this exhibition, gave the opinion that these were probably beads of the Celtic period, and had perhaps formed a chaplet, and not a necklace, since chaplets of amber beads are mentioned by Aneurin in the Gododin.

William Michael Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Bronze Ring, a Fibula of Bronze, and a Circular Fibula, gilt on the inside, found by a Labourer upon the first breaking up of the ground on the site of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford.

Thomas Alexander Johnes, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Resident Secretary a portion of a Leaden Vessel, apparently a Chrismatory, found at Evesham, in Worcestershire. The vessel appears to have been ornamented in compartments, one of which represents the murder of Arch-



bishop Becket. The costume of the figures forming this group, led to the belief that the vessel must have been fabricated in or about the reign of Henry III.

Sir George Musgrave, F.S.A. exhibited, by the hands of Captain W. Henry Smyth, a leathern case, with a brass clasp, in which were two engraved pieces of Hone Stone; with evident marks of having been used in casting metal horn-books for children. They are thus described in a letter to the Director from Eden Hall, dated 18th November, 1851 :—

“Seven years ago a labourer digging among the ruined walls of Hartley Castle—the habitation of my family from Edward the Second’s time till 1700, when it was partly pulled down—found a cannon-ball; and a few days afterwards, at the same place, he discovered a mouldering leather case, with a brass clasp, in which were two engraved pieces of hone-stone, which I now forward for your inspection. They look to me like moulds for casting leaden horn-books for little children, with rude figures of birds and crosses on the outer side; and they are certainly very curious. I have mentioned lead, because there are old mines of that substance in the manor; and the stones are blackened a good deal, as if from the pouring in of molten metal.

“I have cut out wooden models of them, and made some sealing-wax impressions, which show what sort of things they are; and, if you deem them of sufficient importance, pray present them to the Antiquaries. I would very gladly give the moulds themselves to the Society, only being found in the ruins of an old family mansion, I wish to deposit them with the ‘Luck of Eden-hall,’ &c.”

A Letter addressed to the President by Lord Londesborough was read, introductory of another letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. to Lord Londesborough, respecting a Roman Bridge which Mr. Smith had discovered in his Lordship’s park near Tadcaster, in Yorkshshire. Mr. Smith formed his judgment from the masonry of the bridge, which had been considered by Lord Howden as of Roman construction. Three sketches in pen-and-ink of the Arch referred to accompanied the letter. Mr. Smith concluded his communication with copies of two short Roman inscriptions, still preserved, which had been found at Malton. One, in the possession of Mr. Walker, mentions a goldsmith—

FELICITER SIT  
GENIO LOCI.  
SERVVLE VTERE  
FELIX TABERN  
AM AVREFI  
CINAM

*i.e.* “May it be prosperous! To the Genius of the place. O Servulus, enjoy happily your goldsmith’s shop.”

A Letter from John Williams, Esq. of the Royal Astronomical Society, to Captain Smyth, V.P. was next read, on the legends of the coin of Bona of Savoy, engraved in the Supplement to Captain Smyth’s description of the Society’s Astrological Clock, in the last published portion of the *Archæologia*. Captain Smyth considering the abbreviation following Bona’s name upon the obverse as a contraction of the word *Zabaudix*, Mr. Williams interpreting it as the conjunction *et*, and treating the letters V and I at the close of the inscription as Roman numerals. Captain Smyth’s reading of the legend was “Bona Zabaudix Johanne Galeazzo mortuo Duce Mediolani Vidua,” the reference being to Bona’s



deceased husband. Mr. Williams interpreting the legend "*Bona et Johanne Galeazzo Maria Duce Mediolani Sexto*," in allusion to John Galeazzo, son of Bona sixth Duke of Milan. Mr. Williams's criticism was further continued upon the obscure legend on the reverse of the coin. Captain Smyth considering it as in continuity of the words on the obverse; Mr. Williams considering it as an independent legend, referring only to the device of the Phoenix, which accompanies it upon the coin.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited (and gave to the Society's Museum) an ancient wax impression of the Convent Seal of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Richard Sims, of Grafton Street East; who, upon comparison of this Seal of Mr. Ouvry's with a similar impression in the British Museum, and with the account of the fragment of another in the Augmentation Office, attached to the surrender of the house, corrected the reading of the legend of the reverse, as given by Dugdale's editor, thus—

TELIS. CONFODITVR EADMVNDVS ET ENSE FERITVR.  
BESTIA QVEM MVNIT. DEVS HVNC CELESTIBVS VNIT.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, December 4th, 1851.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the various donors:

From the Editor.	The Art Journal, December, Imp. 4to. London 1851.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for December. 8vo. London, 1851.
From George Godwin, Jun., Esq., F.S.A.	The Builder, October and November. Fo. London, 1851.
From John Payne Collier, Esq., V.P.	Desiderata Curiosa: or, a Collection of divers Scarce and Curious Pieces (relating chiefly to matters of English History), &c. By Francis Peck, M.A. Fol. London. Printed 1732.
From Dr. Conrad Leemans.	Ægyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche Museum van Oudheden te Leyden. (12 livraison.) Fo. te Leyden.

The President laid before the Society various Engravings of sculptured Stones which are at present in the course of being prepared for publication by the Spalding Club, communicated to his Lordship by John Stuart, Esq. of Aberdeen. The Note which accompanied them stated that these stones are scattered over the country from the Forth to Caithness. One of the pillars bears an inscription.

J. A. Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of an ancient Horn-book which he had met with in the neighbourhood of East Grinstead, in Sussex.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some Observations, in a note to the Resident Secretary, upon various fragments of Roman Pottery found at Folkstone, and its immediate neighbourhood, many of which were evidently parts of tiles spoilt in the making, leading to the conclusion that the spot where these relics were principally found was probably the site of the Roman brick-kilns which furnished at least one part of the building materials for the two stations, Dover and Lymne, between which Folkstone is situated. Mr. Wright felt little doubt from the discoveries recently made, that the site of Folkstone was also occupied by the Romans.

E. B. Price, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society two etchings of Ancient Grave-stones discovered about sixteen years ago, during the excavations for rebuilding some houses in Newgate-street, forming the south side of the burial ground of Christ Church, a site anciently occupied by the Church of the Grey Friars, the south porch of which is supposed to have stood on this spot. These slabs or grave-stones had each an inscription in French; one for a monk of Ely, of the name of Srepham; the other for a person of the name of Bernard Jambe, whose arms, or rebus, of a leg sinister are represented upon a shield upon the upper part of the slab. These grave-stones, in point of date, appear to have been of the early part of the fourteenth century.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a box containing a Money-changer's Weights and Scales of the early part of the seventeenth century. The weights appeared to be for all the European gold coins at that period in circulation. Among them was a weight for a double ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Another communication from Thomas Wright, Esq. was read, accompanying the exhibition of a volume in the handwriting of Patrick Ruthven, who, as Mr. Bruce had shewn (in a Memoir recently read to the Society), in his latter days professed himself a medical practitioner and an alchemist. The volume appears to have been a common-place book on the latter subject, and therefore illustrates not only his pursuits, but those of many of the learned men of his time. Mr. Wright pointed out as worthy of particular notice a remarkable article in this volume, entitled:—"Here followeth a Discours that passed betwixt Dr. Müller and Markestone, when the said Doctor was lyen sicke of the goute in Edinbroughe, and thought to have died, as the same was set downe by the sayd Markestone, and founde after his death amongst his papers;" as shewing what it is believed was not previously known, that alchemy was one of the studies of the celebrated mathematician, John Napier, of Murchistoun.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter addressed to him by Lord Londesborough, containing an account of some Tumuli in the East Riding of Yorkshire, near Driffeld, opened under his lordship's directions in the autumn of the present year. Sketches of the different urns and other fragments of antiquity found in these Tumuli accompanied his lordship's letter, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications; and the Meeting adjourned.

Thursday, December 11th, 1851.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed; when the following Presents were announced, and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

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| From the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich. | Their Transactions, Vols. III. IV. and VI. 4to. Zurich, 1847-9.  |
| From the Author.                           | Supplemental Note to the Memoir on Two Roman Inscriptions relative to the Conquest of Britain by the Emperor Claudius. By John Hogg, Esq., M.A. 8vo. London, 1851.         |
| From Viscount Mahon, President             | La Réimpression: Etude sur cette Question considérée principalement au point de vue des intérêts Belges et Français. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1851.                                 |
|  | Diatribè de Voce ΑΙΕΛΟΥΡΟΣ cum Epimetro. Scripsit, Præfatus est, Notisque et Indicibus instruxit Jacobus Bailey, A.M. Pars posterior. 8vo. Cantabrigiæ, 1851.              |
| From the Author.                           | American Archæological Researches, No. 1. The Serpent Symbol, and the Worship of the Reciprocal Principle of Nature in America. By E. G. Squier, A.M. 8vo. New York, 1851. |
|  | Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, &c. 8vo. New York, 1847.   |
|  | Historical and Mythological Traditions of the Algonquins 8vo.  |
| By E. G. Squier, Esq.                      | Transactions of the American Ethnological Society. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. New York, 1845-48.  |

Sir Benjamin F. Outram, C.B., presented to the Society a large Collection of Rubbings from ancient Monuments, made by the late Dr. William Bromet, F.S.A. which Sir Benjamin had received from Dr. Bromet's residuary Legatee.

The Rev. R. Exton, of Cretingham in Suffolk, exhibited by the hands of William Chappell, Esq. F.S.A. an original Roll, containing the Solemn League and Covenant as subscribed in that parish on the 20th March, 1643. The signatures attached are those of "Ro. Sayer," Vicar of Cretingham from 1634 to 1650, and forty-three of his parishioners, of whom seventeen signed by marks.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Sketches of several mural paintings discovered during some recent repairs made in the Church of Gawsworth, in Cheshire, for which he was indebted to the Rev. W. H. Massie: the subjects were St. George, St. Christopher depicted in the usual manner, and the Last Judgment. The date of the figure of St. George Mr. Massie considered to be about the year 1450; that of the Judgment about 1495.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing of a Roman Urn, a sample of three or four of the same kind preserved in the Museum at York, and dug up in that neighbourhood, of a fine texture and of a dusky grey colour, ornamented in a peculiar manner with what may be described as a frill pattern.



Captain W. H. Smyth, V. P. and Director, laid before the Society an account of various Roman remains recently discovered in the vicinity of the Boxmoor Station on the London and North Western Railway, communicated to him by John Evans, Esq. of Nash Mills. The neighbourhood of Boxmoor was first known as concealing Roman remains through a discovery in 1837 of some sepulchral interments in the burial-ground attached to Box Lane Chapel, an account of which is to be found in the twenty-seventh volume of the *Archæologia*. These remains were sepulchral. The discovery now before the Society is of a different character, believed to be chiefly of articles intended for domestic purposes: they were found in one of those circular pits or *culinæ*, now known to be not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Roman buildings. This receptacle was described and excavated by Mr. Byles, the intelligent clerk of the Boxmoor station, and is considered to have been originally a well. Beside the various articles given in the anastatic sketch accompanying Mr. Evans's Memoir, a large number of fragments of what is so often called Samian ware were found, with two boars' tusks, some pieces of ground glass and sheet iron, also a denarius of Nero bearing the reverse of *SALUS*. The foundations of a building were uncovered at the distance of a few yards from the pit, but only one small apartment, with the walls of flint plastered on the inside, and coloured with the usual red pigment, could be traced; the foundations extending beneath a road, on the other side of which the ground had been raised for the embankment of the Railway.

An enumeration and description of the various fragments represented in the anastatic plate followed; together with an account of the process by which the sections of the larger vessels represented upon the plate were obtained. Among other objects discovered in the vicinity of the Boxmoor station Mr. Evans mentioned a denarius of the Claudian family, a second-brass coin of Domitian with the reverse *Fortuna Augusti*, and third-brass coins of Victorinus, Tetricus, Constantine, Constans, and Arcadius. There is also, at present, hopelessly buried, he adds, in a garden about 150 yards distant, a tessellated pavement, of which nothing more is known than that the small portion seen of it

consisted of small black and white tesserae surrounded by a border of a larger size in red.

Mr. Evans concludes that the existence of such a pavement, and of the larger proportion of the red ware discovered near it, are sufficient to prove that Boxmoor was formerly the site of one, if not more, Roman villas of a superior class. The Memoir concluded with a List of Coins found at various times in a field a little to the N.W. of the town of Hemel Hempstead, mostly family, but with a few imperial coins of Augustus and Vespasian.

Sir Henry Ellis laid a Letter before the Society which he had received from Mr. S. Baring Gould, of Tavistock, illustrative of the plan and sections, which accompanied it, of an ancient encampment near Cambo, a small watering-place, at the distance of about twelve miles from Bayonne in the department of the Basses Pyrénées, believed to be Cantabrian.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications, and the Meeting adjourned.

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Thursday, December 18th, 1851.

Sir ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned, namely:—

From the Author.

The Pursuivant of Arms, or Heraldry founded upon Facts. By J. R. Planché, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.

From Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.

Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. II. Part VII. 8vo. London, 1851.

From the Author.

Catalogue of Proclamations, Broad-sides, Ballads, and Poems presented to the Chetham Library, Manchester. By James O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. 4to. London. Printed for private circulation only. 1851.

Henry Campkin, Esq. exhibited to the Society a Transcript of the Latin inscription on the Monument of Cowley, in Westminster Abbey; a translation of the same, and what is styled a Burlesque, in which one of the chief features of the monument itself is ludicrously associated with the profession of Sir Charles Scarborough, Cowley's friend. These verses were written on the back of a damaged copy of Faithorne's engraved Portrait of Cowley, and appear in a hand of a date not long subsequent to the erection of Cowley's monument.

The Honourable Richard Cornwallis Neville, F.S.A. exhibited to the Society two small hooped vessels, like pails, and eleven Fibulae, with clasps and other objects of metal, taken from graves opened at Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, in the present year.

This Exhibition was followed by a few notes upon the discovery of these remains, and upon the skeletons found with them, by John Lane Oldham, Esq. The number of entire skeletons discovered in the excavation was 188, chiefly of adults, with very few which could with confidence be put down to the female sex. They were placed in every possible position, and there were instances of the heads being directed to

almost every point of the compass. The crania were characterised by only one peculiarity, namely, length. In some instances the bones of animals were found near these skeletons; one especially had the remains of a horse, with a bit and parts of the bridle lying close to him.

Numerous urns were found scattered all over the Cemetery, and these in many instances contained burnt human bones. The burnt fragments from the urns were so small that Mr. Oldham did not like to trust entirely to his own opinion as to their being human or otherwise. With Mr. Neville's permission, therefore, several specimens were forwarded to Professor Owen, who, having examined them, gave his opinion that they were all human.

Mr. Neville subsequently stated to the Meeting that on the 15th January he would lay before the Meeting his own account of the relics discovered in this excavation.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a drawing of a very curious monument now preserved in the Church of Tretire, in Herefordshire. In its present form it is nothing more than a holy-water stoup, but a single glance at it is sufficient to convince any one that it is in reality a Roman altar, which has been taken by some mediæval mason and cut into a stoup, without even the trouble to erase the inscription upon it. Mr. Wright observed that he believed there is no similar instance of a Roman altar so applied in this kingdom; but adds that Mr. Roach Smith, in his valuable *Collectanea*, has pointed out one in the Church of Halingen, in the Pas de Calais, in France, where a Roman altar has been hollowed into a font, and the Roman inscription left entire.

The inscription on the stoup at Tretire as it now stands is one of the usual Roman formulæ of dedication.

DEO TRIV . .  
BECCIUS DON  
AVIT ARA(M)

The most probable conjecture, Mr. Wright says, is, that it was dedicated to the deity who presided over Cross-roads.

A portion of the Rubbings from Ancient Brasses, &c., made by the late Dr. Bromet, and presented to the Society by his residuary legatee, through Sir Benj. Outram, at their last meeting, were this evening exhibited: amongst them were an *Agnus Dei* from an antique sarcophagus in the Palazzo Ricardi at Florence, with rubbings from the tomb of Cardinal Bainbridge in the cloister of the English College at Rome; and from tombs in the Museum Kircherianum, taken from the early Christian Catacombs at Rome.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to the reading of a Memoir by George Roberts, Esq., containing particulars of Banishment as it obtained in James the Second's reign, among those who had been sentenced to death for their participation in the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth. A few years ago, but little detailed information could be obtained respecting any of the exiled followers of the duke; the fate of only four individuals was actually ascertained, but the intimate personal history of no one, much less the general treatment, transportation, and return of any, could be learned from any quarter whatever. A manuscript narrative, however, of the transportation, sale, and return of one John

Coad, was obligingly forwarded to Mr. Roberts by a lady; and another Narrative was furnished to him deduced from genuine family documents, never examined till 1843, relating to Mr. Azariah Pinney, a gentleman of Bottiscombe, a parish of Dorsetshire on the confines of Somerset, at the foot of Pollesdon Hill, seven miles from Lyme, and about the like distance from Crewkerne. Each of these two communications furnished the perfect portraiture of the type of two classes under which the exiles naturally fell. All were sentenced to death, and all were afterwards given away by the Court or Government of James II. The great distinction between them, Mr. Roberts says, may be drawn under two heads: I. Those entirely destitute of means, who were conveyed from the county gaol on shipboard by their owners, and upon their arrival at the prescribed port in the West India Islands were sold to the highest bidder by auction, like slaves or cattle. II. Those exiles of the wealthier classes—few in number—who by a money payment concluded all their slavery, and whose punishment consisted in a banishment from their native country for ten years to a distant tropical climate. The narrative of Coad has recently been published, but nothing has up to this time appeared regarding Azariah Pinney, the exile referred to as of a superior class, who was the son of the Reverend John Pinney, Parson of Broadwindsor during the Protectorate; and whose family had landed property in that neighbourhood. He was of an ardent spirit, and embraced the seeming opportunity for procuring religious liberty under the Duke of Monmouth's banner. Having been sentenced to death, Mr. Azariah Pinney was given to Jerome Nipho, Esq., who had been Secretary to the Queen whilst Duchess of York. This unfortunate follower of Monmouth had a wife and infant son when, at the age of twenty-four, he received his sentence. Mr. Nipho in this instance incurred no expense in sending away Mr. Azariah Pinney. He received at once the sum of 65*l.* for his ransom. The Island of Nevis was the assigned place of the prisoner's destination. The ransom having been paid and the transportation effected at his own expense, Mr. Azariah Pinney became his own master, and could employ his time for his own benefit. He joined the house of Mr. Mereweather, a sugar merchant of Nevis; goods were soon shipped from England, evidently for sale, and he ultimately became a flourishing and successful man. His son attained the rank of Chief Justice of Nevis. The letters of Mr. Azariah Pinney, which are still preserved, are full of complaints of storms, hurricanes, earthquakes, and a curious invasion of the French. His valuable Diary, kept for the information and improvement of his son, is unfortunately lost. He returned to England to visit his family about the year 1707, and died in London 1719.

The Vice-President gave notice that, on account of the Christmas Vacation, the meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, January 8, 1852.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852.

No. 30.

Thursday, January 8th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same :—

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| From the Author.                               | Memoir on the European Colonization of America in Ante-Historic Times. By Dr. C. A. Adolph Zestermann, of Leipsic ; with Critical Observations thereon ; by E. G. Squier, Esq. 8vo. April, 1851.  |
| From the Royal Geographical Society of London. | Their Journal, Volume the Twenty-First. 8vo. London. 1851.  |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A.               | Two Volumes of Scarce Tracts, 4to.  |
| From W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.       | An Investigation of the Principles of Athenian Architecture, &c. By Francis Cranmer Penrose, Architect, M.A., &c. Published by the Society of Dilettanti, fo. London. 1851.   |
| From the Art Union of London.                  | Their Almanacks and Fifteenth Annual Report.  |
| From the Author.                               | A Glossary of Provincial Words used in Teesdale, in the County of Durham. 8vo. London. 1849.  |
| From the Imperial Academy, Vienna.             | Sitzungsberichte Philosophisch - historische Classe. Jahrgang 1851. Heft VI. 1—5. Mathematisch-natur-wissenschaftlichen Classe. Jahrg. 1851. Heft VII. Denkschriften Philos.-histor. Classe. II. Band. 2 Heft. Archivs für Kunde Österreichische Geschichtsquellen. Jahrg. 1851. Band II. heft 4 und 5. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. IV. Band. Archæologische Analecten von Joseph Arneth. Die Alterthümer vom Hallstätter Salzberg und dessen Umgebung. Von Friedrich Simony. Wien, 1851. Notizenblatt. No. 2—18. 8vo. |
| From the Editor.                               | The Art Journal, No. CLXIII. January. Imp. 4to. London. 1852.   |

VOL. II.

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| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.          | The Gentleman's Magazine, January. 8vo. London. 1852.   |
| From Thomas Willement, Esq. F.S.A.       | Engraving of the "West Front of the Church and Priory at Davington, Kent."  |
| From the Editor.                         | The Journal of Sacred Literature. New Series. Edited by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. No. 2, January. 8vo. London. 1852.   |
| From the Royal Asiatic Society.          | The Journal, vol. XIII. Part 1. 8vo. London. 1851.  |
|  | vol. XIV. Part 1.   |
| From George Godwin, Jun. Esq. F.S.A.     | The Builder, New Series, Part XII. December. fo. London. 1851.  |
| From Walter White, Esq.                  | Papers on Railway and Electric Communications, Arctic and Antarctic Explorations, &c. 8vo. Edinburgh.   |
| From the Editor.                         | Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses, or Remains of Antiquity relating to the County of York, &c. Illustrated by William Bowman, Antiquarian Draftsman. 4to. Leeds. 1851. |
| From Charles T. Beke, Esq. Ph.D., F.S.A. | An Inquiry into M. Antoine D'Abbadie's Journey to Kaffa, to Discover the Source of the Nile. Second Edition. 8vo. London. 1851.                                   |
|  | A Summary of Recent Nilotic Discovery. 8vo. London. 1851.   |
|  | On the Alluvia of Babylonia and Chaldea. 8vo.   |

Edward Phillips, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and signed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society. And the Recommendatory Testimonials of William Hepworth Dixon, Esq. of St. John's Wood Terrace, and of the Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A. of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were read, and severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of this Society.

A Note from W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F.S.A. was read, accompanying the present of a volume, chiefly in the hand-writing of the Rev. John Brand, formerly Secretary of this Society, the contents of which exclusively refer to the Rosetta Stone now in the British Museum, the Greek inscription on which was formerly published by the Society of Antiquaries.

A Note was read from Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. accompanying the exhibition of a set of silver personal ornaments, purchased from the Tunis Gallery in the Great Exhibition, such as are worn at the present day. They are manufactured in a peculiar district by certain families who have carried on the business from time immemorial, varying little in the mode of workmanship or in style and principle of ornamentation. They are consequently interesting illustrations of a certain class of antiquities which are occasionally discovered in parts of our islands, and upon the continent; and they form a link in that chain of evidence which, when more facts are accumulated, may make us better acquainted with the nature and extent of the intercourse between various countries. This

note was followed by a more particular explanation of the various objects exhibited.

The Resident Secretary then read the first portion of a Memoir on the places of Julius Cæsar's departure from Gaul for the Invasion of Britain, and the place of his landing in Britain; with an Appendix on the Battle of Hastings; by George Biddell Airy, Esq. Astronomer Royal: communicated by Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. Vice-President and Director.

Mr. Airy observed, that the route taken by Julius Cæsar in his invasion of Britain has been discussed so often by learned men, that he could hardly venture to offer to the Society a new investigation, leading to a conclusion differing from all preceding ones, without a preliminary explanation of the reason which had led him to think that a new investigation was admissible. The reason, he adds, is simply this, that, in every one of the discussions he had seen, the investigator has been contented with fixing upon some one indication contained in Cæsar's account, and showing that that one indication conforms to his theory, without any regard to the others. A more striking instance of this fault, he observes, cannot be found than in D'Anville's Essay. D'Anville infers from an expression of Cæsar, that his length of passage was thirty miles. He finds that the distance from Wissant to the Dover Cliffs, increased by Cæsar's eight miles' run along the coast, agrees with this pretty well, and for this reason, and no other, he adopts Wissant as the place of his departure.

The author next brings every passage which he can find in Cæsar bearing upon the place of his departure, his navigation, the place of his arrival, and the subsequent march. He attaches no importance to the account of writers posterior to that epoch, since it does not appear, he says, that they ever visited the coasts of Gaul, still less the coasts of Britain; and their statements, if in opposition to a clear reference from Cæsar, must be rejected.

Mr. Airy divides the great object of his Memoir on Cæsar's Expeditions into three Sections.

The first, on the locality of the Portus Itius as the place of Cæsar's departure from Gaul. In this section he endeavours to refute the notion that the Promontorium Itium or Iccium is the present Cape Grisnez. He lays it down that the Roman sailed from the same port in his two expeditions, and states that a limitation to the locality of the port of his first departure will be obtained from a consideration of Cæsar's military armament before and after the British expeditions. He examines the advances made by the hero in several campaigns in the year of Rome 695 to 698, from which he considers it certain that Cæsar's port of embarkation for Britain could not be near Dunkirk or any part of Flanders. He then considers his march to the port, and that he probably passed through Verdun, Rheims, Soissons, and Noyon, and that he descended the Somme.

Judging of the capabilities of the port and its local relations as a rendezvous for a great number of ships, Mr. Airy pronounces that it is absolutely inconceivable that Cæsar would have adopted for such an armament an unsheltered beach. The bay of Wissant, he says, is a mere sandy beach, nearly four miles long and almost straight, the radius

of its curvature about five miles and a half, and the headlands at its extremities, Grisnez and Blancnez, projecting very little beyond the line of beach. Under no mutations conceivable within historic times, he adds, can Wissant have ever been proper as a place whereat to assemble ships. To have passed such harbours as the estuary of the Somme, of the Authie, that of the Canche and Boulogne, in order to meet at Wis-sant, would have been scarcely short of insanity. The harbours of Boulogne and Calais are by very much too small for Cæsar's purpose. Probably the estuary of the Authie or that of the Canche might have sufficed, but neither of them, he says, is comparable to that of the Somme. This noble gulf, ten miles deep, and nearly three miles wide at its mouth, not the less adapted to Cæsar's flat-built ships because dry at low water, better protected by projecting headlands at its mouth than either of the other estuaries, appears to be exactly what Cæsar must have desired. Its capability for his purpose is proved by the more modern experience of William of Normandy, who at one tide floated out of it 1400 ships, carrying 60,000 men. After the Seine, it is the first estuary which would be reached by the Roman ships coming from Bretagne. Behind it is the populous and fertile valley of the Somme; a local circumstance which must have been extremely valuable.

From one or two minor descriptive passages in Cæsar's Commentary, Mr. Airy decides, that the Portus Itius had some very close connection with the Somme, and was exterior to the country of the Morini: and on the whole thinks himself justified in expressing his conviction that each of these very different trains of reasoning leads to the same conclusion,—that the Portus Itius was the estuary of the Somme.

The reading of the remaining sections of Mr. Airy's Memoir on Cæsar's Navigation to Britain, on the place of his landing, and on Cæsar's transactions in the interior of Britain to the time of storming the British fortress, with an Appendix on the Battle of Hastings, were deferred to a future Meeting.

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Thursday, January 15th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced; and the Society's thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England.	Their Journal, Volume the Twelfth. Part II. 8vo. London. 1851.
From the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society.	Memoirs. Second Series. Volume Ninth. 8vo. London. 1851.
From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.	Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie Udgivne af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn. 1848, 1849, 1850.
	Antiquarisk Tidsskrift. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn. 1849, 1851.

From the Author.

Dönsk Ord'abók Med Islenzkum Pýdingum.  
Samid' hefur: K. Gíslason. Imp. 8vo. Kaup-  
mannahöfn. 1851.

William Hepworth Dixon, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having compounded for his annual payments, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society. The commendatory testimonial of Mons. Léopold de Lisle, as an Honorary Member, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Foreign Member.

Edward James Willson, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Swords found in the river below Lincoln, in the year 1826, when the channel was laid dry, and extensive works were executed for the improvement of the navigation and drainage. One was of iron, the other of bronze; the latter believed to be the companion of a shield found at the same time and near the same place, engraved in the twenty-eighth volume of the *Archæologia*.



The bronze sword is of a well known type, but in remarkably fine preservation.



William Roots, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. of Surbiton, Kingston-on-Thames, exhibited a Roman Sword of bronze found on the 9th of January in the present year by the ballast-heavers employed in deepening the channel of the Thames at Kingston, nearly opposite his house, nine feet under the superstructure of gravel, and resting about two inches in the blue clay. It was discovered within a few yards of the spot where an iron battle-axe had been raised about three years ago, and which Dr. Roots then laid before the Society. The site mentioned is closely contiguous to that part of the river, just above the new bridge at Kingston, where so many indications have been met with of a severe conflict, presumed to have been that of Cæsar with the natives, on his passage of the Thames.

The Honourable Richard Cornwallis Neville, F.S.A. in fulfilment of his promise at the Meeting of the 18th of December, laid before the Society a numerous collection of Bronze Remains discovered in his recent explorations of an Ancient Cemetery at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, accompanied by a drawing of the ground-plan, and a short explanatory memoir.



The Cemetery in which these remains were discovered at Little Wilbraham, is about six miles south-east of Cambridge University, and two to the north of a considerable earth-work, known by the name of Flymes Dyke, which traverses the country thereabouts from east to west, and is plainly visible from this spot, a field which contains sixty-six acres. It is called "Spring Field," in the occupation of Mr. J. Kent, of Little Wilbraham, by whose kind permission Mr. Neville profited in the examination of the ground, which is a gentle slope, open to the south, and about a hundred yards from the summit of the ascent. Over the crest of the hill runs an old Roman way, now the road from Great Wilbraham to Newmarket, whence the locality derives its appellation of "Streetway Hill." Within Mr. Kent's recollection, the ground was only common field, intersected by high balks from north to south, which have since been levelled down for agricultural convenience. These balks are still to be met with in Cambridgeshire and Essex, where the common field once existed, and are abrupt banks like those in fortifications: they served originally as hedges to divide property, and bear no resemblance to sepulchral mounds. The plan showed that the piece of ground trenched over, contained two rods seventeen poles.

An account of the Skeletons found in this Cemetery, to the extraordinary number of 188, was given in the paper by John Lane Oldham, Esq. which accompanied Mr. Neville's former exhibition. The present one consisted entirely of the remains found with the skeletons, consisting of sixty-two cruciform and twenty-one circular fibulæ, twenty-two pairs of tweezers, twenty-five pairs of clasps, twenty-four rings, ten buckles, nine keys, three ear-picks on rings, four pins, and one nail.

Twenty-four bodies out of the 188 were unaccompanied by any ornaments or other deposit; the better class of ornaments being scattered amongst a very small portion of the skeletons. Mr. Neville stated, that, of these fibulæ or brooches, thirty skeletons had a pair each, fourteen had three each, one had four, and twelve skeletons had one each, making 118 of these brooches between fifty-seven bodies. All the bodies which possessed a pair or more of these appendages, were well provided with other articles, bronze clasps for example, of which twenty-four pair were exhumed, some of very handsome workmanship; seventeen occurred in graves which contained two brooches; six had three; and one even four; and no clasps were found with only one fibula. The beads found in these excavations amounted in number to 1176. Five or six bronze and two base silver elastic silver rings occurred with the superior interments, and these concluded the ornamental portion of this treasure-trove. Of coins discovered, there were, of First Brass, two Faustinas, one of Hadrian, one of Trajan, and one of Aurelius (pierced). In Second Brass, one Maximianus Hercules, one Faustina senior, one Trajan, one of Maximinus (pierced), and four in an urn with burnt bones. In Third Brass, one of Victorinus, one Crispus, five illegible (pierced), and fourteen of the Constantines. The coins were mostly dispersed among the graves; when pierced they lay contiguous to the bodies.

Implements for personal and domestic use were not plentiful; the most curious were four pair of bronze keys of varied form, two of them connected by a bronze band, and one pair with a buckle attached, as if

to secure them to the belt of the wearer. Two situlæ or small bronze boxes, with a band-box-shaped patera, were also among the more remarkable objects; knives, spears, and other weapons of offence were also among the remains. Having given a list of these ornaments and weapons, Mr. Neville proceeded to describe the position of the bodies or skeletons as far as they could be ascertained, showing their singular arrangement as regarded the points of the compass.

A short paper of Remarks on the Remains found in the Cemetery at Wilbraham, by the Resident Secretary, followed Mr. Neville's communication.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, January 22d, 1852.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following present was announced from the Donation Book, and thanks were ordered to be returned for the same:—

From Dawson Turner, Esq.  
F.R.S., F.S.A.

Original Papers, published under the direction  
of the Committee of the Norfolk and Nor-  
wich Archæological Society, vol. III. part 3.  
January, 1852. 8vo. Norwich.

The Rev. Edmund Kell, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The Vice-President in the Chair proposed for election into this Society Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan, who, being a peer of the realm, was entitled to an immediate ballot, whereupon the ballot being taken his Lordship was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

The Recommendatory Testimonial of the Rev. George Hodson having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society's Museum the two ancient instruments for catching thieves, formerly published by him in the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 417.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Mr. Repton for this addition to the Society's Museum.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Drawings of Pottery,

hatchets, and other weapons in iron discovered in the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu (*Seine Inferieur*), excavated under the directions of the Abbé Cochet in 1851. These objects are now deposited in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

Mr. Roach Smith also exhibited a Drawing (of the actual size) sent to him by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, of a Female Head, sculptured in stone, which was excavated some years ago at Birdoswald. The body of the statue to which it belonged was discovered a short time since by Mr. H. G. Potter, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who has communicated an account of his researches to the Society of Antiquaries of that town. Mr. Smith considered the figure to be a representation of one of the *Dea Matres*.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer, a Leaden Seal, the legend of which it is difficult to decipher; but the device represents the Virgin seated with the infant Saviour in her lap, and a monk kneeling before her. This seal was conjectured to be of German origin. It was found on the sea-coast at Dunwich.

Mr. Byles exhibited by the hands of Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. and Director, a Hair Pin of bronze surmounted by a small bead of white glass, found in 1850 near Bicester, seven feet below the surface, while digging for the railway.



The Resident Secretary then proceeded to the reading of the sequel of the Astronomer Royal's Paper, "On the place of Julius Cæsar's departure from Gaul for the invasion of Britain, and the place of his landing in Britain, with an Appendix on the Battle of Hastings;" beginning with the second section, "On Cæsar's navigation to Britain, and on the place of his landing."

"In this section alone of this investigation," Professor Airy says, "have I derived any real assistance from the suggestions of previous inquirers. It is to Dr. Halley that I owe the explanation of the connexion between the high tide which injured Cæsar's ships and the tidal current which aided him in landing. Dr. Halley, however, appears to have been misled in the application of his reasoning by erroneous local information.

"I must premise that the time of high water along the coast from the Somme to Boulogne, is on the day of full moon about 11 h. 20 m. (a few minutes earlier and a few minutes later at Boulogne). As the accurate knowledge of the time of turning of the tidal current is of the utmost importance in this inquiry, and as I was aware that my friend Captain Beechey had (under the sanction of the Board of Admiralty) surveyed the British Channel with special attention to those currents, I requested him to acquaint me as precisely as possible with the times of the turn of the stream in those parts of the coast which may be suggested for Cæsar's landing-place.

"The following was Captain Beechey's answer: 'At full and change of the moon, the stream makes to the westward of Dover, at one mile and a half distance from the shore, 3h. 10m.; and there does not appear to be much difference in this part of the channel between the turn of the stream in-shore and in the centre. Close in-shore off Hastings, the stream turns to the west at 11h., but the turn becomes later as the distance off-shore increases; and at six miles' distance the stream turns to the west at 1h. Winds greatly affect the time of turn of the stream. The stream runs to the west about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  h., after which there is slack water for about a quarter of an hour.'"

From Captain Beechey's statement, it should appear that on the day of Cæsar's landing the tide off Dover turned to the west about 1h. in the afternoon, and at 3h. it would be running with a strong stream to the west. For Cæsar then to have first attempted Dover (as many writers have supposed) appears absolutely impossible. A run of eight miles with the tide would have carried him somewhat beyond Folkestone, where the difficulties would have been nearly as great as at Dover, and where there is no such thing as a "*planum et apertum littus*."

The general conclusion from the reasonings of this second section is, that it is impossible to admit Dover, Deal, or Walmer, as Cæsar's landing-places. That, although there is not the same impossibility of admitting Folkestone and Romney Marsh, there are strong improbabilities; but that every possibility and probability is in favour of St. Leonard's and Pevensey.

The third section of the Astronomer Royal's Paper, as has been already stated, is "On Cæsar's Transactions in the interior of Britain, to the time of storming the British Fortress." In this section Mr. Airy enters upon the character of the country into which Cæsar penetrated, as described by him in a few incidental remarks, agreeing with Pevensey but not with Deal. Arable ground and woods abound near Pevensey, but had the Roman landed near Deal he would have had for some miles all round his camp bare chalk downs. In the second expedition there are very frequent allusions to forests, which could not have been found near Deal. After the consideration of these and various other reasons Mr. Airy again expressed his undoubting opinion that Cæsar in both his expeditions to Britain landed at Pevensey.

An Appendix on the Battle of Hastings closes Mr. Airy's Memoir. The observations contained in it appear chiefly to have arisen out of the examination of localities in Sussex necessary for the understanding of Cæsar's supposed advance into Britain. Harold's choice of position previous to the battle is applauded. His descent from it into the plain to attack his enemy, by which he lost the battle, is censured.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several communications.



Thursday, January 29th, 1852.

Capt W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P., and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Rev. Dr. Nicholson.

The Abbey of St. Alban. Some extracts from its early History, and a Description of its Conventual Church. Intended chiefly for the use of Visitors. 8vo. London, 1851.

From Alfred Burgess, Esq. F.S.A.

A Cinerary Urn discovered at Canterbury.

The Vice-President announced from the Chair that the President had nominated, as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society during the last year, the following Fellows; namely, the Earl of Albemarle, Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P., George Godwin, Junior, Esq., James Prior, Esq.

The Rev. George Hodson, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society; and the recommendatory testimonial of E. George Squier, Esq. of New York, having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election as an Honorary Member balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member of this Society.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society, in the name of his friend Alfred Burgess, Esq. F.S.A. a Roman Urn, dug up at Canterbury, the year before last, close to the castle, in the progress of excavation for the setting up of Gas Works. It was found in a pit about twelve feet deep, filled with black earth, bones, and rubbish. The urn, Mr. Smith observed, is a good example of Roman British pottery made on the banks of the Medway, near Upchurch, the leading types of which he had himself formerly described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association. Mr. Smith stated that he had endeavoured to induce one of our public institutions (the Museum of Economical Geology) to devote a room to the reception of such objects as are illustrative of the industrial arts in Roman Britain, and had offered to supply various kinds of fictile ware, the places of fabrication of which he could pretty well authenticate, but failed in his object; and further stated, that, if the Society would countenance his proposal, he should be happy to assist in collecting materials, and in classifying and arranging them, so as to bring before the eye at one view the various kinds of pottery made in Britain.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Burgess for his present of the Urn, and to Mr. Roach Smith for the proposal contained in his Letter.

A Letter from James Cove Jones, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to the Resident Secretary, was read, announcing the discovery, last May, of a

Pig of Lead, said to weigh 190lbs., found about three feet below the surface of the ground by labourers employed in draining a field belonging to a farm in the parish of Snead, in Shropshire, about two and a half miles to the south of the village of Church Stoke, and about four and a half south-east of the town of Montgomery. This pig of lead is the property of Philip Morris, Esq. of the Hurst, Salop. It is little more than two feet in length, of similar form to those already known, and bears on its upper surface, in large letters, the inscription IMP. HADRIANI. A.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter addressed to the Resident Secretary, introduced a short Account by his friend James Thompson, Esq. of Leicester, of some Excavations made at the latter part of last autumn on the site of a suburban Roman Villa in the neighbourhood of that town, containing a more detailed and satisfactory account of them than had appeared in some of the public journals.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to the reading of the first portion of a memoir, "Upon an historical Tablet of Rameses II. of the 19th Dynasty of Egypt, relating to the Gold Mines of Ethiopia," by Samuel Birch, Esq.

The object of this Paper was to give the translation of a hieroglyphical inscription formerly at Kouban, or Contra-Pscelcis, in Nubia, opposite Dakkeh, and lately removed to France, containing a decree of the monarch Rameses II., or Great, of the 19th Egyptian dynasty, for the construction of a well or tank destined to supply the miners of the neighbouring gold-mines, called in the inscription the land of Akaiat. The inscription commences with the titles of the king, and a description of his registering in council the quantity of gold forwarded to Egypt from Æthiopia. Upon this occasion the mines in the vicinity of Kouban had failed to supply their quota, and the native chiefs addressed the monarch, stating, that through want of water the miners had perished on the road. They therefore entreat that orders may be issued to construct a reservoir, and their request is seconded by the Egyptian prince of Ethiopia, or viceroy, who states that the miners, and the asses on which they rode, had perished with thirst in attempting to cross the desert; and that Sethos I. the father and predecessor of Rameses II., who had undertaken the task, had been quite unsuccessful in his attempt to dig the tank. It ends with recording that the reservoir was finally made, the Prince of Æthiopia despatching a vessel up the Nile with a letter to announce the fact to the King of Egypt, after whom the reservoir was named.

In connection with this subject the Paper enters upon the condition of Æthiopia and the black races under the Egyptians, the quantities of gold stated in the hieroglyphical text to have been sent to Egypt, and describes an ancient plan of a gold-mine, with hieratic inscriptions, of the reign of Sethos I.

A series of paper impressions of the Negro prisoners upon the pedestal of a statue in the Louvre at Paris, amongst whom the *Akaiat* are represented, and a copy of the Inscription removed by the Duke of Northum-

berland from Samneh, and presented by him to the British Museum, recording the quantity of slaves brought by Amenophis III., were at the same time exhibited by Mr. Birch to the Society.

The further reading of this memoir upon the Tablet of Rameses II. was postponed to the next Meeting.

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Thursday, February 5th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Editor.

The Art Journal, No. XXXVIII. February.  
Imp. 4to. London, 1852.

From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

The Gentleman's Magazine, February. 8vo.  
London, 1852.

From the Editor.

The Athenæum for January. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.

The Resident Secretary stated that the Committee appointed by the Council of the Society attended, with the permission of Lord Seymour, on Saturday last, 31st January, in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, for the purpose of examining the body recently discovered, where they were met by Mr. Barry, who kindly afforded them the requisite facilities, and that an examination was made, the details of which were included in a Report prepared by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A.

A minute of the examination of the body, in which Mr. Pettigrew was assisted by his son, Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, was then read, with the promise of a more full Report to be prepared against the Society's next Meeting.

The minute immediately before the Society was confined to the actual condition of the body of the ecclesiastic found concealed within the wall below a window of the crypt, and conjectured by Mr. Pettigrew to have been removed there, at some later period, from the spot of its first deposit. The body presented the general aspect of an Egyptian mummy, enveloped in linen bandages secured by cordage. The bandages, however, were laid on, not in the Egyptian manner by rollers, but in layers, strongly waxed, so that it was necessary to saw through them to develop the body. There were nine layers of linen on the body, and two only on the lower extremities. The body measured six feet eight inches in length, and one foot three inches across the shoulders. With the exception of the two fore-arms and hands, the entire form was bandaged. These portions were left without any covering, and the bones belonging to them were found lying upon and at the side of the body.

Drawings by Mr. George Scharf, junior, of the body *in situ*, of the body in its covering, of the head when denuded of its covering, and of

the crossier which was found upon the body, accompanied Mr Pettigrew's Report.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to read the conclusion of Mr. Birch's memoir on the Tablet of Rameses II.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Pettigrew and to Mr. Birch severally for these communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair again announced that the President had nominated George Earl of Albemarle, Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P., George Godwin, Jun. Esq., and James Prior, Esq., as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society during the last year.

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Thursday, February 12th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book :—

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| From the Royal University of Christiana. | Bemerkninger angaaende Graptolitherne af Christian Boeck. 4to. Christiana.                            |
|  | Über Micha den Merathiten und seine prophetische schrift von C. P. Caspari. 8vo. Christiana, 1851.    |
|  | Studentercatalog. 8vo. Christiana.  |
|  | Registrum Prædiorum et reddituum ad Ecclesias Diocesis Bergensis, Sæculo 14to. 8vo. Christiana, 1843. |
|  | Olafs saga Hins Helga. Udgivet af R. Keyser og C. R. Unger. 8vo. Christiana, 1849.                    |
| From W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.            | De Navorscher. 8vo. Nos. IX.—XII. Amsterdam, 1851.  |
| From the Editor.                         | Notes and Queries for January, 1852.  |

Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan, lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was duly admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The commendatory testimonial of George Scharf, jun., Esq., having been suspended in the meeting room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

A Report from the Committee appointed by the Council to investigate the circumstances attending the recent discovery of a body in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, was then read by the Resident Secretary.

The Committee stated the circumstances of their first visit, accompanied by Mr. Scharf as draughtsman, to the place where the body had been accidentally discovered. It had been found deposited in a cavity in a rubble wall, such cavity not having been built or formed over the remains, but excavated with a view to their reception. The cavity had been carefully built up after the interment had taken place, so as to

leave no trace of there being anything unusual within. The body lay extended, with the feet to the east. It was swathed in cerements of strong thick cloth or canvas, without coffin. Around the cerements were several turns of a well-made twisted cord fastened in what is called the half-hitch, and across the body was a wooden crosier lying diagonally from the left shoulder to the right leg, and measuring six feet two inches in length. The crook of the crosier, which is filled with a carved leaf, is of oak, the stem of deal.

The body measured six feet eight inches from the vertex to the heel, but the lower limbs were still in part concealed by mortar and broken fragments of the wall.

Upon consideration of all the circumstances it appeared to the Committee that this was a case in which a further examination of the body was desirable; whereupon by arrangement between Lord Seymour, the Chief Commissioner of Works, and Lord Mahon, the President of this Society, the Committee were invited to a further examination of the body on Saturday the 31st January.

The second examination took place in the presence of Charles Barry, Esq., now Sir Charles Barry, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. W. V. Pettigrew, M. R. Hawkins, Esq., Augustus Franks, Esq., and several other gentlemen besides the Members of the Committee. The proceedings were directed by Mr. Barry.

The cere-cloth, which consisted of nine and in some places of ten distinct layers, was either originally fastened together by some matter melted between the folds, or had become as it were welded into one compact mass as hard as wood. When it had been cut through, the head was found perfectly undecayed, but the colour of the skin had become of dark brown or chocolate.

The Committee minutely described the appearance of the body, which was that of a man about seventy years of age, and stated that the inspection was not accompanied by any dissection; that there had been no incision whatever save that made into the cere-cloth, which was gradually performed by Dr. W. V. Pettigrew; and that nothing was done which was inconsistent with a proper respect for the remains of the deceased. As soon as the inspection had been made, the severed cere-cloth was laid down, the cords were replaced, and the body was deposited in a coffin.

No inscription, ring, chalice, paten, or any other relic or memorial, was found in or about the remains.

The Committee then proceeded in their Report to state various facts which in their opinion appeared to establish a very high degree of probability that the remains in question were those of that distinguished author and statesman William Lyndewode the compiler of the *Provinciale*, Keeper of the Privy Seal to King Henry VI., and Bishop of St. David's from 1442 to 1446, in which latter year he died, and is proved to have been buried, in *bassa capella*, under the Chapel of St. Stephen's Westminster. The facts stated were principally derived from various entries on the public records, some of them previously unprinted; and from various clauses in Bishop Lyndewode's will, proved at Lambeth on the 26th November, 1446.

With reference to a possible objection that such an interment, as in

this case was laid open, was inconsistent with the spirit of Bishop Lyndewode's will, which seemed to anticipate a conspicuous if not a somewhat splendid entombment, the Committee reported the following suggestion: That the interment probably in the first instance took place under some table or other monument raised upon the floor of the chapel, but that at the suppression of the religious houses the monument was removed, and the pavement levelled. On removing the monument the body would be discovered, probably inclosed in an outer covering of lead, an object which would yield to the rapacity of the finders, and that the body being embalmed in the way described, and therefore not so easily put out of sight as many others which were then disturbed, the hole in the wall was hastily picked out, and the body deposited therein, in order to get rid of it without publicity or needless offence.

The Report was signed "James Prior, Chairman; W. J. Thoms; John Bruce, Treasurer; J. Y. Akerman, Secretary."

Appended to the Report were a full copy of Bishop Lyndewode's will, a copy of a licence of King Henry VI. to his executors to found a chantry to his memory, and a bibliographical note respecting the various editions of his great work.

The Report was received by the Society, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the Committee, and also to Felix Knyvett, Esq., Keeper of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury's Records, for affording facilities to obtain a copy of Bishop Lyndewode's will, and to Thos. Duffus Hardy, Esq., for furnishing a copy of the licence for the foundation of the Lyndewode chantry.

## EXTRACT

From the MINUTES of the COUNCIL of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES,  
held December 16, 1851.

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## ORDERED,

1. That the author of any paper which shall be published in the *Archæologia* shall in future be entitled to twenty-five copies of such paper free of expense.

2. That such author, on stating to the Director his desire to have more than twenty-five copies of his Paper, may at the discretion of the Director be furnished with an extra number, not exceeding fifty, at his own expense.

3. That no greater number than fifty extra copies be in any case furnished to any person without the special permission of the Council.

4. That any gentleman contributing, at the judgment of the Director, valuable information or materials which shall be used in any paper published in the *Archæologia* shall be entitled to ten copies free of expense.

5. That any Fellow of the Society desirous of possessing separate copies of any paper about to be published in the *Archæologia* shall, with the consent of the author, be permitted at the discretion of the Director to have such copies at his own expense not exceeding twenty.

J. Y. AKERMAN, *Secretary*.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852.

No. 31.

Thursday, February 19th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Author.

Some Particulars relative to Col. Richard Beke, of Haddenham, in the county of Buckingham, and to a Pardon under the Great Seal, granted to him 12 Car. II. In a letter to John Lee, Esq. LL.D. from Charles T. Beke, Esq. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Royal Society.

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, 9 vols. 1847 to 1851 inclusive. 4to. London, 1847-51.

Proceedings of the Royal Society, from 1847 to 1851 inclusive. 8vo. London, 1847-51.

List of Fellows of the Royal Society, November, 1851. 4to. London, 1851.

From William Dickson, Esq. F.S.A.

A Fac-Simile, from the Records of the Clerk of the Peace's Office for Northumberland :—

1. The origin and reason of the appointment of the First Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Northumberland. In a Letter from the Earl of Scarborough to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Northumberland, dated April 23, 1698.

2. An Order, addressed to the Churchwardens of the parish of Bywell, signed John Blakiston.

From Dr. Augustus Guest, F.S.A.

Propugnacula : or Political Reasons for extending the Discipline of the English Church, and a Plan for establishing an organised system of Clerical Visitation in Populous Parishes. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Editor.

Poems and Songs relating to George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, and his Assassination by John Felton, August 23, 1628. Edited by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1850.



George Scharf, Esq. jun., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Charles Harwood Clarke, Esq. and of the Rev. Walter Field, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a plaster Cast from the face of Bishop Lyndewode, recently taken in the crypt of St. Stephen's Chapel; Mr. Pettigrew likewise exhibited the remains of the Bishop's sandals.

Two wood-cuts, with a tracing from an old print made by the late Rev. John Brand, all purporting to be representations of Bishop Lyndewode (the last from an early edition of the *Provinciale*), were exhibited by the Treasurer.

"A few Notices respecting William Lyndewode, Judge of the Arches, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of St. David's," were then read to the Society by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

Previous to the time of Leland, Mr. Hunter remarks, little, if anything, had been done to collect the facts in the lives of eminent Englishmen, of whatever class; and to form what may be called a body of English Biography. This was, however, a task which that diligent antiquary undertook, and his work has formed the basis of all subsequent accounts of English authors who lived before the Reformation. Of Lyndewode he gives what are the main facts in any history that might be written of him. The additions, Mr. Hunter observed, are but slight which are made to Leland's testimony by Bale and Pits. Fuller's notice of him is also brief, and is chiefly remarkable for fixing the birth-place of Lyndewode at a village so named in Lincolnshire. In this Fuller appears to have followed Harpsfield. It does not appear that more was done till the time of Bishop Tanner, who, taking Leland's account of Lyndewode as his text, appended a body of notes and references to authors by whom Lyndewode is occasionally mentioned, and also to the *Fœdera*, the publication of which, in the time of Tanner, opened new information in almost every department of English historical inquiry. It would not be easy, Mr. Hunter observes, to give a satisfactory reason why Lyndewode should have been left out in the general *Biographia Britannica* of the last century; and he is not aware that any material additions have been made to what is told of him by Tanner, till we had the satisfaction, at the previous Meeting of the Society, to have the report of the Committee appointed to inspect the body. The Author then proceeded to add a few remarks on what the old authorities had done for him, meaning more particularly Leland, Pits, and Tanner. First, referring to his embassy to Portugal, with Thomas Baron de Carew, in the 9th Hen. V., Mr. Hunter doubted the accuracy of Leland's statement as to the employment of Lyndewode in an embassy to Spain at a previous period. He appears, however, to have been much employed in negotiations at home and abroad, of which no notice is taken by the writers of his life; as in the thirteenth of Hen. VI., when he went in company with Sir John Radcliffe to the Dauphin of France, according to the printed

calendar of the Patent Roll of that year. In the 21st of that reign he was a Commissioner to treat in London with ambassadors from Holland and Zealand; and, doubtless, a careful search among the evidences relating to affairs in the early years of the reign of Henry VI. (which is the period to which his political life belongs) might bring to light his engagement in other important public business. One part of his history ought to be placed in a clearer light than it has yet been; because, till the dates are well ascertained, we are in danger of ascribing to him business in which he was not concerned. He is said to have been Keeper of the Privy Seal, and there seems to be no sufficient reason to doubt that he was so; but he certainly held for a time the office of Secondary Clerk to the keeper of that seal, an appointment of which the writers of his life have taken no notice; and no one, Mr. Hunter says, as far as he knows, has shown the date of his first appointment to that high office, or of whatever breaks there may have been, if any, in the continuity of his tenure.

John Henry Parker, Esq. F S.A., in continuation of a Memoir read during the last session of the Society upon the principal Buildings of the Middle Ages in the West of France, and particularly in the county of Anjou, addressed a second Letter to Capt. Smyth, upon the buildings of the same age and character in Poitou.

The object of Mr. Parker's paper was twofold:—

1. To show the provincial character of the buildings of Poitou, which, though approaching more nearly to those of Anjou than any other, have still a certain distinct character of their own, as may be observed of most of the ancient provinces of France. This Poitevin character partakes of that of the North and of the South of France in rather a singular manner, as might perhaps be expected from its geographical position, the domical vaults being borrowed from the South, while much of the detail resembles rather that of the North.

2. To show that the buildings of Poitou, as of Anjou, are more advanced in style than those of Normandy at the same period, and still more in advance of England. Four churches are recorded to have been built in Poitiers in the eleventh century, and the remains of these four are so much alike, and so much what might be expected from their history, that there seems strong reason to believe the existing structures belong in great part to that period. One of these, St. Hilary, is a very large and fine church, partly rebuilt in the twelfth century, or not completed till that time. St. Saviour in Poitou is another large and fine church, the walls of which are covered with paintings that cannot be later than the eleventh century, and an inscription appears to fix that date for it. We had no buildings of this magnificence in England until quite half a century later. The progress of architecture appears to have been from the south to the north, by several distinct lines and in successive stages, each having a certain character of its own. That part of the cathedral of Poitiers which was built by Henry II., consisting of the choir only, is rather more advanced in style than buildings of his time in England; but not more so than the hospital of St. John at Anjou, also built by him. Mr. Parker endeavoured to call the attention of English antiquaries to these English provinces of France, and exhibited

a series of drawings of the buildings mentioned, beautifully executed by Mr. G. Bouet, of Caen.

Thanks were ordered severally to be returned for these communications.

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Thursday, February 26th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

Presents were announced as follows:—

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. The Works of Flavius Josephus, translated by Sir Roger L'Estrange. Folio. London, 1702.

From the Editor.

The Builder. Vol. X. Part. 1.

Charles Harwood Clarke, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Thomas Leach, Esq. as an Ordinary Member, and of M. Joachim Lelewel, of Brussels, as an Honorary Member, having been suspended in the meeting-room the usual time, were severally balloted for; whereupon they were declared duly elected, the one as a Fellow of the Society, the other as an Honorary Member.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying the exhibition of several very beautiful drawings executed by Edward Falkener, Esq. illustrative of the Domestic Architecture of the Ancients; the principal drawing representing a house in Pompeii, excavated with the express permission and at the expense of the Neapolitan Government by Mr. Falkener himself, in 1847. It is one of the most remarkable houses in Pompeii, containing some most interesting and important historical paintings, with historical and mythological figures of the size of life. The frescoes being all dramatic, the inference drawn from them is that the house belonged to a dramatic poet. This house is considered by Mr. Falkener as the only example which gives a true idea of the original appearance of the houses of Pompeii.

Another Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying the exhibition by W. S. Fitch, Esq. of a set of the round Trenchers of wood, such as were recently brought to the notice of the Society by Colonel Sykes. These, twelve in number, belong to the Rev. Thomas Mills, M.A. of Stretton Rectory, Suffolk, who obligingly entrusted them to Mr. Fitch. They were the property of the late Sir Thomas G. Cullum, Bart. and were purchased by Mr. Mills at a sale which took place after Lady Cullum's death. In the centre of each of these trenchers is a stanza or posy surrounded by flowers and

fruits, which upon every platter is somewhat different. The peculiar character of the verses, transcripts of which accompanied Mr. Smith's letter, seemed to decide that these trenchers had been used for a game or pastime corresponding to that of drawing characters on Twelfth Night at the present day. These trenchers are apparently of the time of Henry VIII.

A Note from Joshua W. Butterworth, Esq. to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying another Note from Edward Phillips, Esq. F.S.A. of Whitmore Park, presenting to the Society a Lithographic Map of Brinklow Hill in Warwickshire, the site of an ancient Camp; together with two etchings of old carved Bellows, the smaller bearing the date of "1645," and which was in 1835 at Daventry, in an old-fashioned inn there. It bears the following inscription—

DO . YOVR . WORK . AS . WEL . AS . I  
AND . YOVL . HAVE . FIER . BY . AND . BY.

These implements had been injured by an attempt to repair them.

John Evans, Esq. of Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted, exhibited a bronze Sword discovered during the spring of last year in a field in the parish of Hawridge, Bucks, belonging to Mr. Field, of Hawridge Court. This Sword is about twenty-one inches in length, two-edged, and pointed; the lower part exhibiting the perforations through which the studs or



rivets passed which fastened it to the handle. "The present specimen," Mr. Evans observes, "differs in no material point from others already known, though the substitution of 'slots,' or longitudinal openings for the series of circular rivet-holes, is not of frequent occurrence." The field in which this sword was ploughed up is about a quarter of a mile distant from the circular encampment at Hawridge Court, a description of which as one of a line of entrenchments formed the close of Mr. Evans's letter. Mr. Evans accompanied his communication with a plan of this line constructed from the Ordnance Survey; the southernmost camp being situated at a distance of two miles and a half from Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire. Descriptions of this and of the succeeding camp in the line at Cholesbury, Hawridge, and Asbury followed, with a notice of the Graemesdike or Grimesditch, an embankment of no great height, which may be traced for some miles, forming the western side of the great valley through the chalk escarpment between Berkhamstead and Tring, with which the line of entrenchments already described appears to be connected.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, March 4th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned to the respective donors : viz.—

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| From the Editor.                | The Art Journal, No. XXXIX. March. 4to. London, 1852.  |
| From the Editor.                | The Athenæum for February. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.   |
| From the Author.                | Collectanea Antiqua, vol. II. part 8; being Etchings of Ancient Remains, illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and History of Past Ages. By C. R. Smith. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for March. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
| From the Author.                | Fairford Graves: a Record of Researches in an Anglo-Saxon Burial Place in Gloucestershire. By William Michael Wylie, F.S.A. 4to. Oxford, 1852.                             |
| From Professor T. L. Donaldson. | On the Present Condition of the Royal Tombs in Westminster Abbey, around the shrine of Edward the Confessor. By Professor Donaldson. Folio. London, 1852.                  |

Mr. Warren, of Ixworth in Suffolk, exhibited to the Society, by the hands of the Resident Secretary, a Gold Buckle of very fine workmanship, of the Saxon period, found in that county.

The Resident Secretary, by permission of Mrs. Colston, also exhibited several Gold Ornaments, together with the fragments of a Pail found with them, a few years since, in a tumulus on Roundway Down.

The Honourable William Leslie Melville, F.S.A., exhibited a Gold Medal struck to commemorate the raising of the siege of Stralsund in 1628. It was presented to his ancestor, Sir Alexander Leslie, afterwards Lord Leven, by Gustavus Adolphus.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Female Figure, several inches in height (probably intended as the representation of a divinity), with several smaller figures, and an embossed skull-cap, all of gold, found in a tumulus at Santo Fé de Bogotá, in Columbia.

A Note from William Salt, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis, dated 26th January, introduced to the Society's notice a description, illustrated by numerous sketches, of the Church of St. Radegund at Tours, in the department of the Loire, in France, by the Rev. J. L. Petit, F.S.A. This church is particularly interesting from the excavations in the rock

connected with it, and to which the early character of the building itself gives the stamp of great antiquity. For the dates and particulars of its history Mr. Petit refers to a memoir in the first volume of the Transactions of the Archæological Society of Touraine. Having described St. Radegund's church, and given a critical examination of the building, Mr. Petit enumerates certain other edifices in a rocky valley westward of Marmoutier, falling into the Loire, and in the village of St. George; and adds a list of several excavated churches near Angoulême, copied from the Statistique Monumentale de la Charente, by J. H. Mechon. Mr. Petit had not an opportunity of visiting these himself. He subsequently visited the ancient and curious town of St. Emilion, on the Dordogne, the rock church of which, he says, seems originally to have had no masonry whatever, though now it has external work of dates from the twelfth to the sixteenth century.

A Letter from John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, to John Bruce, Esq., Treasurer, was next read, on the Gesture so often repeated on mediæval monuments known as the *Hand of Benediction*. The following are Mr. Akerman's remarks:—

"As you appeared to be interested in my verbal remarks a short time since, on the gesture so often represented on mediæval monuments, and known as the *hand of benediction*, I have here thrown together the evidence which induces me to hold a different opinion to that which has generally been maintained as to its origin.

"It is quite clear that this gesture was in use in pagan times, and the only doubt that can be entertained is as to its significance at a later period.

"On the celebrated silver plate found at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and now in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, three of the figures, namely, Minerva, Juno, and (as I venture to suggest, in opposition to some antiquaries,) Security, have their hands raised, with the two first fingers and the thumb erect, while the two other fingers are doubled down. It is not quite certain whether this attitude implies command or benediction; the relative positions of Minerva and Diana would appear to denote the former. A passage in Apuleius shows clearly that this was the ordinary gesture of the orator when about to commence his speech. This author describes one of the characters supporting himself on his elbow, holding out his right hand, and raising the two first fingers and the thumb—*ad instar oratorum*.\*

"Here the gesture is plainly one of invocation, and in this light we may regard the *ex voto* hands described and engraved by Chausse, and also by Bartholin;† but the gesture of the orator invokes silence, while the votive hand probably implores a blessing from heaven.

"Yet, notwithstanding the interpretation which time has hallowed, I cannot think that this gesture, as represented on early mediæval monuments, denotes the invocation of a blessing from heaven, especially in the figures of the Saviour on Byzantine coins, certainly some of the earliest monuments on which it is depicted. On these Christ holds with his left hand the book of the Evangelists, while his right is raised aloft, with the two fingers and the thumb erect; and this, I conceive, implies that he is *invoking attention to his doctrine*, and not blessing the world, as is generally supposed. As the gesture itself is, however, in either case, clearly one of invocation, it will be readily perceived, from the above cited examples, how naturally it was adopted and adapted to the rites of the Christian Church, and afterwards regarded solely as the hand of benediction.

"I should not have considered these brief remarks worthy of being read to the

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\* Porrigit dextram, ad instar oratorum conformat articulum; duobusque infimis conclusis digitis, ceteros imminentes porrigens, et infesto pollice.—Metam. Lib. ii.

† De Puerperio Veterum, p. 164.

Society of Antiquaries, if M. Didron, who has made the subject of Christian iconography his peculiar study, had not expressed himself interested in them, and if you yourself had not thought them worthy of a passing notice."

The Resident Secretary then read a second portion of a contemporary Narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions from 1588 to 1603, communicated to the Society by Sir Henry Ellis.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then exhibited a Jewel of considerable value and curiosity in relation to the Family of Devereux, Earls of Essex. In the centre was the head of Walter Devereux, the father of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, cut upon a beautiful sapphire, and surrounded by smaller stones of the same kind: above it were the initials of Queen Elizabeth in diamonds. It was set in gold, and at the back was an Earl's coronet, and the motto *Fide et fidelitate*, with the date 1575. Diamonds of various sizes were incrustated in the setting, but what rendered the relic of peculiar interest was the fact that Robert Earl of Essex, just anterior to his departure from Ireland (from whence he returned in disgrace), had had his own name, with the date of 1598, engraved on the face of the sapphire at the side of his father's portrait.

It seemed more than probable that it had been originally presented to Walter Devereux by Elizabeth, while in Ireland, where he died in September, 1576.

A question arose regarding the antiquity of the setting, and it was generally thought that it was in part contemporaneous, and in part more modern, and certainly of inferior workmanship.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Murray the owner and to Mr. Cunningham, who had been intrusted with the Jewel for exhibition to the Society.

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Thursday, March 11th, 1852.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Royal Society.

Proceedings of the Royal Society from November 20, 1851, to February 5, 1852, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1851-52.

From the Editor.

The Literary Remains of John Stockdale Hardy, F.S.A. Edited in pursuance of his will by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. Westminster, 1852.

From the Author.

The Oxford University Commission. A Letter addressed to Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. By J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. Second Edition, 8vo. London and Oxford, 1851.

From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. *Sunning Hill Wells; or a Practical Inquiry into the action of Iron as a constituent of the Blood, in Health and Disease, in connexion with that Chalybeate Spring.* By H. Holmes, M.D. &c. 12mo. Windsor, 1851.

From Sir T. Phillippa, Bart.

*The Cambridgeshire Visitation*, by Henry St. George, 1619. From MSS. Philipp. No. 63. Edited by Sir T. P., Bart. Folio. Typis Medio Montanis, impressit C. Gilmour. 1840.

The Earl of Albemarle, as one of the Auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Society for the year ending December 31st, 1851, then read the Report of the Auditors.

"We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>			
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1851.			
Balance of the last Audited Account, up to the 31st of December, 1850		1112	7 1
By 1 Subscription, due at Christmas, 1847	4	4	
By 10 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1848, whereof one is an old Subscription at £2 2s.	35	7	
By 42 Subscriptions due at Christmas, 1849, whereof four are old Subscriptions	168	0	
By 146 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1850, whereof 14 are old Subscriptions	582	15	
By 17 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1851	69	6	
By 1 Subscription due at Christmas, 1852, in advance		4	4
		863	16 0
By Admission Fees of 16 Members		134	8 0
By Compositions received from 5 Members		210	0 0
By Two Half Year's Dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the Three per Cent. Consols	183	8 11	
By Sale of Published Works	52	1 10	
On Account of Sale of old Stock out of the Warehouse		23	19 0
	£2,580	0 10	

Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, on the 31st day of December, 1851, £6,556 3s. 3d.

<i>Disbursements.</i>			
	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1851.			
To Printers and Artists in the Publications of the Society	333	17 4	
For Binding	22	14 6	
For Taxes	30	12 2	
For Salaries	386	12 6	
For Stationery	13	14 8	
For Tradesmen's Bills, for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses	97	1 1	
For Coffee, with Payments for Making and Attendance	31	10 1	
For Petty Cash expenses for the whole Year, being principally Postage of the Numbers of the Proceedings	49	16 7	
For Purchase of £512 15s. 1d., Three per Cent. Consols, with Commission	500	0 0	
For Insurance	13	11 0	
For Expenses of Centenary Anniversary Dinner	41	11 0	
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st January, 1852.	1058	19 11	

£2,580 0 10

Witness our hands this 8th day of March, 1852.

(Signed) ALBEMARLE.  
JAS. PRIOR.  
GEORGE GODWIN."



The Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society were returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had had, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The Rev. Walter Field lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee and signed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

Mr. Farrar, by the hands of Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Roman Sword, inclosed within an Ornamented Sheath, two feet in length by three inches and a quarter in width at the broadest part, found at Castel near Mayence, in 1848, during the excavations for a railway terminus. The sword itself was so oxidized that it could not with any safety be taken from its case; the upper part, forming a portion of the hilt, being alone visible. The Sheath appeared to be of thin wood plated with silver. On the upper part of one side of the sheath was a group of figures in bas-relief, in the chasing of which a mixture of thin gold plate was introduced. In this group a central figure, apparently an Emperor seated, was conjectured to be Tiberius; a shield by his side bearing the inscription FELICITAS TIBERI; in front of him a Roman soldier in the act of presenting to the Emperor a small winged figure of Victory; in the centre of the back-ground was an aged male figure holding a spear; and behind the Emperor a female figure helmeted, with a spear and shield, the latter bearing the words VIC. AVG. for Victoria Augusti. In the centre of the sheath was a medallion bearing the head of Germanicus; and at the lower part, near the extreme point, a group of ornaments, finishing with the figure of a warrior. (It has been engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1841.)

A letter from the Vicomte d'Alte to the Resident Secretary was read, accompanying a collection of documents, chiefly relating to a grant of the title of Baron "de Molingaria" to Louis Gonçalo de Sousa, a Portuguese nobleman, in remembrance of the services rendered by his father, Antonio de Sousa, to the royal cause, in the time of Charles I., when ambassador from John IV. These documents at present belong to the Count de Mesquitella, the great-great-grandson of Louis Gonçalo de Sousa, and uncle to the Vicomte d'Alte, to whom they have been intrusted for the purposes of search and inquiry. Louis Gonçalo de Sousa, it is stated, was a minor at the time of the grant of the title "de Molingaria," but born in England.

The documents accompanying the Vicomte d'Alte's letter were sixteen in number—the six first being original, namely:—

1. The original Letter on vellum, granting the title "De Molingaria," under the royal signet, dated June 23rd, 1661.
2. A copy of the same, attested by Lord Inchiquin, and by Mr. Maynard, minister and consul at Lisbon, 11th August, 1662.
3. A Letter in French, partly in cipher, from King Charles I. to Antonio de Souza, in acknowledgment of his services, countersigned by Secretary Nicholas.
4. A Letter in French from the King to the same, expressing his esteem, dated Bridgewater, 9th August, 1646.

5. Copy of a Letter from King Charles I. to John IV. of Portugal, in Latin, entirely in praise of De Souza, dated Oxford, 12th March, 1646.

6. Letter from Queen Henrietta Maria to Antonio de Souza, thanking him for great services he had rendered to her and the King, dated 31st January, 1662.

The remainder of these documents were transcripts from Her Majesty's State Paper Office, to and from Antonio de Souza, between 1642 and 1662; including one Letter from King Charles I.; one from Secretary Nicholas; one from Lord Digby; one from Prince Rupert; and a memorial of the services of De Souza.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Henry Shaw, Esq. and to Mr. Farrar, for the interesting exhibition of the Roman Sword; and to the Vicomte d'Alte for his communications, and for the exhibition of the documents relating to the title of Baron "de Molingaria."

A further portion of the contemporary Narrative of the principal Naval Expeditions from 1588 to 1603, communicated by Sir Henry Ellis, was then read; the remainder being postponed to a future meeting.

Thursday, March 18th, 1852.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The List of Presents to the Society's Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book:—

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| From the Author.                    | <i>Description des Monnaies composant le Cabinet Monétaire de José Garcia de la Torre. Par Joseph Gaillard. 8vo. Madrid. 1852.</i>   |
| From the Viscount Mahon, President. | <i>The Moral, Social, and Religious Condition of Ipswich, in the Middle of the Nineteenth Century; with a Sketch of its History, Rise, and Progress. By John Glyde, Jun. 8vo. Ipswich. 1850.</i> |
| From W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A.    | <i>Two copies of a Lithographic Print of the New Baptismal Font, St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, erected Christmas Eve, 1851; designed by W. P. Griffith, F.S.A.</i>                            |

The President and Council laid before the Society a Letter, which had been received from the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, announcing an Architectural Congress to be held at Northampton, on Wednesday, April 14th, with especial reference to the restoration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in that town.

The Letter and Programme of the intended Meeting having been read, the President and Council begged to add, that, if any Fellow of

this Society desired to avail himself of the invitation, he would be so good as to give his name to one of the Secretaries.

Thomas Leach, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of the Rev. Richard Lane Freer, B.D., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

A Letter from Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. to Sir Henry Ellis was read, in sequence of a communication from Mr. Cole printed in the twenty-ninth volume of the *Archæologia* upon the Regalia made for the Coronation of King Charles the Second. The documents therein referred to furnished a *list* only of the articles which comprised the Regalia, but not the *weights*. The document now produced was dated 23rd February, 1684-5, and the object of its preparation appears to have been that of an estimate of the expense of putting some objects in a fitting state for use on the coronation of King James the Second, which took place in the April following; and the providing of articles such as on the former occasion were delivered to the officers of state for fees, and therefore to be then made new for similar delivery.

“A List of y<sup>e</sup> Regalias provided for his late Mat<sup>y</sup>'s Coronation, and are now in y<sup>e</sup> Custody of S<sup>r</sup> Gilbert Talbot, Knt., Master and Treas<sup>r</sup> of his Mat<sup>y</sup>'s Jewells and Plate :

Viz<sup>t</sup> —

	oz.	dwt.	gr.	li.	s.	d.
Imprim. S <sup>t</sup> Edward's Crowne . . . . .	poiz.	82	5	16		
For y <sup>e</sup> addition of Gold and Workemanship . . . . .						
For y <sup>e</sup> Loane of y <sup>e</sup> Jewells returned . . . . .				350	00	00
It <sup>m</sup> One Crowne of State . . . . .	poiz.	72	01	00		
For y <sup>e</sup> Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship . . . . .				7,870	00	00
It <sup>m</sup> One Scepter with a Dove . . . . .	poiz.	34	03	20		
For y <sup>e</sup> Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship . . . . .				440	00	00
It <sup>m</sup> One other Scepter with a Cross . . . . .	poiz.	32	11	10		
For y <sup>e</sup> Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship . . . . .				1,025	00	00
It <sup>m</sup> One S <sup>t</sup> Edward's Staffe . . . . .	poiz.	45	08	08		
For y <sup>e</sup> Gold and Workemanship . . . . .				225	06	02
It <sup>m</sup> One Gloobe with a Crosse . . . . .	poiz.	49	07	12		
For Gold, Jewells, and Workemanship . . . . .				1,150	00	00
It <sup>m</sup> One Pair of Spurs . . . . .	poiz.	12	18	00		
For Gold and Workemanship . . . . .				63	07	06
It <sup>m</sup> Two Armillas . . . . .	poiz.	6	12	22		
For Gold and Workemanship . . . . .				44	18	06
It <sup>m</sup> One Ampulla or Eglet . . . . .	poiz.	21	08	00		
For Gold and Workemanship . . . . .				102	05	00
It <sup>m</sup> The Anointing Spoon . . . . .	poiz.	3	05	0		
For Silver and Workemanship . . . . .				2	00	00
It <sup>m</sup> One Chalice and Patten . . . . .	poiz.	61	12	12		
For Gold and Workemanship . . . . .				277	06	03

£12,050 03 05

G. TALBOT.

"A List of Regalias provided for his late Maties Coronation wch were delivered for Fees, &c. by Order, and are out of y<sup>e</sup> Custody of Sr Gilbert Talbot, Kn<sup>t</sup>, Master and Treas<sup>r</sup> of his Maj<sup>s</sup> Jewells and Plate, and are now to be provided, &c. :

## Vizt.—

		oz. dwt. gr.	li. s. d.
Imprim <sup>a</sup> One L <sup>d</sup> High Constable's Staffe	poiz.	15 00 00	
For Silver and Workemanship.			08 15 00
It <sup>m</sup> One Earle Marshall's Staffe	poiz.	9 00 00	
For Silver, Gilding, and Workemanship			07 15 00
It <sup>m</sup> Six Canopy Staves	poiz.	180 02 12	
For Silver and Workemanship			76 11 01
It <sup>m</sup> One Crowne for Garter King at Arms	poiz.	24 10 0	
For Gold and Workemanship			116 17 6
It <sup>m</sup> One Chaine and Jewell	poiz.	5 13 3	
For Gold and Workemanship			43 06 07
It <sup>m</sup> One Banner and Rod	poiz.	3 13 3	
For Golde and Workemanship			37 14 03
It <sup>m</sup> One Collar of SS.	poiz.	19 10 0	
For Silver, Gilding, and Workemanship			24 18 09
It <sup>m</sup> Two Coronets	poiz.	30 12 12	
For Silver, Gilding, and Workemanship			22 19 04
It <sup>m</sup> Two Collars of SS.	poiz.	34 07 12	
For Silver and Workemanship			32 11 10
It <sup>m</sup> Six Collars of SS.	poiz.	89 15 00	
For Silver and Workemanship			82 08 09
It <sup>m</sup> Two Ingots	poiz.	19 00 00	
For Golde and Workemanship			75 05 00
It <sup>m</sup> One Cup	poiz.	19 07 00	
For Gold and Workemanship			80 05 03
It <sup>m</sup> Coronation Meddall's—Twelve	poiz.	3 10 16	
For Gold and Workemanship			25 06 08
It <sup>m</sup> Jewells, 75 for Kn <sup>ts</sup> of the Bath, of wch seven are in custody	poiz.	35 10 12	
For Gold and Workemanship			433 04 4
			£1,067 19 4

G. TALBOT."

The Secretary then read an Account of the sums disbursed under the direction of Sir Edward Cecill, Treasurer appointed for defraying the expense of the Lady Elizabeth, daughter of King James the First, and her husband the Elector Palatine, with their train, as also the lords, ambassadors, ladies, and others attending them from England to the territories of the said Elector Palatine, anno 1613, communicated by Sir Charles George Young, Garter, in a letter to Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P. and Director.

Amongst the various ceremonies and entertainments, Sir Charles observed, which distinguished the reign of James the First, there were none perhaps celebrated with greater solemnity or more costly magnificence than those preparatory to and consequent upon the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, which took place on the 14th of February, 1612-13. The joyous exultation and feeling exhibited by the people tended in some degree, we are told, to dissipate the grief which was generally felt at the death of Henry the young Prince of Wales, which happened in the preceding November, and had diffused a gloom over the kingdom.

No event (disastrous as were its results) could have been hailed with greater enthusiasm, and, including the portion of the Princess (which was £40,000), the sum expended was not much less than one hundred thousand pounds.

An account of the preparations for the marriage, the splendid pageant itself, a narrative of the different festivities and water triumphs, together with the masques at court which followed the celebration of these nuptials, given with ample details by contemporary writers, Sir Charles adds, will be found in the second volume of Nichols's *Progresses, Processions, &c. of King James the First*. In illustration of some of the expenses incurred upon the occasion for apparel and other necessities provided for the Lady Elizabeth, and for furnishing her marriage chamber, Sir Frederic Madden in 1836 communicated to the Society a transcript of the King's warrant, dated 4th May, 1613, to the Master of the Wardrobe for the payment of various persons by whom the articles had been supplied for the use of the Princess, as also for habits furnished to performers in the masque, presented in the banqueting-house on the marriage night; this was printed in the thirty-first volume of the *Archæologia*.

In connexion with this subject, and particularly in reference to the expenditure attending the conveyance of the royal princess and her suite to the territories of the palatinate, the document now laid before the Society is not without interest as affording authentic materials for any one writing upon the historical events of the period in question.

The period embraced in this expenditure was from the 13th of April, 1613, 11th James 1st, until the 16th day of June next following, both days inclusive. On Tuesday the 13th of April, the King, the Queen, and Prince Charles accompanied the Elector and the Princess Elizabeth from Greenwich to Rochester, where next morning they took leave of the King, Queen, and Prince, and proceeded to Canterbury, and thence to Margate, from which place, after a short detention from the state of the weather, they finally embarked on board the Lord Admiral's ship on the 25th of April, and, anchoring before the town of Flushing on the 28th, there landed on the following day. The royal pair reached Heidelberg on the 7th of June; the King's officers, who had attended the Princess on the journey, having taken leave at Gaulstheyme on the 3rd, and returned towards England, which they all seemingly reached by the 16th June, when the account of expenditure closed.

The account was vouched by the hands of the Duke of Lenox and Robert Viscount Lisle, and taken and declared before the Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's house, the Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse, Lord Knollys, Treasurer of the Household, Lord Wotton, Comptroller of the Household, and Sir Julius Cæsar, knight, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, His Highness's Commissioners for the Treasury, 2nd July, 1614, 12th James I.

The following are among the most remarkable items of expenditure :—

PROVISION OF DYETT, W<sup>th</sup> OTHER NECESSARY CHARDGES INCIDENT THEREUNTO, viz<sup>t</sup> :—

Dyett of sundrie servants of the Elector Palatyné and his wife the Lady Eliz: landed at Flushing, before their coming over, for twelve meales begun at supper the xxij <sup>th</sup> of April, 1613, and ended at dinner the xxvij <sup>th</sup> of the same month, the somme of . . . . .	cxv <sup>ll</sup> . xix <sup>s</sup> . ciii <sup>d</sup> .
Dyett for the Lady Elizabeth her grace, Count Morrice, the Lords Commissioners, and the whole trayne at Cullen, for fower meales, viz <sup>t</sup> . supper the xxxiiij <sup>th</sup> of May, 1613; dynner and supper the xxv <sup>th</sup> of May, the States of the cittie dyneing with them; and dynner the xxvi <sup>th</sup> of May, with sundrie provisions bought to carry from thence by water, for the expense of the whole trayne in their journey to Gaulstheim, being by the space of six dayes together . . . . .	ccv <sup>ll</sup> . xiiii <sup>s</sup> .
English beare with caske, fraught and chardge of laborers in loadinge and vnlodginge the same, throughout the whole journey . . . . .	cccxxxii <sup>ll</sup> . viii <sup>d</sup> .
Sugar, spices, waxelights, torches, and other necessaries in the whole journey, w <sup>th</sup> vi <sup>ll</sup> . vi <sup>s</sup> . viii <sup>d</sup> . in chardges occasioned by the hurte of a prawe on the way to Overwinter, and overturninge and breakinge a waggon in the way to Harlam . . . . .	xxxiiiij <sup>ll</sup> . ix <sup>s</sup> . vi <sup>d</sup> .
Dyett of sundrie his Ma <sup>ty</sup> servants of y <sup>e</sup> chamber, household, and stable, in their journey homewards from Gaulstheim, Bonn, and Cullen, and from thence by sea into England . . . . .	xlviij <sup>ll</sup> . xviii <sup>s</sup> . viij <sup>d</sup> .
Dyett of S <sup>r</sup> Robert Bannester, K <sup>t</sup> , and two servants; S <sup>r</sup> John Leigh, Knight, and two servants; John Traherne, Clerke of the Kitchin, and one servant; and Francis Hushwight, Serjeante of the Chaundrie, and his servant, returning by land to Callis and soe into England . . . . .	xlviij <sup>ll</sup> . iij <sup>s</sup> .
The captains, officers, and inquisitors attending in the Kings Ma <sup>ty</sup> shippes for their paynes and care in the passage by sea from Margate to Flushing . . . . .	ccc <sup>ll</sup> .
Capten Geare for speciall service in bringinge letters from Therle of Arrundell . . . . .	c <sup>s</sup> .
Michaell Johnson, a picturer, for his attendance and drawinge her highness picture . . . . .	lxxvij <sup>ll</sup> .
The trumpet <sup>or</sup> of the Marques of Brandenburghe . . . . .	vj <sup>ll</sup> .
A gent y <sup>e</sup> brought a chaine of dyamonds from Counte Maurice to the Lady Elizabeth her grace . . . . .	xx <sup>ll</sup> .
Doctor Chapman, her highnes Chaplaine and Almoner, for almes disbursed and given away in the journey . . . . .	xxvj <sup>ll</sup> .
Mr Hickman, her highnes Gentleman Usher, for rewardes and guifts given by him out of her highnes privie purse . . . . .	clxviij <sup>ll</sup> . xvj <sup>s</sup> .
Garrett, the jester, in rewarde from her highnes . . . . .	c <sup>s</sup> .

For the document itself, Sir Charles Young was indebted to his friend the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, of Boxwell Court, among whose family papers it has been for many years.

A short note was next read from John Adey Repton, Esq. addressed to the Resident Secretary, relating to the antiquity of the two Iron Instruments called Catchpolls, lately placed upon the Society's table, and formerly engraved in the Archæologia. Mr. Repton considers them to be of a period between the reigns of Edward the Third and Henry the Eighth.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

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### ERRATUM.

At p. 206, the length of the body of Bishop Lyndewode is stated to be six feet eight inches, instead of five feet eight inches.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1852.

No. 32.

Thursday, March 25th, 1852.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, V.P. and Director, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The List of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for them to the respective donors :—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| From the British Archæological Association. | Journal of the British Archæological Association, No. 28. January 31, 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
| From Mons. A. Charma.                       | Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, 2 <sup>e</sup> Série, 9 <sup>e</sup> volume. 4to. Paris, 1852.  |
|   | Sur quelques Objets Antiques découverts à Notre Dame de Livoye, près Avranches; note lue à la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie le 2 Janvier, 1852, par Mons. A. Charma, Professeur de Philosophie à la Faculté de Lettres de Caen. 8vo. Imp. à Caen, 1852.   |
| From the Author.                            | Urkundliche Geschichte des Hansischen Stahlhofer zu London, von J. M. Lappenberg, Dr. 4to. Hamburg, 1851.  |
| From the Committee of the London Library.   | Catalogue of the London Library, by George Cochrane, Secretary and Librarian to the Institution. Vol. II. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
| From the Author.                            | History of the Manor and Ancient Barony of Castle Combe in the County of Wilts; chiefly compiled from Original MSS. and Chartularies at Castle Combe. With Memoirs of the Families of Dunstanville, Badlesmere, Tiptoft, Scrope, Fastolf, &c. By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq., M.P. 4to. Printed for private circulation, 1852. |
| From the Editor.                            | Notes and Queries, Part 28. February, 1852. 4to. London, 1852.   |

The Vice-President in the Chair then announced that the Catalogue of Roman Coins collected by the late Rev. Thomas Kerrich, and pre-



sented by his son the Rev. Richard E. Kerrich to the Society, was now upon the table, and copies of it in the Library ready for delivery to the Members.

The especial thanks of the Society were voted to Capt. W. H. Smyth, and to the gentlemen his coadjutors, Messrs. Akerman and Roach Smith, for their care and diligence in the preparation of this Catalogue.

A mediæval Jug, found in Whittlesey Mere, was exhibited by Mr. Waite.

Lord Londesborough, F.S.A. exhibited an ancient Stirrup and a Prycke-spur, recently found, the former in Cannon Street, the latter in Lad Lane, London.

Dr. Snaith, of Holbeach, exhibited by the hands of W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. an impression in wax of an Oriental Coin found at a considerable depth in the earth at Lutton, in the Fens of Lincolnshire. This coin is of Shah Alam Padschah, the last Mogul of Delhi, and was probably struck in some town of his empire, the name of which is obliterated.

A Letter was read from S. Baring Gould, Esq. of Cambridge, to Sir Henry Ellis, upon some remarkable Celtic remains in France, accompanied by several penned plans and drawings.

There are in different parts of France, Mr. Gould observes, certain Druidical remains which have not many parallels in our own island. "I refer," he says, "to those stone chambers, called by the French *allées couvertes*, or covered avenues. The only ancient British constructions which at all resemble them are those in tumuli, which however are all sepulchral. But the class I am speaking of differ widely from these; they were never buried, and to all appearance never used as tombs, for cinerary urns and bones have not been discovered under them. They consist in general of a long passage of stone blocks set on end and covered with larger masses opening to the east, the west end being closed by a stone slab similar to those forming the sides. These passages are frequently divided into two chambers, the outer one being considerably lower than the inner, which for the sake of brevity I call the Sanctum. The largest of these covered avenues is at Bagneux, a mile and a half south of Saumur, in the department of the Maine and Loire. In this instance the vestibule is almost destroyed, the inner chamber only remaining. The second largest is at Essé, to the south of Rennes, and has both its chambers perfect, besides which it has a peculiarity in its construction, having the sanctum partitioned into small cells." A third specimen described by Mr. Gould is called the *Pierre Folle*, situated about a mile from Montguyon in the department of Charente, more mutilated than the other two; the plan however is still traceable.

The Bagneux covered avenue is 60 feet 3 inches in length, exclusive of the ante-chamber; the passage 16 feet broad and 7 feet 6 inches in height inside.

The *Roche aux Fées*, the covered avenue of Essé, is 61 feet long by

19 feet broad, divided into two chambers, the first being lower than the second. The inner room is partitioned into four cells, in one of which is a large block of stone partly covered with earth, resembling a rough altar

The *Pierre Folle* consists of two avenues, back to back, one facing the east, the other the west. The avenue facing the east is 36 feet long by 4 feet broad, and is about 6 feet 6 inches in height inside. It consists of thirteen blocks, of which five form the northern, and four the southern wall. One closes the passage at the west, and three are quoits, one of which has been thrown down. The number of stones which formed the other avenue cannot be determined, as some have been carted away.

Mr. Gould can find no evidence to prove that these avenues were intended as places of sepulture; nor could they, he says, have been temples. He is rather of opinion that they were the cells of initiation of the Druid and Bardic priesthood, "the tomb of Cirdwen," in which Taliessin describes himself to have been seen inclosed for the space of nine months; when the season of his initiate was over, and he came forth a bard under the name of "The radiant Brow." This will appear more probable, Mr. Gould adds, when it is remembered that Saumur was the great college of the Gallic priesthood. In these sombre cells, he also adds, was doubtless kept the sacred flame.

A communication was next read from Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A., "On the Battle of Shrewsbury, with a Description of Battlefield Church."

Mr. Brooke states that in the autumn of 1851 he twice visited the field of this battle, and also examined with great interest the church erected there by Henry IV. in gratitude for his victory. The field of battle lies about three miles and a quarter in a north-westerly direction from Shrewsbury, on and contiguous to the turnpike road. The battle itself, he observes, has occasionally been called the battle of Berwickfield, of Bull-field, and of Hussee-field; the two former taken from the names of neighbouring places, the latter from an ancient family, owners of the land upon which the conflict took place. Having detailed the main incidents of the fight, as related by our ancient chroniclers, he proceeds to a description of Battlefield Church, a lithographic representation of which accompanied the memoir. It is now much dilapidated. In the stone-work, however, immediately above the east or altar window, in a niche surmounted by a gothic canopy, are the remains of a statue, half the size of life, of Henry IV. part of a crown upon his head, and a dagger hanging on his right side; his right hand once sustained a sword, which is gone. This church was originally appendant to a small college consisting of a principal or master, and five secular chaplains, founded under the auspices of Henry IV. The charter or licence from that king, dated in the eleventh year of his reign, states the ground on which it stands to have been granted to Roger Ive for a chapel to be built on it in honour of St. Mary Magdalen, in order that prayers might be said in it for evermore for the souls of the king and of all who fell in the battle, and were buried there. Battlefield, Mr. Brooke adds, is a distinct parish, and was, prior to its becoming so in Henry IV.'s reign,

attached to the then existing rectory of St. John the Baptist at Adbriht Hussee.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then gave notice that on Friday the 23rd of April the Anniversary Election of the Society would be held in the Society's Meeting Room, at two of the clock; and also declared how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons should be chosen into the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other officers; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

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Thursday, April 1st, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Society's Library since the last meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them to the several donors ordered to be returned.

From the Author.

*Mémoires sur les Baillis du Contentin; par Monsr. L. Delisle, ancien élève de l'école de Chartres, Membre de la Société. (Extrait des Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie.) 4to. Caen, 1851.*

From the Editor.

*The Athenæum for March 1852. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.*

From J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A.

*The Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.*

Frederick Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society, in the name of the Hon. John Kennedy, of Bryanstone-square, a Panel, elaborately painted with scriptural subjects, brought many years since from St. Petersburg, and, no doubt, connected with the worship of the Greek Church. The especial Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Kennedy for this present.

J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. by favour of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, exhibited to the Society an ancient Martyrology, comprised in two paintings on panel, each consisting of four pieces. It appears by the parochial records that these paintings were presented, in 1684, by a Mr. Alexander Gekie, Mr. William Wigg, and Mr. John Davis, being the churchwardens, and Dr. Thomas Tennison, vicar.

Chas. Wykeham Martin, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small perpetual Almanac on copper, found many years ago by a labourer in cleansing the moat at Leeds Castle, in Kent, and recently forwarded to him by a Mr. Rich, in a letter dated Goderich, Lake Huron, Canada West. The Almanac is engraved on one side of the piece, and the arms of Barwick of Tolston, in the county of York, upon the other. As Henry fourth Lord Fairfax, whose son acquired Leeds Castle by marrying the heiress of Lord Colepepper, married the daughter of Sir Henry Barwick of that place, the relic in question is supposed to have probably belonged to that gentleman.

A Letter from Benjamin Williams, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read, upon the Broad-arrow used as a mark for the King's stores; Mr. Williams considering it, in its origin, to have been a Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon Rune. "In an engraving in my possession," observes Mr. Williams, "the so-called 'Broad Arrow' appears on a bale of merchant's goods, together with a cross saltier, above W. O., the artist's initial letters. Amongst the marks of the sixteen hides of land in a manor in Oxfordshire (of which I have given some account in the 33rd volume of the *Archæologia*) there appear the two following: namely,  $\Lambda$  on the bow, and  $\uparrow$  the crane's foot. The date of the custumal in which they appear is the 6th day of September, 1593, but the customs are spoken of as having existed time out of mind. I need not remind you that the crane was a favourite symbol with the Anglo-Saxons."

W. S. Walford, Esq. by the hands of W. H. Blaauw, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited several Tiles found at Witham Church, in Essex, in 1851. The arms on these tiles, he says, were no doubt intended either for those of Philip Duke of Burgundy, who succeeded to the duchy in 1419, on the assassination of his father by the attendants of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII. of France; or for those of Philip's son and successor, Duke Charles, who died in 1477. They appear on the tiles as follows:—Quarterly, 1st. Per pale: i. Brabant; ii. Old Burgundy, omitting the bordure; 2nd and 3d, Modern Burgundy, omitting the bordure; 4th, per pale, i. Limbourg; ii. Old Burgundy, as before. Over all, on an escutcheon, Flanders. Below is the Golden Fleece. The collar of the order is wanting, but its component parts, the briquet (or steel), the caillou (or flint), the flammes (or flames), appear on each side. However, in fact, as was often the case in Tile Heraldry, the whole of these arms is reversed. The proper arrangement and blazon of them are as follows: Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Modern Burgundy*, Azure, semi of fleurs de lys or, within a bordure compony, argent and gules; 2, per pale, i. *Old Burgundy*, Bendy of six or and azure within a bordure gules; ii. *Brabant*, Sable, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules; 3, per pale, i. *Old Burgundy*, as before; ii. *Limbourg*, Argent, a lion rampant gules with queue fourchy in saltire, crowned and armed or, and langued azure. Over all on an inescutcheon *Flanders*, Or, a lion rampant sable, langued and armed gules. The bordures of Old and Modern Burgundy were probably omitted because not easily executed.

Now as to the date of the tiles, Mr. Walford observes, these arms did not come together till 1430, when Duke Philip acquired Brabant and Limbourg, and had a new great seal made, on which they appear. He had at the beginning of the same year instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece. Here then is one limit to speculations as to the date. The same arms were thus borne by Duke Philip till his death in 1467, and then by his son Duke Charles, till his death in 1477, and afterwards by his daughter and heiress Mary, till her marriage with Maximilian. But she did not use the insignia of the Golden Fleece; nor indeed are the tiles at all likely to have displayed her arms. Charles married for his last wife, in 1468, an English princess, Margaret, sister of Edward IV. but they are not her arms, nor has any sufficient reason been discovered why the arms of her husband should be found at Witham. It is necessary, therefore, to go further back. John, Duke of Bedford, brother of Henry V. and regent of France, married in 1423 a sister of the before-mentioned Duke of Burgundy. He does not appear to have had any connection with Witham, or any estates in that neighbourhood. But there was a Sir John Montgomery who was lord of the manor of Faulkborn, near Witham, and also of the manor of Blunts Hall, in Witham, who was in the service of the Duke of Bedford, and who of consequence must have had intercourse with the Burgundian family. He was besides a distinguished soldier in the French wars, while the Duke of Burgundy was in alliance with the English; in addition to which, Monstrelet and De Barante mention that in the year 1430 (the very year in which the Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted, and Brabant and Limbourg were added to the Burgundian coat) he was in command of a body of English under the Duke of Burgundy himself, and assisted at the siege of Compiègne when the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner by the Burgundians. Mr. Walford considers it, therefore, not improbable that Sir John Montgomery, in accordance with the usage of the times, thought fit to compliment either the Duchess of Bedford or the Duke of Burgundy, by interspersing tiles with the arms of the latter among others laid down in Witham Church. If so, though Sir John Montgomery did not die till 1448 or 1449, yet as the Duchess of Bedford died in 1433, and the Duke, her husband, in 1435, and, what is more important for the present purpose, the Duke of Burgundy had in the latter year separated himself from the English, and become reconciled to the King of France, it is highly probable these tiles were executed between 1430 and 1436. If, however, observes Mr. Walford, there were ever any tomb or chantry in Witham Church commemorative of this Sir John Montgomery, the tiles may have been laid down there a few years later, viz., shortly after his death in 1448 or 1449, for the purpose of indicating that he had been in the service of the Duke of Burgundy.

Charles Roach Smith, Esq communicated some Remarks on a Formula in the charters of Richard Cœur de Lion, by M. Léopold Delisle, an honorary member of our Society, of which the following is a translation:—

“The French authors who have written on diplomacy assert that

King Richard in his charters took the title of '*Comes Pictaviæ*.\* Mr. Duffus Hardy, in alluding to this opinion, declares that he has not found a single example of this formula.† According to this learned author, Richard, like his father Henry II. styled himself '*Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegavensis*.' We have not the slightest doubt that such is Richard's true formula, especially since we have discovered the source of the error of the French diplomatists. These last have in fact based their opinion on acts, the falsity of which we shall have no difficulty in proving. These are two charters of Richard relating to the Monks of the Order of Grammont, published in the 18th century by Dom. Martene, in the 1st volume of his *Thesaurus Anecdotorum*. We shall pass in review not only these two acts, but also several others relating to the same monks. This examination will bring the fraud to light, and authorise us to conclude that these different charters should not be relied on by the learned.

I. The first is a charter of Henry II. which may be regarded as the act of foundation of the Priory of Notre Dame du Parc at Rouen.‡ In it may be remarked many obsolete expressions. It terminates thus: "*In cujus rei testimonium etiam præsentis litteras sigillo nostro præcepi confirmari. Datum per manum Gaucherii cappellani nostri*." This is sufficient to make us reject this pretended charter of Henry II.

II. The second is also a charter of Henry II. regarding the same priory.§ It presents supposititious characters still more easily discovered. But to be convinced on this point it is only necessary to read the termination of the deed, '*Acta fuerunt hæc presentibus Gulielmo filio Radulfi senescalpo Normanniæ. In quorum omnium et singulorum perpetuam firmitatem, presentem paginam sigilli nostri, anno secundo, mense Julio, die tertio*.' It is well known that Henry II. never thus announced the apposition of his seal; that he expressed the name of the place whence the charter was dated, but not the date of the year and day. But the forger, by not observing these rules, has furnished us with an excellent means of proving his imposture. In fact, in a deed executed the 3rd July, 1156, he introduces William, son of Raoul seneschal of Normandy, who did not become seneschal till 1170.

III. The third contains privileges granted to different priors of the Order of Grammont.|| It emanates from Richard Cœur de Lion, and commences with these words, '*Richardus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum, Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ et Pictaviæ, Universis præsentibus et futuris litteras inspecturis salutem*.' This beginning does not at all resemble the style of Richard's charters. To show that this instrument did not issue from the Royal Chancery we will transcribe the date: '*Actum apud Pictavum pridie kalendas Aprilis regni nostri anno secundo*.' In March 1191, Richard was in Sicily, and could not have dated a letter from Poitiers. IV. The fourth charter was printed by D. Martene.¶ King Richard therein

\* Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique, t. v. p. 815. M. de Wailly, *Elémens de Paléographie*, t. i. p. 355.

† Rotuli Chartarum, p. xvii.

‡ Archives Nationales à Paris, registre J. VI<sup>xx</sup>. 11. No. 374, and Carton, Q. 1383. Voyez Faria Histoire de Rouen, ed. 1738, 4<sup>o</sup>. 6<sup>e</sup>. partie, p. 33.

§ Archives Nationales, Q. 1383.

|| Archives Nationales, Carton. T. 460.

¶ Thesaurus Anecdotorum, vol. I. c. 647.

confirms the privileges of Notre Dame du Parc. He there intitles himself, '*Rex Angliæ, Dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, Comes Pictaviæ et Andegaviæ.*' Without counting this formula, the proofs of forgery are visible in this instrument from one end to the other. It is full of expressions and terms quite foreign to the usual Anglo-Norman style of the 12th century. The imagination is stupified by the absurdity of many of the privileges set forth in these letters. I will cite but one clause. It is that in which Richard declares the kings of England deprived of their rights over the Duchy of Normandy, should they violate the privileges of the Priory: '*Et si quis hæredum aut successorum nostrorum contra premissa vel eorum aliqua venire forsitan quomodolibet attemptaret, ipsos contra venire attemptantes et ipsorum singulos ratione ingratiitudinis, tenore præsentium exheredamus, ipsoque casu Dominum Regem Franciæ qui fuerit pro tempore nostrum hæredem constituimus et pariter successorem.*' The date of this document is worthy of the context. *Datum teste meipso per manus magistri Eustacii apud Grandimontem, anno ab incarnatione Domini M.c°.xc°.ij°. et regni nostri tercio, pridie kalendas Aprilis.* Unfortunately for the forger, in March 1192, Richard Cœur de Lion was not in France. V. The fifth charter, also published by D. Martene, is exactly copied from the preceding and bears the same date. It is, therefore, superfluous to demonstrate its falsity. VI. The sixth and last is of St. Louis, King of France.\* Every phrase might be criticised, but we will confine ourselves to the date: '*Teste meipso. Datum Lutetiæ Parisiorum mense Februario Anno Domini M.c°.xljx.*' These two lines furnish us with three decisive arguments. First, the expression '*teste meipso*' does not belong to the Chancery of the kings of France. Again, in no charter of the 13th century do we find the date *Lutetiæ Parisiorum*, but that of *Parisiis*. Lastly, in February 1249 (1250 new style), the king, St Louis, was not in France, but in the East.

"The details into which we have just entered, clearly prove that forgers have exercised their industry on the archives of the Order of Grammont. If our proofs had need of fresh support, we should find it in the suit which the monks of this order had to support in the thirteenth century. The fraud was known at this epoch; the king St. Louis complained of it to the Pope: '*Sicut ex parte charissimi in Christo filii nostri Regis Franciæ illustris fuit propositum coram nobis, nonnulli Priores et fratres Grandemontensis Ordinis ipsius Regis et aliquorum baronum regni sui litteras falsaverunt, et super hoc sunt publicè diffamati.*' . . . . It is thus that Pope Alexander IV. expresses himself in the letter which he addressed the 3d of January, 1269, to the Archbishop of Rouen, recommending him to pursue and punish the guilty. The prelate should have hastened to accomplish this mandate; but we are ignorant of the termination of the affair. All that we know is that in the month of November, 1269, a conflict of jurisdiction was raised between the Archbishop of Rouen and the Bishop of Lisieux, on account of the Prior of Grammont, *qui pro falsitate incarceratus erat.*

"Thus we cannot believe in the sincerity of the documents we have

\* P. Levesque, *Annales Ordinis Grandimontis*. Trevis. 1662, 8°. p. 427.

been discussing. No authority can thus be placed on the letters of Richard Cœur de Lion in which we have pointed out the formula *Comes Pictaviæ*; and no pretext will thus hinder the French diplomatists from adopting on this point the opinion of Mr. Duffus Hardy.

*"Paris, March, 1852."*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The Resident Secretary then read the first portion of a Memoir on Naworth Castle and the ancient Lords of Gillesland by W. Sidney Gibson, Esq. F.S.A.

The Vice-President likewise gave notice for the second time, that on Friday, the 23d of April, the Anniversary Election of the Society will be held in the Society's Meeting Room at two of the clock; and declared how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons should be chosen of the Council out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other officers; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his annual contribution is capable of giving a vote at such election.

Notice was likewise given that, on account of Passion and Easter weeks intervening, the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, the 29th of April.

Friday, April 23rd, 1852.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P., and subsequently the  
VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which Frederick Ouvry, Esq. and William Cooper, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Secretaries receiving the votes, and the other Secretary marking down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists.

Whilst the Ballot went on, the President made the following Address to the Members:—

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am happy in being able to inform you that during the past year this Society has not lost any of those Members who have taken an active or prominent part in its proceedings. Our Obituary between the 5th of April, 1851, and the 5th of April last, consists of the following names:—

John Barnard, Esq.  
Michael Bland, Esq.



Lord De Blaquiere.  
 John Buckler, Esq.  
 John George Children, Esq.  
 James Gooden, Esq.  
 Charles Hoare, Esq.  
 Henry Hoare, Esq.  
 Richard Hollier, Esq.  
 Michael Jones, Esq.  
 John Matravers, Esq.  
 The Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A.  
 Thomas Northmore, Esq.  
 Richard Percival, Esq.  
 Samuel Prout, Esq.  
 Rev. Lancelot Sharpe.  
 Sir John Augustus Francis Simpkinson.  
 William Ford Stevenson, Esq.  
 William Tyson, Esq.

“ Mr. JOHN BUCKLER, who became a Fellow of our Society in 1810, was sufficiently known to you all as an Architectural Artist, and more especially by his publication of the English Cathedrals. His only communication to the Society of Antiquaries consisted in, ‘Remarks upon some Remains of Ancient Architecture, disclosed in taking down a portion of the church of St. Mary Overy in Southwark: in a letter to John Gage Rokewode, Esq., Director;’ printed in the 29th volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 241, 242, and extending, I think, to no more than two pages.

“ The Rev. LANCELOT SHARPE, incumbent of the living of Allhallows Staining, London, and prebendary of St. Paul’s, became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1813.

“ A period of near forty years spent in tuition, left him but little leisure to devote to us. One communication, however, made to us must be recorded, entitled: ‘Remarks on the Towneley Mysteries,’ in a letter to the late Mr. Amyot, printed in the 27th volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 251-256.

“ So far as a scholar, ‘ripe and good,’ can be called an Antiquary, he was not unworthy to be one of our Fellows. The friend of Porson and of Dr. Parr, he had eminent claims to be enrolled amongst us. His scholars at Merchant Taylors’ School, of which he was fourth master, and of St. Saviour’s Grammar School, over which he presided for twenty-five years, and his private friends, gratefully remember both his stores of learning, and the readiness with which they were imparted.

“ His only substantive published work was entitled, ‘Nomenclator Poeticus: or the Quantities of all the Proper Names that occur in the Latin Classic Poets, from B. C. 190 to A. D. 500: ascertained by quotations.’ 8vo., 1836.

“ With respect to another name in our Obituary, namely Mr. WILLIAM FORD STEVENSON, who died at Eastbourne, on the 3rd of February last, I have now a communication to make to you, which I anticipate you will receive with some surprise, and with the liveliest feeling of gratification. Only nine days since our Secretary, Sir Henry Ellis, received a letter, which I will now proceed to read to you, from our Solicitor, Mr. Warren,

Great Russell Street, 14th April, 1852.

‘DEAR SIR,—Mr. Venour, who is the solicitor to the family of the late Mr. W. Ford Stevenson, has been here this morning, in consequence of that gentleman having by his will bequeathed one-fourth of his personal property, subject to the provisions made for his children, to the President and Fellows of the Antiquarian Society. Mr. John M. Ludlow is the trustee appointed by the will; and Mr. Venour called to explain that, in consequence of the Will being worded very obscurely, he found that he could not execute the trusts; and that it was, therefore, intended to have the property administered under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and it would be necessary to make the Society a party to this suit.

‘As the will is not long, I have bespoken a copy of it, which you shall have on Friday; it was proved last month, and the property is between 65,000*l.* and 70,000*l.*

‘I remain, dear Sir, your obedient and faithful Servant,

‘AUG. WARREN.

‘Sir Henry Ellis.’

“Gentlemen, I have since had an opportunity to peruse a copy of Mr. Stevenson’s will. It is dated in the year 1848, and has, I think, two codicils. If I rightly interpret the words, ‘upon the decease of the said annuitants,’ the bequest to us will scarcely take effect until the present annuitants upon the property shall have ceased to live, that is, not perhaps until after a term of years. Be this as it may—and on this and on all other points of the case the Court of Chancery will adjudicate—you will, I am sure, never cease to entertain towards the memory of Mr. Stevenson the warmest respect and gratitude, as to one who has shown himself by far the most munificent of our benefactors.

“Between the 5th of April, 1851, and the same day in the present year, one Fellow, namely, William Cotton, Esq., has withdrawn from the Society; and there have been elected the following:—

Thomas Barrett Lennard, Esq., M.P.  
 Richard Ellison, Esq.  
 William Michael Wylie, Esq., B.A.  
 Edmund Waterton, Esq.  
 Edward Phillips, Esq.  
 Wm. Hepworth Dixon, Esq.  
 Rev. Edmund Kell, M.A.  
 Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan.  
 Rev. George Hodson.  
 George Scharf, Junr. Esq.  
 Charles Harwood Clarke, Esq., B.A.  
 Rev. Walter Field, M.A.  
 Thomas Leach, Esq., B.A.  
 Rev. Richard Lane Freer, B.D.

*Honorary Fellows.*

Monsr. Leopold Delisle of Caen.  
 Monsr. Joachim Lelewel of Brussels.  
 E. Geo. Squier, Esq. of the United States.

“Gentlemen, at the Anniversary of last year, when, as now, I occupied the chair, there was a wish expressed to seclude us from the din of the street, by the introduction of double windows. That wish was forthwith

taken into consideration by the Council, and has been complied with as regards not only this apartment, but also the library, and the resident Secretary's rooms; thus making us in a great degree independent of the stir in that great 'artery of London,' as Dr. Johnson called it, which rolls beside us. In the arrangements for that object, and in securing at the same time a proper ventilation in the rooms, we have been greatly indebted to the professional knowledge and friendly assistance of Mr. Gwilt, one of the Members of the Council during the past year.

"The discovery of the mummy in the crypt of St. Stephen's was an event which could not be indifferent to the Society of Antiquaries, and which has been elucidated by the exertions of the Committee which we had appointed. That Committee received from the first a ready and cordial co-operation from Lord Seymour, his Lordship being then the first Commissioner of the Board of Works; and they were enabled not only to describe with accuracy and with judgment the remains which they saw before them; but to identify them as those of Bishop Lyndewode. In his aid on that occasion as a Member of the Committee, Mr. Pettigrew evinced his usual proficiency and knowledge in the science of embalming; and I desire also to express our great obligations to Mr. Joseph Hunter, who was not a Member of that Committee, but who, on finding its labours elicit the name of Bishop Lyndewode, applied himself to the elucidation of the Bishop's career, and who has favoured us with a paper upon that subject, of which the profound research and perfect accuracy are sufficiently attested by the fact of the authorship alone.

"Among the other contributions of the past year, I would more especially distinguish the Essay, in two portions, by the Astronomer Royal, as to the port from which we may suppose Julius Cæsar to have steered in France, and as to his most probable landing-place in England. Whatever any man may think of the particular conclusions to which the Astronomer Royal has arrived, there can be surely no doubt or dispute whatever, that this is a most valuable essay, on a most interesting question. I was very greatly struck at the manner in which he has derived his argument from the period of the moon and the course of the tides, thus making astronomical research conducive to historical inquiries, and thus further illustrating that close connection and that mutual use between all branches of human knowledge which were long since observed upon by Cicero, but which are every day receiving a fuller developement and a clearer confirmation from the growing discoveries of modern science and the higher exertions of modern skill.

"Gentlemen, I should now desire to call your attention for a few moments to the state of your finances. I do not now refer to the past—if I did, it would be to say that our finances in former years were rescued from a state of confusion and perplexity mainly and principally by the zeal, the ability, the perseverance, of one distinguished man—Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms, the Chairman of your Finance Committee, and by similar qualities on the part of that Committee itself. Nor do I now refer to the future, since, as you have seen, a considerable period may yet elapse before the munificent legacy of Mr. Stevenson shall take effect. But looking to the present state of the finances, that state, as set forth in that Report of the Auditors which was read to you by one of them, the Earl of Albemarle, a few weeks since, may afford you, I think,

matter for unmixed congratulation. You have been able in the course of the last year to add considerably to your funded capital, without, it may be said, more than a nominal diminution in your floating balance. That balance at the close of 1850 was 1,112*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and at the close of 1851, 1,058*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; but our funded capital has meanwhile been raised up to the large amount of 7,016*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols. In my opinion, that system of laying up the surplus funds has not at present in this Society been carried at all too far. But I think a doubt may be reasonably entertained, whether our well-being and security require that it should be carried further. Certain it is, that we should not indulge the idea of indefinite accumulation, and ought most seriously to weigh in our own minds whether the excess—for an excess I may I trust assume that there is in our ordinary revenue over our ordinary expences—might not henceforth be applied to some object directly conducive to the advantage of this Society, or indirectly to the promotion of general Antiquarian science. I have reason to believe that this important question has of late engaged the thoughts of your zealous and able Treasurer, and I propose at the earliest opportunity to bring it under the consideration of the Council which this day will be elected. I cannot, of course, answer for what may be the judgment of those gentlemen, nor yet would I be understood as positively pledging my own; but of our early and earnest attention to this matter, I may, I think, venture to assure you. We shall all feel, I think, that in an institution like ours money must be regarded not as the end, but only as the means: and we shall deem that we have put it out to the highest and most profitable interest, if we can spend it in such a manner as shall be most satisfactory to the Society whose representatives we are, and most conducive to those public objects which we in common desire, and attempt to pursue.

“I have stated that I trust I may assume that there is an excess of our ordinary income over our ordinary revenue. Upon this subject some remarks have been made on former occasions. It has been doubted whether any such surplus or excess really exists, and whether the additions which have been made to our investment have not arisen solely from the sale of some of the useless and unproductive stock in our warehouse. Such is certainly not the case. Our Treasurer has furnished me with an account, from which it appears that, exclusive of the sum of 420*l.* received for compositions, and also exclusive of the sums received for the sale of unproductive stock, there has been an actual excess of 325*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* in our ordinary income over and above our ordinary expenditure, from the 23rd of April, 1849, to the 31st of December, 1851.

“That statement of the Treasurer, which I now hold in my hand, I shall append to my present address, in the hope that it may hereafter be distributed among you in a printed form, and in the hope also that you will acknowledge it has justified me in now concluding the subject of your finances as I began it, with words, not indeed advising quiescence for the future, but still expressive of congratulation for the present.”

ACCOUNT OF THE ORDINARY RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*From the 23rd April, 1849, to 31st December, 1851.*

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
For Subscriptions -	1,998	19 0	To Printers and Artists -	875	4 3
„ Admissions -	319	4 0	„ Binding -	43	0 4
„ Books sold -	139	15 8	„ Taxes -	66	12 5
„ Dividends of Stock in			„ Salaries -	1,063	0 10
Three per Cent. Consols -	439	11 4	„ Stationery -	28	14 0
			„ Tradesmen's Bills -	256	19 1
			„ Coffee -	99	14 6
			„ Petty Cash -	111	16 4
			„ Insurance -	27	2 0
			„ Balance carried to ac-		
			count of Extraordinary		
			Receipts -	325	6 3
	<u>£2,897</u>	<u>10 0</u>		<u>£2,897</u>	<u>10 0</u>

ACCOUNT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS  
OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

*From the 23rd April, 1849, to 31st December, 1851.*

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
In Compositions -	420	0 0	Purchase of Stock in Three		
„ Sale of Stock from the			per Cent. Consols -	1,468	0 0
Warehouse -	398	19 4	Legacy Duty on Dr. Bro-		
„ Balance brought from			met's bequest -	4	6 0
Account of Ordinary Re-	325	6 3	Expenses of Centenary		
ceipt and Expenditure			Anniversary Dinner -	41	11 0
„ Portion of Cash Bal-					
ance brought to this ac-					
count, being the diffe-					
rence between £1,428					
11s. 4d. the Cash Bal-					
ance on 23rd of April,					
1849, and £1,058 19s.					
11d. the Cash Balance					
on 31st of December,					
1851 -	369	11 5			
	<u>£1,513</u>	<u>17 0</u>		<u>£1,513</u>	<u>17 0</u>

On the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. seconded by Earl Jermyn, the thanks of Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Previous to the close of the Ballot, the following Resolution, proposed by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, seconded by Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq., was carried unanimously :—

At a General Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held on the 23rd April, 1852, the right honourable the Lord Viscount Mahon, M.P. President in the Chair,

The Society having inspected certain Plans and Drawings which it had procured to be made by George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A. of a Crypt recently laid open under an ancient house called Gerrard's Hall, in Basing Lane, in the City of London,

“ And having heard reports from the Treasurer, and Joshua Whitehead Butterworth, Esq. as to the history of the said Crypt, and that the same is now threatened with destruction in the course of an improvement of the thoroughfares of that part of London,

“ It was Resolved,

“ That in the opinion of this Society it is in the highest degree desirable that every proper effort should be made to accomplish the meditated improvement without interfering with architectural remains of such antiquity, and of so much historical interest and value.

“ Also, that the previous Resolution be forthwith communicated to the proper authorities of the City of London.”

Upon the close of the Ballot, on the examination of the lists by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year, and their names were announced accordingly : viz.—

*Eleven Members from the Old Council.*

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.  
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. V.P.  
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, V.P.  
 J. P. Collier, Esq. V.P.  
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., V.P.  
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer*.  
 Sir Henry Ellis, *Secretary*.  
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.  
 Joseph Gwilt, Esq.  
 Hon. R. C. Neville.  
 James Prior, Esq.

*Ten Members of the New Council.*

The Viscount Strangford, *Director*.  
 The Earl of Albemarle.  
 Rev. Dr. Bosworth.  
 Geo. Godwin, junior, Esq.  
 Dr. Augustus Guest.  
 Alexander Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P.  
 Thos. William King, Esq. *York Herald*.  
 Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.  
 Henry Shaw, Esq.  
 Benjamin Williams, Esq.

It was then announced from the Chair that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday Evening, the 29th April, and that the second portion of the 34th volume of *Archæologia* was finished, and will in a few days be ready for delivery to the Members.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom, the President in the Chair.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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Vol. II.	1852.	No. 33.
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Thursday, April 29th, 1852.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary Meeting, and of the Anniversary Meeting of April 23d, were read.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Ordinary Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

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| From the Editor.                               | The Art Journal for April 1852. 4to. London, 1852.   |
| From the Editor.                               | The Journal of Sacred Literature. New Series. Edited by John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. No. 3, April 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
| From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.                    | The Builder for March 1852. Folio. London, 1852.   |
| From the Trustees of the British Museum.       | Fragments of the Iliad of Homer, from a Syriac Palimpsest. Edited by the Rev. William Cureton, M.A. Folio. London, 1851.   |
| From the same.                                 | Catalogus Codicum Manuscriptorum Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur. Pars 2 <sup>a</sup> , Codices Arabicos amplexens. Londini, impensis Curatorum Musei Britannici. Fol. 1852.   |
| From the Institute of Actuaries.               | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Assurance Magazine, No. 6, January 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.</li> <li>2. Constitution and Laws of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland. List of Members; and Catalogue of Books. 8vo. London, 1851.</li> </ol>   |
| From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-historischen Classe, Band 7, Heft 2, 3, 4, und 5. 8vo. Vienna, 1851.</li> <li>2. Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen, 7 Band, 1 und 2 Heft.</li> <li>3. Notizenblatt. Nos. 19 to 24 inclusive, for 1851, and Nos. 1 and 2 for 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1851—52.</li> </ol> |



- From the Author C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. 2, Part 9. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder for April 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From the National Institute of France. 1. Mémoires de l'Institut National de France. Tome 9<sup>me</sup>. 4to. Paris, 1851.  
2. Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et autres Bibliothèques. Tome 17<sup>me</sup>. 4to. Paris, 1851.
- From the Rev. Dr. Nicholson. A chromolithograph copy of a fresco Painting, discovered in the year 1848 in the Saints Chapel of the Abbey of Saint Alban's. From a drawing by the Rev. T. Faulkner Lee, M.A.
- From the Author. Notices of a Chantry in the parochial chapelry of Alnwick, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. By William Dixon, of Alnwick, and of Whitecross, in Berwickshire. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. Specimens of Tile Pavements, drawn from existing authorities. (No. 1.) By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1852.

The Hon. John Kennedy presented to the Society a Byzantine Painting on panel, measuring 1 ft. 9½ inch. long, by 1 ft. 5½ in width, representing several scriptural subjects.

Dr. Henry Nicholson, in a Letter dated Rectory, St. Alban's, April 22, 1852, presented to the Society a coloured Lithograph, together with Casts from the two faces of a Papal Bulla. The former from a Fresco discovered in the Abbey of St. Alban upon a column immediately adjacent to an altar in one of the archways separating that Saint's chapel from the Ante-chapel of the Virgin. The words "SANCTUS WILLIELMUS," beneath the figure represented in the Lithograph, designating it as that of St. William, who was Archbishop of York from A.D. 1140 to 1154; canonized by Pope Honorius in 1226. The Bulla from which the Casts were taken had been recently found just below the present surface of the ground outside the walls of the Lady Chapel on the south-east.

John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing of the South Elevation of Chichester Cathedral, made by him fifty years since, upon which he had marked in pencil the dates of the different parts of that building, so as to point out the character and progress of the architecture at different periods.

The most ancient parts of the Cathedral Mr. Repton observed, in a Note which accompanied the Drawing, are, the large enriched Norman Arch, and the two windows above it on the S.W. tower, erected in 1091; and, nearly at the same time, the seven Windows over the choir, and the lower part of the wall in the aisle of the choir. The next progress of the architecture he found in the upper part of the south-west Tower, the work of Bishop Seffrid II. (between 1189 and 1194). The character of the mouldings being different from the old Norman works: the capitals of the columns still retaining the square abacus, but with a

bolder projection, and the corners cut off: the shafts of the columns composed of several pieces of stone, *i. e.* before the introduction of the Purbeck stone. In the third progress (of the date of 1217) Mr. Repton considered the four windows of the south aisle of the nave, two of them having the original lights, and two having windows of a subsequent period. About the same date (1217), he considered the two pointed arches at the west end of the cloisters, and the pointed windows at each side of the south transept, and also the two remaining arches in the upper part of the choir; and about the same period the centre tower was erected. The next progress, he adds, is about 1332, when the Great Window in the south transept and the rich Circle above were erected. The curved triangular traceries prevailed about the time of Edward I. II. and III. Of the last period (about 1270), we find the beautiful specimen in the spire, the four pointed gables and tracery, and the two richly ornamented bands; but the four elegant octagon turrets and pinnacles may be of a later date.

This gradual progress in the date of the building, Mr. Repton continued, may also be traced in the various corbels under the parapets. The early Norman appears in the plain semi-circle over the windows in the south aisle of the choir. Next we find the round-headed trefoil over the nave and choir (1194—1217), as also, about the same date, plain pointed arches under the battlements of the centre tower; and, lastly, those with sharp-pointed trefoils under the circular window (1332).

Henry Shaw, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a portion of an interesting Series of Drawings of the Tile Pavement formerly existing in the Abbey Church of Jervaulx, accompanied by the following Letter, addressed to Sir Henry Ellis. A Ground-plan of the Abbey likewise accompanied the exhibition.

“MY DEAR SIR HENRY, 37, Southampton Row, April 26, 1852.

“Having been favoured by the Rev. John Ward, Rector of Wath near Ripon, with the loan of a most interesting series of Drawings of the highly curious Tile Pavement formerly existing in the Abbey Church of Jervaulx in Yorkshire, it occurred to me that the exhibition of a portion of them on the walls of our Meeting Room might prove interesting to many of our members; the more especially as (owing to the pilfering zeal of travelling collectors—not antiquaries I hope) scarcely fifty tiles are now remaining to give evidence of the novelty and beauty of its original design.

“The Abbey property has belonged to the noble family of Bruce since the year 1601; and for centuries the Abbey had remained in the state of utter demolition to which it had been reduced after the dissolution of the house.

“In the year 1807, an accidental discovery of one of the piers in the Cloister determined the then possessor, the late Earl of Ailesbury, to lay bare the site of the buildings, with the view that every thing that might be discovered interesting to the antiquary should be preserved. The excavation revealed the singular and unknown fact, that the walls of the Church had not been demolished to the ground, but that from four to six feet in height remained under the rubbish and ruins of the build-

ing. This had fallen upon these walls and the floor of the Church, in such a manner as to preserve perfectly not only the basement with all its ornamental details, but also a large portion of the pavement of the building, many ancient grave-stones, a stone altar, standing uninjured in its original position, and the different steps and other divisions of the Church itself.

"The whole area having thus been laid open under the inspection of the Earl, an artist was employed by him to measure the Ruins, to make a general Plan of the Church, and to prepare Drawings in illustration of the pavement.

"This Collection is now in the possession of the Marquis of Ailesbury, and, by his Lordship's permission Tracings were taken from the Drawings a few years ago, from which those now exhibited to the Meeting were made. Great pains have been taken to restore, to the exact size of the original Pavement, every part that the first artist had drawn on a reduced scale. This has been done by reference to portions to which he added a scale, and by the actual admeasurement of such of the tiles themselves as have come down to the present time.

"The Church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is cruciform in its plan. Its internal length from east to west is about 270 feet, and the breadth of the building throughout its entire length is about 66 feet. The length of the transept is about 116 feet, and the breadth with its aisle 56 feet.

"From the regularity of the plan, it is evident that the Church was erected upon the original design; and from the character of the remains, it was in all probability commenced soon after the Community had removed, from their first settlement, a bleak and uncongenial spot at Fors twelve miles higher up on the river Eure, to their subsequent tenure at East Witton, in the year 1156, and finished late in that century.

"By reference to the Ground-Plan, it will be seen that almost all the interior of the Church was laid with encaustic tiles. The parts coloured on the Plan were in plain red tiles, and are found generally lengthwise between the piers, and also in the aisles of the nave. The arrangement of the decorative portions is shown by the simple lines in ink, and they occur in the nave, choir, and transepts, and at the east end. One remarkable portion, measuring about 46 feet in length, and spreading over the whole width of the choir east of the central tower, appears not to have been laid with tiles; and it is now impossible to state what the original Pavement was, though it might be of some material, as marble or mosaic, as at Westminster, more saleable than the rest, and therefore removed at the time of the general destruction in the year 1538, when we find that several valuable articles were disposed of, particularly the bells and nearly 400 fothers of lead; or this place might have been reserved for the stalls. It is evident that it could not have been laid bare by an accidental destruction of a portion of the Pavement, such as might have been occasioned by the overthrow of the central tower; for its limits are regularly defined, and the general Pavement bounding those limits appears for the most part preserved, especially towards the choir and the east end.

"The general arrangement of the Pavement throughout is of paneling, in the form of diamonds or lozenges, 27 inches square, which are made up of 36 tiles, each measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

"The Lozenge Panels are separated from each other by narrow interlacing borders of small red tiles, which are somewhat less than two inches square, also set diamond-wise, and having the angles filled in with half-tiles in black. The same red and black tiles are also used in double and treble rows, with edgings of the same set square, as borders to the large and magnificent patterns which come next to be noticed. The Plan shows that there were eight of these patterns in the Church. Two of them occur in the nave, between the fourth couple of piers from the west end, and one in the aisle to the north of them. Another is placed immediately under the central tower. Two large patterns are coupled together at the entrance of the south transept, in a line with that under the tower; another is placed immediately in front of the high altar, and the eighth is near the east end of the north aisle of the chancel.

"Only three of these Patterns have been preserved in the detailed Drawings, but portions of these may be detected among the scattered single tiles still remaining about the Abbey. It is presumable, therefore, that they all differed in size or detail, or in counterchange of colours, though, in all, the general arrangement was the same. It may be observed here, that counterchange of the colours of the tiles prevailed to a great extent at Jervaulx, and almost every pattern being differenced, the variety in consequence was very great.

"I am, dear Sir Henry, yours very faithfully,

"HENRY SHAW."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, May 6th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced from the Donation Book, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned.

From La Société de Sphragistique. Recueil de documents et de mémoires relatifs à l'étude spéciale des Sceaux du Moyen Age, &c. N° 11<sup>e</sup> Avril, 1852. 8vo. Paris, 1852.

From J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for May. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Editor. The Athenæum for April. 4to. London, 1852.

From the Editor. The Art Journal for May. 4to, London, 1852.

From the Camden Society.

1. Moneys received and paid for Secret Services of Charles II. and James II. From 30th March, 1679, to 25th December, 1688. Edited from a MS. in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. by John Yonge Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1851.

2. Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London. Edited by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.

From Edmund Tyrrell, Esq.

A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483; written in the fifteenth century, and for the first time printed from MSS. in the British Museum; to which are added numerous contemporary illustrations, consisting of royal letters, poems, and other articles descriptive of public events, or of the manners and customs of the Metropolis. Edited by the late Sir N. H. Nicolas. 4to. London, 1827.

From the British Archæological Association.

The Journal of the British Archæological Association. No. 29, April 30, 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.

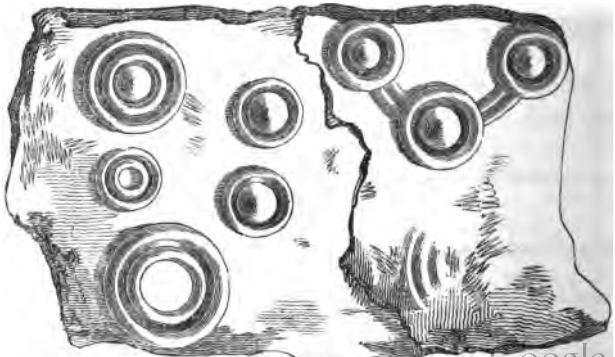
The recommendatory testimonial of Mr. Philip De la Motte having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of this Society.

John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. announced as a Present from himself to the Society, a Broad-side, in English, believed to be the oldest known, on the Marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York; printed in the type of Caxton. The especial Thanks of the Society were returned to Mr. Collier for this Present.

Lieut.-Col. Sykes, F.R.S. exhibited a piece of Sculpture in alabaster, in alto-relievo, of the cinque-cento period, said to have been removed from the Abbey of St. Radegund, near Dover.

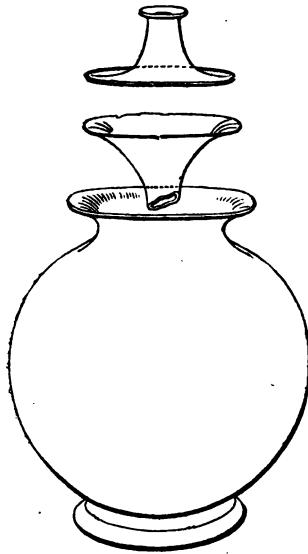
Maximilian Borrell, Esq. exhibited by the hands of J. Y. Akerman, Esq. some ancient Greek personal ornaments in gold, a portion of the Collection of his late brother H. P. Borrell, Esq. formerly Consul at Smyrna.

A Letter from S. Baring Gould, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis, was read, accompanied by a coloured Sketch of a sculptured fragment of stone found lying near a Cromlech in a field at Buzy, on the road from Oleron to Arndi, in the Basses Pyrenees.



The Cromlech consisted of eight stones, seven of which formed the supporters, and were planted in an oval, the eighth being the quoit. The stone represented in the Sketch, about four feet in length, appeared to be the fragment of a much larger block: the face of it ornamented with nine angular projections; some consisting of concentric circles, and others of circles surrounding a boss.

Dr. Gideon Mantell exhibited a Roman glass cinerary Urn, which contained ashes and calcined bones (probably of a female) and two Coins of Titus Vespasian. It was discovered in a subterranean tomb at Puteoli, near Naples, in 1823, by Sir Woodbine Parish, who presented it to its present owner.



The Vase is remarkable for the *glass funnel* or hollow inverted *cone* which fills up the aperture, and over which was placed a flat glass cover, having a short hollow cylindrical projection in the centre. When found the funnel was luted or cemented to the neck of the vessel.

Sir Woodbine Parish informed Dr. Mantell that the tomb in which this cinerary Urn was found was of considerable size, and entirely concealed beneath the surface of the ground, having been discovered by some labourers in a vineyard in consequence of a spade or bar striking on it. Two human skeletons, in a very fragmentary state, were extended at length on the floor, and within or near the jaws of each was found a Roman coin. Lamps and Vessels of terra-cotta were placed on the ground. The Vase exhibited, with several other similar vessels, were deposited on a shelf or bracket; and close to this specimen was lying the shell of a small land tortoise, which is also in Dr. Mantell's possession.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated the following Copy of a Letter, committed to his inspection by the Rev. Adam Baynes, from Colonel Fairfax to Captain Adam Baynes, requesting him to order Colours for the Regiment formed in the month of May 1650, preparatory to the Scotch campaign in that year. The number of Colours mentioned, Mr. Akerman observed, is particularly worthy of observation, since it appears that they were borne by every *Company*, a fact which we must take into consideration when we read of the results of battles in those days, and the number of ensigns taken.

" Sir,

" I shall beg your pardon that in a case of necessity I put a trouble upon you yourself. I am now to provide Colours for my Regiments. My dear Lord is pleased I should have those I had before (being his own colours, blue and white), and I may well accept his offer now, being deservedly his more cordial servant. I would have the best taffaty of the deepest blue that can be gotten for ten colours, viz. five yards and a quarter for every two colours, and if more be used by others then to take more. My own must have (within a well wrought round) these two words (one under the other) FIDELITER FÆLICITER, and a handsome compartment round about the word. I would have it painted by my old friend Mr. Knight, a herault that dwells in Shoe Lane towards Fleet Street Conduit, and would have my own at least two yards at least two yards square.\* The Lieutenant Colonel's is blue likewise, with the arms of England (viz. a cross gules) in the canton part. The Major blue, with the red cross and white streaks. The eldest Captain, and so every other Captain in his seniority, to be distinguished by white mullets ☆, in a blue field, as you will know how to direct. The taffety may be had at Mr. Mathew Smith's in Paternoster Row, or at Mr. Curre's, or where it may be best had. I beseech you hasten it. If the moneys cannot be deducted out of an assignation above, you may please to direct me to pay it either to Cornet Baynes or any other. Captain Osbaldston remembers his service to you, desiring your help about his debenture, though it comes late. I have received the assignation returned, as likewise another for the recruits. We shall gratify your servant for his diligence in speeding down our colours, being in expectation of a speedy march. This in much haste from

" Your affectionate servant,

" C. FAIRFAX.

" *Chappleton Mere, May 21, 1650.*

" For his very good friend Captain Adam Baynes,  
at the Unicorn by the Muse."

The Resident Secretary then read the Conclusion of Mr. Sidney Gibson's Memoir on the History of Naworth Castle and the Lords of Gilesland.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

\* Sic in MS.

Thursday, May 13th, 1852.

CAPTAIN W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book.

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| From the Law Society.                            | Catalogue of the Library of the Law Society of the United Kingdom. 8vo. London, 1851.   |
| From John Disney, Esq.                           | Two Introductory Lectures, delivered in the University of Cambridge by the Rev. John Howard Marsden, B.D., Disney Professor of Archæology. 8vo. Cambridge, 1852.  |
| From the Author.                                 | Remarks on the Monastery of the Dominican Friars at Great Yarmouth. By Charles John Palmer, F.S.A. 8vo. Yarmouth, 1852.   |
| From the Minister of Public Instruction, France. | 1. Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France. Cartulaire de l'Eglise Notre Dame de Paris. Tom. 1, 2, 3, and 4. 4to. Paris, 1850.<br>2. Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France. Correspondance administrative sous le règne de Louis XIV. Tome 2. 4to. Par. 1851.<br>3. Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France. Recueil des Monuments de l'Histoire du Tiers-Etat. 1 <sup>re</sup> Serie. Tome 1. 4to. Par. 1850. |
| From the Zoological Society.                     | Their Transactions. Vol. 4, Part 2. 4to. Lond. 1852.  |
| From J. P. Collier, Esq. V. P.                   | 1. Seventeen printed Proclamations between the years 1591 and 1713.<br>2. A printed Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, dated 1688.  |
| From the Editor.                                 | Notes and Queries for April 1852. 4to. Lond. 1852.  |
| From J. W. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.                    | De Navorscher, 3 and 4. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1852.   |

The Rev. Richard Lane Frere, B.D. lately elected, now attending, having paid his Admission Fee, and signed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The following Communication to the Society from the President and Council was then read :

“ At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries, held on Tuesday the 11th of May, 1852,

“ The PRESIDENT in the Chair,

“ It was resolved, That the following communication be made to the Society at the Meeting on Thursday evening next :—

“ The President and Council, having taken into their careful consideration the present state and prospects of the Society, especially in the several branches of its



finance and the number of its Members; and having given due attention to the Reports of the Auditors from the year 1847 to the present time, with the comments made upon the last of those reports by the President in his annual Address delivered to the Society on the 23rd April last; having also considered the change which has taken place in the numerical strength of the Society, as exhibited in the printed lists of members from 1784 to the present time; and having further adverted to the state of the Society previous to the 16th of April, 1807, when the Statute was passed raising the annual rate of payment from 2*l.* 2*s.* to its present amount of 4*l.* 4*s.*; and having conferred upon all these subjects with the Finance Committee, REPORT TO THE SOCIETY, That they are of opinion that the time has arrived when the Society may revert to its earlier scale of subscription, and when all the payments from the Fellows may be reduced without any fear of diminishing the welfare or impairing the efficiency of the Society, but, on the contrary, with a reasonable expectation that such reduction will add to the strength and promote the permanent prosperity of the Society.

"The President and Council therefore recommend to the Society that the payments from the Fellows be reduced, from the 1st January, 1852, as follows: the admission fee from 8*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*, the annual subscription from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*, and the composition money from 42*l.* to 26*l.* 5*s.*

"The President and Council also recommend that from the 1st of January, 1852, the annual subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* shall be paid in advance or for the current year, assimilating, in this respect, the practice of this Society to that of almost all similar institutions.

"The Bonds mentioned in the Statutes having been found inoperative have for many years past been dispensed with in practice. It is now, therefore, proposed to expunge all mention of them from the Statutes.

"It is also recommended that if any gentleman who has once been a Fellow of this Society and has retired from the same, be desirous of re-election, and upon a proper proposal and vote by ballot in the usual way be duly re-elected, no admission fee shall become payable upon such re-election.

"Whilst the President and Council recommend that these increased facilities should be given for the admission of new Fellows, they are, on the other hand, desirous that the barrier against the election of persons whose claims are inadequate, or not yet sufficiently established, should, under these altered circumstances, be rendered even still more effectual than it is at present. It is therefore their opinion that the power of exclusion by the ballot should be granted in future to one-fifth instead of, as at present, to one-third of the Members voting.

"The changes now proposed will render necessary certain alterations in the Statutes of the Society, which the President and Council therefore recommend to be made. The Statutes as they now exist and the proposed new or altered Statutes are the following:—

#### The present Statutes.

### CHAPTER III.

#### OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS TO THE SOCIETY.

"I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Eight Guineas* for his admission fee, *unless the same or any part thereof shall be remitted by the Society; and shall also enter into a bond, conditioned in the penalty of Sixty Pounds sterling, for the due and regular payment of his annual contribution money to the Society.*

"II. Every Fellow of the Society shall, *so long as he shall continue a Member thereof*, pay to the use of the

#### Proposed new or altered Statutes.

### CHAPTER III.

#### OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS TO THE SOCIETY.

"I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Five Guineas* for his admission fee, and also, if he be elected before the 1st of July, shall pay one year, or, if he be elected after the 1st of July, shall pay half a year, of his annual subscription: the latter payment being his subscription, or portion of subscription, for the year of his election.

"II. Every Fellow of the Society shall pay to the use of the Society the annual sum of *Two Guineas, to become*

## The present Statutes.

Society the annual sum of *Four* Guineas, by *four equal quarterly payments*, on the *25th day of March*, the *24th day of June*, the *29th day of September*, and the *25th day of December* in every year.

"V. If any person shall, at the annual audit of the accounts, be found more than two years' contribution in arrear, it shall be in the power of the president and Council, at their discretion, to put the bond before mentioned into due execution, giving such notice or notices as they shall think proper, according to the nature of the case.

"VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance and pay to the Society the sum of *Forty* Guineas, over and above his admission-fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

## CHAPTER VI.

## OF THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION OF FELLOWS.

"In Section II., last line but one:—a majority of *two-thirds*.

"In Section III., last line but one:—*Four* Guineas annually by *equal quarterly payments* for the use of the Society.

"In Section IV., second line:—admission-fee of *Eight* Guineas.

## Proposed new or altered Statutes.

due on the 1st January in every year, and to be paid in advance.

"V. If any person shall, at the annual audit of the accounts, be found more than two years of his contribution in arrear, it shall be in the power of the President and Council, at their discretion, to recommend to the Society that a ballot be taken for the removal of his name from the list of Fellows; giving such notice or notices as they shall think proper, according to the nature of the case.

"VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance and pay to the Society the sum of *Twenty-five* Guineas, over and above his admission-fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

## CHAPTER VI.

## OF THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION OF FELLOWS.

"In Section II., last line but one:—a majority of *four-fifths*.

"In Section III., last line but one:—*Two* Guineas annually for the use of the Society.

"In Section IV., second line:—admission-fee of *Five* Guineas.

"New Section X. If any gentleman who has once been a Fellow of this Society, and has retired from the same, be desirous of re-election, and, upon a proper proposal and vote by ballot in the usual manner, be duly re-elected, no admission-fee shall become payable upon such re-election.

"The President and Council further intimate to the Society that, in accordance with Chapter I. of the Statutes, this recommendation and the draft of the proposed new or altered Statutes, will be read on Thursday next, and again on Thursday the 27th instant, and that on the last-mentioned evening a ballot will be taken upon the question whether the same shall be adopted or not. No discussion upon the question will be taken until Thursday the 27th instant, when there will be the fullest opportunity to offer any remarks or arguments which any Fellow may desire to urge. No strangers will then be admitted, nor any papers read, the evening being set apart for this business only."

On the consideration of this Question, Thomas Joseph Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A. proposed the following Resolution:

"That according to the Reports of the Finances of the Society, as

made by the Auditors of the Accounts for the years 1850 and 1851, any reduction in the amount of the Annual Subscription at present required from the Fellows, would appear to be uncalled for, and injudicious, and likely to prove highly detrimental to the character and respectability of the only chartered Body of Antiquaries in this Kingdom."

Upon a show of hands the appending of this Resolution to the Council's communication was carried.

A Motion was then made by James Wallis Pycroft, Esq. seconded by Dr. Lee, entitled,

"Amendment on the preceding Motion for Thursday 27th instant.

"That, in order to ascertain the causes which have for several years past operated to the injury of the Society of Antiquaries, and for the purpose of securing its future welfare,

"A Committee of Inquiry be appointed, to inquire into the present state of its Affairs and the causes which have operated to its detriment, with full power to call for all Books, Papers, and Writings relating to its Affairs, and after examination to report to a future Meeting of this Society its true state and condition, as also to suggest, for the adoption of this Society, such new Statutes, Rules, and Regulations as that Committee may deem expedient for its future management."

Upon a show of hands this Motion was rejected.

The Treasurer gave Notice, that a Letter addressed by him to the President, on the propriety of re-considering the Resolutions of the Society which regulate the Payments from the Fellows, had been put into type, and that copies thereof might be obtained by the Fellows, in the Library of the Society, on or after Tuesday next.

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Thursday, May 20th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and the Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for them.

From the Athenæum Club.

Their Annual Report. Folio. Lond. 1852.

From Henry Stevens, Esq.

A Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others, on the mode of editing the Writings of Washington. By Jared Sparks. 8vo. Cambr. U.S. 1852.

From W. D. Haggard, Esq. F.S.A. Fourteen Manuscript Volumes, in the handwriting of the late Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton College, containing a Descriptive Catalogue of Coins and Medals of almost every nation.

Edmund Waterton, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his Admission-fee and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of this Society.

The Certificate of Thomas Faulkner, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Resident Secretary exhibited a Rubbing from the Brass of Sir John Hampden, who died in the year 1553, from the Church of Great Hampden in Buckinghamshire.

A Letter from Charles Roach Smith, Esq. to the Resident Secretary, was read, announcing the contemplated destruction of the south-eastern part of the area of the site of the Roman city of Verulam, for building purposes; and soliciting the Society's interference.

Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A., at the request of Sir Frederick Fowke of Lowesby Hall, Leicestershire, exhibited three early Saxon Weapons, found with a skeleton, in digging for gravel near Sir Frederick Fowke's house. The first was a Sword of the usual form; the second a Spear-head, remarkable for its extraordinary length; the third, an Arrow-head of iron. Arrow-heads, Mr. Wright observed, are not often found in Anglo-Saxon graves. But he felt inclined to attribute this to the circumstance that bows and arrows were the arms of the common fighting man, and not of the chiefs, and that it was usual to bury with the latter only such arms as they were in the habit of carrying with them as part of their accoutrement.

The following Note from Dr. Gideon Mantell to the Resident Secretary was read, recording an Analysis of the Glass of which the Roman cinerary Urn exhibited by him on May 6th was composed:

“ TO J. YONGE AKERMAN, ESQ.

“ MY DEAR SIR,—It occurred to me that it might be interesting to the Society of Antiquaries to record the Analysis of the Glass of which the Roman cinerary Urn that I had the honour of exhibiting at the last Meeting is composed. I have therefore obtained from Mr. Reekes, of the Museum of Practical Geology, the following results, obtained from an Analysis of a portion of a glass vessel of similar manufacture found with that above mentioned:

Silica . . . . .	70.58
Alumina . . . . .	1.80
Protoxide of iron . . . . .	0.53
———— manganese . . . . .	0.48
Lime . . . . .	8.—
Soda . . . . .	18.36
Magnesia . . . . .	a trace

The iridescent appearance of some fragments of the glass vessels found in the tomb with the cinerary Vases, is highly resplendent, arising

from the decomposition of the material. The state into which some of the glass has decomposed is very remarkable, and was supposed to indicate an essential difference in the composition of the material; but Mr. Reekes informs me that this is not the case; but that in all probability glass vessels of moderate construction, if subjected to atmospheric and subterranean agencies for nearly twenty centuries, would be reduced to a similar condition.

"I inclose specimens of decomposed glass vessels from the same Tomb.

"Yours, my dear Sir, most faithfully,

"GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL.

"19, *Chester Square*, May 10, 1852."

Charles J. Palmer, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Penny of Edward I. found on the site of the Benedictine Priory at Great Yarmouth, bearing the name of Robert de Hadleigh, the last Moneyer whose name occurs upon our English coins.

The following Letter from the Resident Secretary to Frederic Ouvry, Esq. was read, accompanying the exhibition of the Matrix-Seal described in it:



"MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to exhibit to the Society a mediæval relic of much interest, in a remarkable state of preservation. It is the Matrix of the Seal or *Secretum* of William de Flamville, or De Flamenville, and is an example of an antique gem inclosed in a rim of metal, so common a practice in the middle ages, as we may infer from the number of similar impressions from similarly contrived seals, yet remaining attached to ancient deeds.

"The Seal now exhibited is of oval figure, exactly one inch long by seven-eighths of an inch broad, with a loop for suspension. The silver rim which encircles the stone is just a quarter of an inch wide. The stone appears to be an onyx, on which is engraved, in the style of the later Roman gems, a man in a short tunic, and wearing a cloak, seizing an animal which appears to be intended for a goat, raised on its hind feet, its fore feet resting against a tree. The legend on the rim which incloses it is

+ S. WILLI DE FLAMENVILL'.

"It appears very probable that the owner of this seal was the same person as William, son of Roger de Flamenville, who received a charter from King John, in the first year of his reign, anno Domini 1200.\* He was the son of William de Flamenville by the daughter of John son of Swain. On the death of Uchtred son of Gamel, without an heir, the manor of Wittenham and others in the ward of Coquetdale, in Cumberland, fell by escheat to the King,† when a mediety of the same was granted to Simon, son of John, son of Swain, by a charter dated at Brotherton, in Yorkshire, on the 28th March 1200, in which charter it is stated that the late King Henry had granted the other mediety to Roger de Flamenville with the daughter of the said John.

"By a second charter, dated at Bolsover on the 30th of March, two days later, King Richard confirmed to William, son of Roger de Flamenville, all the land that had been Uchtred the son of Gamel's, in Whittingham, Trowenton, Barton, and Glantedon, free of all service except the rent of one sparrow-hawk yearly.‡

"If we consider the spirit which suggested the appropriation and use of antique gems in the middle ages, we shall not err, perhaps, in supposing that the subject represented on the stone inserted in this seal was by its owner regarded as a rebus of his name (FLAMENville), while, it is probable that, to a religious mind, Abraham's offering would be depicted in the victim about to be sacrificed.

"The seal is the property of W. Wiltshire Smith, Esq.

"I am, my dear sir, yours very faithfully,

"J. Y. AKERMAN.

"*Soc. Ant. 12 May 1852.*

"Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A."

W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a Letter from Professor Munch, of the University of Christiania, illustrative of the word FYRHT in the Anglo-Saxon Laws; which the Professor explained to mean, "asking the Gods for an Oracle," but literally to go a spearing.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair again read the Communication made from the President and Council to the last Meeting, containing the Recommendations to be balloted for at the next Meeting; as also the Notice given by Mr. Pettigrew of the Resolution which he intended to propose on the discussion of that Communication.

At the close of the Meeting, in reference to Mr. C. R. Smith's Letter, laid before the Society this evening on the "Contemplated destruction of a portion of the remains of Verulamium," the following Resolution was proposed and carried.

"That the Resident Secretary be requested to confer with Mr. Smith,

\* Rot. Chart. p. 42.

† Rot. Hundr. p. 17.

‡ Rot. Chart. p. 41.

and ascertain from him such further particulars as will enable the Society to judge whether they are in a position to take any and what steps, with a view to the preservation of the interesting remains referred to by Mr. Smith."

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Thursday, May 27th, 1852.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed.

The Certificate of Henry Stevens, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read, and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Faulkner, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his Admission-fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The Communication from the President and Council of the 11th May, to be balloted for this evening, for a change in the payments, and for certain alterations in the Statutes of the Society, was read a third time; together with the Notice given by Mr. Pettigrew of a Resolution which he intended to propose upon the discussion of that Communication.

Mr. Pettigrew then rose to propose his Resolution:

"That, according to the Reports of the Finances of the Society, as made by the Auditors of the Accounts for the years 1850 and 1851, any reduction in the amount of the Annual Subscription at present required from the Fellows would appear to be uncalled for and injudicious, and likely to prove highly detrimental to the character and respectability of the only chartered Body of Antiquaries in the Kingdom."

After some discussion it was moved by Dr. Lee, and seconded by William Devonshire Saull, Esq. "That the present Meeting be adjourned to Thursday 10th June, being the day of the next Ordinary Meeting of the Society."

Upon a show of hands this Motion was negatived.

Mr. Pettigrew's Motion was then put to a show of hands, when it appeared that

The Ayes were 39.

The Noes 48.

Mr. Pettigrew then demanded a Ballot, whereupon an arrangement was come to that One Ballot should be taken upon the Proposal of the President and Council, and also upon the Resolution moved by Mr. Pettigrew; the Ayes being reckoned as in favour of the Proposal of the President and Council; the Noes as against it, and in favour of the Resolution proposed by Mr. Pettigrew. This Arrangement having been assented to by Mr. Pettigrew, the Ballot was then taken.

Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Bruce the Treasurer being appointed Scrutators upon the Ballot, the Ayes were found to be 55, and the Noes 41.

Majority 14. Whereupon the recommended changes in the Society's payments, and the various consequent alterations in its Statutes, contained in the Communication of the President and Council to the Society, dated on the 11th May, were declared to be carried.

Thursday, June 10th, 1852.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, ESQ. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, and confirmed; whereupon Thomas Lott, Esq. F.S.A. handed in the Draft of a Proposal for making certain alterations in the Statutes of the Society in the following words:

**The present Statutes.**

**CHAPTER III.**

**OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS  
OF THE SOCIETY.**

I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Five* Guineas for his admission-fee, and also, if he be elected before the 1st of July, shall pay one year, or, if he be elected after the 1st of July, shall pay half a year, of his annual subscription; the latter payment being his subscription, or portion of subscription, for the year of his election.

II. Every Fellow of the Society shall pay to the use of the Society the annual sum of *Two* Guineas, to become due on the 1st of January in every year, and to be paid in advance.

VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance to the Society the sum of *Twenty-five* Guineas, over and above his admission fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

**CHAPTER VI.**

**ON THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION  
OF FELLOWS.**

In Section III., last line but one:—*Two* Guineas annually for the use of the Society.

In Section IV., second line:—admission fee of *Five* Guineas.

VOL. II.

**Proposed new or altered Statutes.**

**CHAPTER III.**

**OF THE PAYMENTS BY THE FELLOWS  
OF THE SOCIETY.**

I. Every person who shall be elected a Fellow of the Society shall, either before or at his admission, pay to the use of the Society the sum of *Eight* Guineas for his admission fee.

II. Every Fellow of the Society shall pay to the use of the Society the annual sum of *Four* Guineas, by four equal payments, on the 25th day of March, the 24th day of June, the 29th day of September, and the 25th day of December in every year.

VI. If any Member shall, at any time, advance and pay to the Society the sum of *Forty* Guineas over and above his admission fee and all arrears then due by him, he shall be discharged from all annual payments for the future.

**CHAPTER VI.**

**ON THE ELECTION AND ADMISSION  
OF FELLOWS.**

In Section III., last line but one:—*Four* Guineas annually by equal quarterly payments for the use of the Society.

In Section IV., second line:—admission fee of *Eight* Guineas.

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This draft proposal was read a first-time, in accordance with the Statutes, and the Question, "Whether the same shall pass or not," will be determined by Ballot at the First Ordinary Thursday Evening Meeting of the Society to be held in November, 1852.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

- From Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. V.P.S.A. Extracts from the Letter-press of the Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, by the late Thomas Henderson, F.R.S.L. & E. reduced and edited by his successor, Charles Piazzi Smyth, F.R.S.E. 4to. Edinburgh, 1852.
- From George Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. The Builder for May 1852. Folio, London, 1852.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. Bayerische Münzbelustigung darinnen Schautstücke, Ducaten, Thaler, &c. von Peter Paul Finauer. 8vo. München, 1768.
- From the Editor. The Athenæum for May 1852. 4to. London, 1852.
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. The Gentleman's Magazine for June. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A. Remains of Pagan Saxondom, by John Yonge Akerman, Part I. 4to. London, 1852.
- From the Diocesan Architectural Society of Exeter. Their Transactions, vol. IV. Part II. 4to. London, 1852.
- From the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Copenhagen. Rapport des Séances Annuelles de 1848—51. 8vo.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. 1. Cosmographiæ Universalis Libri VI. Autore Sebast. Munstero. Folio. Basileæ, 1552.  
2. Petrarca Rime. Folio. Venice, 1497.  
3. Polydori Virgilii Urbinatis Anglicæ historiæ libri viginti sex. Folio. Basileæ, 1546.  
4. Numismata. A Discourse of Medals. By J. Evelyn. Folio. London, 1697.  
5. Dodoen's Herbal, translated by Henry Lyte, esquier. Folio. London, 1578.  
6. Justi Lipsii Opera. Libri Quinque. Antwerp, 1605.  
7. In One Volume 8vo.  
1. Joannis Brassicani Institutiones grammaticæ elementissimæ. Hagnoæ, 1518.  
2. Vocabularius Joannis Alenstaig, 1516.  
3. Jacobi Henrichmanni Grammaticæ Institutiones, 1517.
- From the Editor. Notes and Queries for May. 4to. London, 1852.
- From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. L'Architecture Byzantine en France, par M. Félix de Verneilh. 4to. Paris, 1852.
- From W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. 1. "Tomasinus de Tesseris Hospitalitatis," and "Tomasini, Titus Livius." 12mo. Amsterdam, 1670.  
2. Народне Српске Пјесме. (Popular Songs of Servia.) 8vo. УЛНИЦИ. 1823. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

3. *Julii Cæsaris Bulengeri Juliodunensis de Theatro. Tricassibus ex typis Petri Chevillot.* 12mo. 1603.
4. *Antiquitates Celticæ. Autore Joh. Georgio Keyser.* 12mo. Hanov. 1720.
5. *Taschenbuch für die vaterländische Geschichte von Joseph Freiherrn von Hormayr.* 8vo. München, 1833.
6. *Taschenbuch für Geschichte und Alterthum in Süddeutschland. von Dr. Heinrich Schreiber.* 5 volumes, 8vo. Freiburg in Breisgau, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1844, and 1846.
7. *Caroli Paschalii Coronæ.* 12mo. Lugduni Batavorum, 1671.
8. *Stow's Survey of London,* 8vo. London, 1598.

The recommendatory Testimonials of John Lewis Fytche, Esq. of Thorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, and of Samuel Woods, Esq. of The Abbey, Shrewsbury, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

J. Bunstone Bunning, Esq. exhibited a Model of the Crypt at Gerard's Hall. A Note from Mr. Bunning accompanied it, stating "the impracticability of preserving this interesting relic, even if the present gradient of Basing Lane could be maintained."

John Bidwell, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, and presented to the Society, an early Print representing the Old Market Cross of Bury St. Edmund's.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. F.S.A. presented a specimen of early block-printing, comprising two Wood-cuts, one representing the rebel angels thrust out of Heaven; the other the creation of Eve from the side of Adam.

John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited one of the small folding Altar-Tablets which are in common use among the Members of the Greek Church. "This specimen consists of two leaves united by a rude hinge. On the external surface of the first leaf are the various symbols of the Passion. Within, on the one leaf, is a representation of the Virgin and Child, nimbed, in low relief, within a frame. Below are two persons, both also nimbed, one in the attitude of prayer, the other perhaps bearing incense. On the opposite leaf is a representation of a male person, bearded, nimbed, and dressed in priestly garments, with his right hand uplifted, and bearing a book in his left. On each side of the principal person is a smaller male figure nimbed, that on the right bearing a book. On the fourth, or second outer side of the tablet, is a small ornament. There are remains of enamelling on all the four sides, and Slavonic inscriptions on three of them."

The Resident Secretary exhibited various examples of Romano-British Pottery, the produce of excavations in the Western District of the New Forest, the site of ancient Kilns, which have recently been discovered by the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, of Fordingbridge.

The Resident Secretary then communicated the Transcript of a Letter written by General Lambert, addressed to Mr. Fryer, in reference to an Order of the Council of State, commanding his retirement from London to "his farthest house," accompanied by the following illustration:

"Among the Baynes Papers now in my possession is a letter from General Lambert, which, though it bears not the date of the year, very clearly, by that of the month (the 15th January), alludes to an event which is familiar to every reader of English history, namely, the occupation of the capital by Monk in the month of January 1659-60, and the issuing of the mandate of the Council of State to secure the person of Lambert. It is well known that, at this critical period, the Parliament was disturbed by two fears—the ambitious views of a man who had always caused the late Protector uneasiness, and the return of the King; the latter, however, preponderated, and they sent Lambert into the north to secure Newcastle against Monk. Monk, however, advanced southward, and soon entered London, when he obtained an order from the Parliament to authorise the Council of State either to secure the person of Lambert, or to command his withdrawal from the capital to his own residence in the country.

"We are told that Lambert refused to obey this mandate, and that a proclamation was published by the Council of State, on the 20th April, commanding him, with others therein named, to appear at Whitehall within three days from that date, 'under the pains and penalties of being proceeded against, and of having their estates forthwith seized and sequestered for the use of the Commonwealth.\*' The Council failing to bring him to terms, he was committed to the Tower, from which he made his escape, and was subsequently taken prisoner by Ingoldsby near Daventry on the 22d April. The crisis had by this time arrived; the Restoration followed; and, on the 9th of June following, Lambert and Vane, who had been excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, were brought to trial; and the former pleading ignorance of Monk's design to restore the King, had his sentence commuted to perpetual imprisonment.

"The letter now exhibited to the Society bears, as before-mentioned, the date January 15, and there is little doubt that it was written in consequence of the application of Monk to the Parliament. It is entirely in the hand-writing of Lambert, who, it would appear from other letters in my possession, employed a secretary, named William Blakey. Sometimes Mrs. Lambert performed this office; and I have several of her letters, entrusted to me by the Reverend Adam Baynes, which I hope shortly to lay before the Society.

"J. Y. AKERMAN.

"S. A., 9 June, 1852."

"MR FRYER,

"I have rece: yo<sup>rs</sup> w<sup>th</sup> ye Orders of ye Councell wherby I am put to some strait to interprett yf by my furthest House that att Colton bee intended; yf so it is altogether uncable of harboringe of mee being quit puld downe & ruinated in ye late warres: yf it bee ment wimbleton or

\* A copy of this proclamation has lately been presented to the Society by Mr. Payne Collier.

Nones<sup>b</sup>: it is all y<sup>e</sup> favor I expect, and therfor I desire you to speake w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Arth: who I heare speakes civilly of mee, or S<sup>r</sup> An: Cooper, or any other, to enquire whether I may w<sup>th</sup> saftie retyre thither; yf I may I shall speedily doe it, yf not, rather than not be a freeman I should take it as a great kindenesse that any of y<sup>em</sup> would procure mee a Passe to goe beyond seas.

" 15 of Jan.

" I have noe moor, but remayne

" Yo<sup>r</sup> assured lo: freind,

*Lambert*

" Yf I may bee safe at Nonesuch I pray you lett mee have tow or 3 chambers furnished ther for mee.

(Addressed)

" For M<sup>r</sup>. George fryer  
these."

Indorsed in the hand-writing of Capt<sup>n</sup> Adam Baynes, " L<sup>d</sup> Lambert to Mr. fryer."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, June 17th, 1852.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BART. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and the Thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for them to the Donors.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. Publications of the Percy Society, Numbers 18 to 37, both inclusive; 39 to 42, both inclusive; 44 to 60, both inclusive; 62 to 64, both inclusive; 66 and 67, 69 and 70, 74 to 80, both inclusive; 82 to 89, both inclusive; and 92. 8vo. Lond. 1842—1851.

From the Rev. J. Faulkner Lee. A lithograph of an ancient Cross removed from Lancaster to the Museum at Manchester.

The following Notices were then read from the Chair :

I. " The Council report to the Society,

" That they have received an Announcément from the Library Committee that the Catalogue of the Library of the Society will be forthwith completed, and that it will contain all Books which are in the Library of the Society on the 1st of July next. The Library Committee are desirous that this announcement should be made to the Society, in order

that any gentleman about to present Works to the Library may have an opportunity by taking advantage of the present time of having his Donation inserted in the New Catalogue.

"2. The Council have great pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King of Denmark has signified his pleasure that his name may be inserted in the List of Royal Patrons of the Society."

Edward Hawkins, Esq. gave Notice that, at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday the 25th November, 1852, he should move—

"That a Committee be appointed to revise the Statutes and Bye-laws of the Society of Antiquaries, and to Report what Alterations it may deem expedient for the Improvement of the Society."

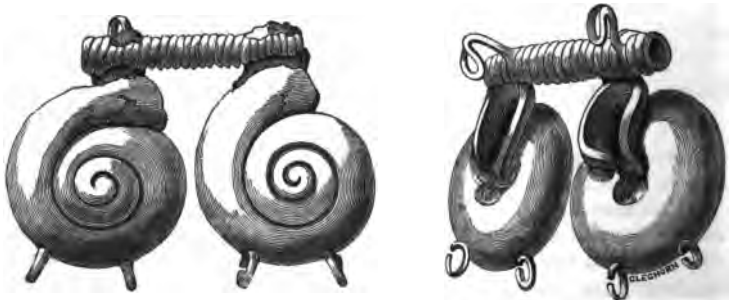
William Richard Drake, Esq. gave Notice that, at the Meeting of the Society on Thursday the 18th November, 1852, he should make the following Motion, as an Amendment upon the Proposal to alter the Statutes which was handed in by Thomas Lott, Esq. at the last Meeting:—

"That it is inexpedient (having regard to the recent adoption, by the Society, of the recommendation of the President and Council,) that the proposed Alterations in the Statutes should be made; and that, in the opinion of this Meeting, the re-discussion of Alterations which have been agreed to, before their effect has been practically tested, will tend to lessen that influence which this Society, as the only Chartered Body of Antiquaries in the Kingdom, has the power of exerting, and which it ought to exercise in the prosecution of the Study of Antiquities."

John Lewis Fytche, Esq. of Thorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, having paid his Admission-fee, and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. J. B. Read, Vicar of Stone near Aylesbury, exhibited various sepulchral Urns, two iron Rings, and a Spear-head and Knife of iron, found in that village within the last two years.

— Hampton, Esq. exhibited by the hands of Viscount Strangford, Director, a very curious metal Fibula in the form of two Snails,



said to have been found in the Island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies.

An account since received from their present owner, states that the Snails represented in the wood-cut were in reality found with many other articles in the same metal, and to all appearance of the same origin, in a Tumulus at no great distance from Marmato, in New Granada, to which place they were brought for sale by weight, in the month of July 1851, to the Director of the Gold Mines; the whole being subsequently transmitted by him to a mercantile house in London, to be melted.

The impure metal of which these Snails are composed, is stated to be known to the inhabitants of New Granada by the name of "Tumbaga." It is said to vary in fineness; but, in the Shells exhibited, to contain about sixty per cent. of gold, mixed with silver and copper.

— Byles, Esq. exhibited by the hands of Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P. the figure in metal of a woman, which had once been enamelled, apparently of the early part of the sixteenth century. This object, which had probably formed the handle of a small knife, had been recently dug up at Boxmoor.

J. Yonge Akerman, Esq. exhibited a small oval brass Ticket or Seal, bearing incusely the Portraits of Philip the Emperor, his wife Octacilia, and their son Philip, and a small figure of Bacchus in his tutelar character. A Cut from an impression of the Seal is here given :



It is inscribed MYCTON IPO HOAEN BPEICEN; and was evidently used by the Mystai of the suburb of Brisea in Laconia, a town mentioned by Pausanias in his third Book. This curious object was the property of the late H. P. Borrell, Esq. of Smyrna.

The Rev. T. Kendrick exhibited through Edward Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. two Chess-men of jet, which had been found in the large mound called the "Mote Hill," near Warrington.

George Roberts, Esq. communicated, in a letter to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, an account of the discovery of a Tessellated Pavement on the site of what had probably been a Roman Villa, at Holcombe, in the parish of Uplyme, two miles from Lyme Regis in Dorsetshire. The

spot had been distinguished by an inclosure about 300 feet long by forty-two feet broad, bounded by hedges, and had been designated from time immemorial "the Church-yard." The Tesserae of the Pavement are composed of blue and white lias, chalk, and a red material resembling brick. The pattern of an ordinary description.

The Vice-President then gave Notice from the Chair, that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, November 18th, 1852.

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In consequence of the funeral of his Grace F. M. the Duke of Wellington being announced to take place on Thursday the 18th November, the First Ordinary Meeting of the Society for the Session of 1852-3, has been postponed, by Order of Council, until Thursday the 25th November, 1852.

# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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Thursday, November 25th, 1852.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Society's Library, received since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book; and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned.

From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.	Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, ab An. 1152 ad 1827. 2 vols. Folio. London, 1824.
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From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute.	Their Proceedings. No. 6. May, 1852. Archæological Guide to Ely Cathedral. 8vo.
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From the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.	Reports and Papers read during the Years 1850-1. Vol. 1. 8vo. London, 1850-1.
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From the Editor.	<p>The Natural History of Wiltshire; by John Aubrey, F.R.S. Edited and elucidated by notes, by John Britton, F.S.A. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society. 4to. London, 1847.</p> <p>Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S., embracing his Auto-Biographical Sketches. By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1845. Published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society.</p>
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From the Editor.	The Art Journal, Nos. 42 and 43, for June and July 1852. 4to. London, 1852.
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From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.	The Builder for June 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
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From the Editor.	The Athenæum for June. 4to. London, 1852.
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From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gentleman's Magazine for July. 8vo. London, 1852.
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From the Editor.	The Journal of Sacred Literature for July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
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- From the Royal Asiatic Society. Their 29th Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Editor. Notes and Queries for June 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. History of the Bishopric of Lincoln. By Adam Stark. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Committee of the Common Council of London. A Map; being a Survey of the Ward of Farringdon Within.
- From the Author. Note sur Cinq Monnaies d'Or trouvées dans le Cimetière Mérovingien de Lucy près Neufchâtel en 1851 par Mons. L'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1852.
- From J. A. Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A. 1. An Act (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 63) for Promoting the Public Health. 12mo. London, 1848.  
2. An Act for the Removal of Contagious Diseases (11 & 12 Vict. cap. 123). 12mo. London, 1848.  
3. The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1849 (12 & 13 Vict. Cap. 111). By W. C. Glen, Esq. 12mo. London, 1849.  
4. The Act to encourage the establishment of Public Baths and Washhouses (9 & 10 Vict. Cap. 74). By a Barrister-at-Law, 12mo. London, 1846.  
5. Practical Instructions relating to the Emigration of the Poor. 2nd Edition. By W. G. Lumley, Esq. 12mo. London, 1852.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. 1. Address to the Royal Geographical Society of London, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting on the 24th of May, 1852, by Sir R. I. Murchison, President. 8vo. London. 1852.  
2. Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Geographical Society, corrected to May, 1851. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. Report of the Council, June, 1852. 8vo. Leicester, 1852.
- From B. Williams, Esq. F.S.A. Treatise on the Local Nomenclature of the Anglo-Saxons, as exhibited in the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici." Translated from the German of Professor Heinrich Léo. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Authors. Abbildungen von Mainzer Alterthümern mit Erklärungen herausgegeben von dem Verein zur Erforschung der rheinischen Geschichte und Alterthümer. No. III. 4to. Mainz, 1851.
- From Henry Stevens, Esq., F.S.A. Review of Lord Mahon's History of the American Revolution. From the North American Review for July 1852. 8vo. Boston, 1852.
- From the Author. Report on Excavations made on the site of the Roman Castrum at Lymne, in Kent, in 1850. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. With notes on the original plan of the Castrum, and on the ancient state of the Romney Marshes. By James Elliott, Jun. 8vo. London, 1852.

- From the Editor.** *The Athenæum* for July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Editor.** *Notes and Queries* for July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.** *The Gentleman's Magazine* for August. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.** *The Builder* for July 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From J. A. Cahusac, Esq. F.S.A.** *Publications of the Percy Society.* Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, and 29. 8vo. London, 1840—43.
- From the Archæological Institute of Rome.** 1. *Annali dell' Instituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica.* Vol. 8 of the new series.  
2. *Bullettino. Per l'Anno 1851.* 8vo. Rome, 1851.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.** 1. *Bulletins* Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, for 1851, and No. 1 for 1852. 8vo. Amiens, 1851—52.  
2. *Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens. Tome deuxieme 7<sup>me</sup> Série.* 4to. Amiens, 1851.
- From the Author.** *Révne Archéologique* (extrait) 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> years.  
1. *Lettre sur 2 Vases peints Antique du Musée du Louvre.* 2. *Note sur les Armes des Gladiateurs, par Adrien de Longperier.* 8vo. Paris, 1851—2.
- From the Archæological Institute of Rome.** I *Monumenti, Plates 25 to 36 inclusive of Volume 5.*
- From R. Stamp, Esq. of Kew Road, Richmond.** A *Farthing Token of Charles the First, found in the parish of Mortlake.*
- From the Numismatic Society.** *The Numismatic Chronicle, Numbers 26, 28, 30, 32, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 57.* 8vo. London, 1844—52.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.** *The Builder* for August 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From the Smithsonian Institution.** 1. *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Volumes 3 and 4.* 4to. Washington, 1852.  
2. *Smithsonian Report on Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts.* By Prof. J. C. Booth, and Campbell Morfit. 8vo. Washington, 1851.  
3. *Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1850.* 8vo. Washington, 1851.  
4. *Directions for collecting, preserving, and transporting Specimens of Natural History prepared for the use of the Smithsonian Institution.* 8vo. Washington, 1852.
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.** *The Gentleman's Magazine* for September 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the American Philosophical Society.** *Their Proceedings.* Vol. 5. No. 47. 8vo. 1852.
- From the Editor.** *The Athenæum* for August 1852. 4to. London, 1852.

- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. *The Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1852. 8vo. London.
- From the Editor. *The Art Journal* for September 1852.
- From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A. *The Builder* for September 1852. Folio. London, 1852.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. *Their Journal*. Vol. XIII. Part I. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary S.A. *Remains of Pagan Saxondom*. Part II. 4to. London, 1852.
- From Dr. Kitto, F.S.A. *The Journal of Sacred Literature*. No. 5, October 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From W. D. Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. *Postulates and Data*. Numbers 1 to 13 inclusive. 4to. London, 1852.
- From the Publisher. *Brief Astronomical Tables*. By W. Drew Snooke, Prof. of Math. and Ast. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. *Reliquiæ Isurianæ: the Remains of the Roman Isurium, (now Aldborough, near Borough-bridge, Yorkshire)*. Illustrated by Henry Ecroyd Smith. Imp. 4to. London, 1852.
- From the London Institution. *Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution systematically classed*. Volume IV. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. *Reports by the Juries (Exhibition of 1851)*. Class 10. Philosophical Instruments and Processes depending upon their use. J. Glaisher, F.R.S. Reporter. 8vo. London, 1851.
- From the Author. *On ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities, and Folk-lore of Worcestershire*. By Jabez Allies, F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author. *Interprétation du Type figuré sur les Derniers de la famille Hosidia, et Remarques sur l'Orthographe et la Prononciation du Grec en Italie*. Par Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris, 1852.
- From the Author. *History of the Barber Surgeons of London*. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Imperial Academy, Vienna.
1. *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften; philosophisch-historische Classe*, 8 Band, 1 Heft. Januer. Jahrgang, 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  2. *Denkschriften der, &c. &c.* 3<sup>er</sup> Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  3. *Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen*, 7<sup>er</sup> Band, 1851. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  4. *Notizenblattes*, 1852. Nos. 3 to 10. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
  5. *Kritische Durchsicht der Von Dawidow verfassten wörterammlung aus der sprache der Aino's*. Von Dr. August Pfizmaier. 8vo. Vienna, 1851.

- From the Dutch Government. *Aegyptische Monumenten van het Nederlandsche museum Van Oudheden te Leyden, uitgegeven op last der hooge regering door Dr. C. Leemans, Directeur van het museum. 13<sup>e</sup> Afdeling op 6 Af. van de 2<sup>e</sup> Afdeling. Folio. Leyden, 1852.*
- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. *Ships, Colonies, and Commerce, being the substance of a Letter addressed to the late Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. By Philopatrius. 8vo. London, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Athenæum for September 1852. 4to. London.*
- From the Royal Society. *Their Proceedings, Nos. 11 to 14 inclusive. 8vo. London, 1852.*
- From H. M. the King of Prussia. 1. *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien. Von R. Lepsius. 4to. Berlin, 1849.*  
2. *Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien 1<sup>te</sup>, 2<sup>te</sup>, & 3<sup>te</sup>, Abtheilung. Folio. Berlin, 1849.*
- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. *Description des principales Pierres Gravées du cabinet de S.A.S. Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans. 2 Vols. Folio. Paris, 1780—84.*
- From the Author. *Full Exposure of Dr. Charles T. Jackson's pretensions to the Invention of the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph. By Hon. Amos Kendall. 8vo. Washington, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Art Journal for November. 4to. London, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Builder for October. Folio. London, 1852.*
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. *The Gentleman's Magazine for November. 8vo. London, 1852.*
- From the Editor. *The Athenæum for October. 4to. London, 1852.*
- From the Minister of Public Instruction of France. *Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France, viz.*  
1. *Procès des Templiers, publié par M. Michelet. Tome 2. 4to. Paris, 1851.*  
2. *Chronique du Religieux de St. Denys, par M. L. Bellaguet, précédée d'une Introduction par M. de Barante. Tome 6<sup>e</sup>. 4to. Paris, 1852.*  
3. *Archives Legislatives de la ville de Reims. Collection de Pièces inédites pouvant servir à l'Histoire des Institutions dans l'intérieur de la Cité, par Pierre Varin. 4to. Paris, 1852.*
- From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. *The Archaeological Journal. Nos. 9, 10, and 11. 8vo. London, 1846.*
- From the Author. *Notice sur un Vase Gaulois de la Collection du Louvre, par M. Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo. Paris.*
- From the Author. *Documents inédits sur les Palinodes, par A. Charma. 8vo. Rouen, 1852.*

- From the Author.** *Rapport sur les Fouilles exécutées au Catillon en 1851, au nom de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, par A. Charma, rapporteur.* 8vo. Paris, 1852.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.** *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, 2 Série, 6<sup>e</sup> Vol. 16<sup>e</sup> Volume de la Collection, 2<sup>e</sup> Série, 9<sup>e</sup> Vol. 19<sup>e</sup> Vol. de la Collection (3<sup>e</sup> livraison), et 2<sup>e</sup> Série, 9<sup>e</sup> Vol. (4<sup>e</sup> livraison).* 4to. Paris, 1852.
- From the Author.** *Letter to the Lord Viscount Mahon, President of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Present State and Condition of that Society.* By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the British Archæological Association.** *Their Journal, No. 31. October 31, 1852.* 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author.** 1. *Thomas Sprott's Chronicle of Profane and Sacred History.* Translated from the original manuscript in the possession of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A. By William Bell, Phil. Dr. 8vo. Liverpool, 1851.  
2. *Anastatic Fac-simile of the entire original Codex (12 sheets).*
- From the Archæological Institute.** *The Archæological Journal, Numbers 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.* 8vo. London, 1850-52.
- From the Société des Antiquaires de L'Ouest.** 1. *Mémoires de la Société, Tomes 18, 19. Années 1850-51.* 8vo. Poitiers, 1852.  
2. *Bulletins de la Société, 2<sup>e</sup>, 3<sup>e</sup>, 4<sup>e</sup> Trimestres de 1852.* 8vo. Poitiers, 1851-52.
- From the Editor.** *The Literary Gazette, No. 1869.* 4to. London, 1852.
- From the Author.** *History in Ruins : a Hand-book of Architecture for the unlearned.* By George Godwin, F.R.S. Fcp. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Archæological Institute.** 1. *Memoir written during a Survey of the Watling Street, from the Tees to the Scotch Border, in the years 1850 and 1851.* By Henry Maclauchlan. 8vo. London, 1852.  
2. *Map of the Watling Street, the chief line of Roman communication leading across the counties of Durham and Northumberland, from the River Swale to the Scotch Border. Surveyed and drawn by H. Maclauchlan.* Folio. London, 1852.
- From Henry Stevens, Esq. F.S.A.** 1. *Discovery by the late Dr. Horace Wells, of the applicability of Nitrous Oxide Gas, Sulphuric Ether, and other vapors in surgical operations nearly two years before the patented discovery of Drs. C. T. Jackson and W. G. T. Morton.* 8vo. Hartford, 1852.  
2. *A Reply to the Strictures of Lord Mahon and others on the mode of editing the writings of Washington.* By Jared Sparks. Also, a Review of Lord Mahon's History of the American Revolution. From the North American Review for July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.

Henry Stevens, Esq. lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow.

The recommendatory testimonial of William Henry Cooke, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was read and his election balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The President read to the Society the following announcement from the Council.

"At a Meeting of the Council held at Somerset House on Tuesday 23d November 1852, the President in the Chair,

"The President and Council have deliberated upon the Motions of Mr. Lott and Mr. Drake, which stand for the 25th of this month, and that of Mr. Hawkins, fixed for the 2d of December.

"As regards the two former, the President and Council have merely to state that they adhere to their Recommendation in favour of the Treasurer's Proposal as expressed to the Society on the 13th, and as adopted by the Society on the 27th May last; and they think it most desirable that the vote of the Society to decide this question should be, under all its circumstances, taken without further delay.

"With respect to Mr. Hawkins's Motion, the Council are of opinion that a Committee of Inquiry to consider the revision and improvement of the Statutes may be of great advantage, without, however, again re-opening the financial question, in case the decision of the Society on the 25th should prove to be a confirmation of the previous vote. Since in that case the will of the Society will already, in half a year, have been twice pronounced.

"Far, therefore, from offering any opposition to the appointment of the Committee to be named by Mr. Hawkins, the Council are prepared to give it every facility in their power. They think, however, that in a case of so much importance, sufficient time should be allowed to themselves and to the Society for consideration of the names to be proposed, so as to secure the services of the most efficient and able men, and that therefore, in conformity with the precedent of the Houses of Parliament, after the Committee is granted, Mr. Hawkins should give public notice of the names he desires to propose for it, the vote for the actual appointment of those, or of other names, to be taken at the next week's meeting."

Thomas Lott, Esq. proceeded to make the Motion of which he had given notice on the 10th June last, in regard to the payments made by the Fellows of the Society; namely, to substitute in Chapter III. of the Society's Statutes *Eight* for *Five* Guineas at the admission of a Fellow; to substitute *Four* instead of *Two* Guineas for his annual payment; and *Forty* for *Twenty-five* Guineas as a composition fee. Also in Chapter VI. in Section III. to substitute *Four* instead of *Two* Guineas; and *Eight* Guineas in Section IV. for *Five* Guineas.

Mr. Lott's Motion was seconded by Nathaniel Gould, Esq.

William Richard Drake, Esq. then proposed the Amendment to Mr. Lott's Motion, of which Mr. Drake had given notice on June 17th, namely,—

"That it is inexpedient (having regard to the recent adoption, by the Society, of the recommendation of the President and Council) that the proposed alterations in the Statutes should be made; and that, in the opinion of this Meeting, the re-discussion of alterations which have been agreed to, before their effect has been

practically tested, will tend to lessen that influence which this Society, as the only chartered body of Antiquaries in the kingdom has the power of exerting, and which it ought to exercise, in the prosecution of the study of Antiquities."

Mr. Drake's Amendment was seconded by William Tite, Esq.

Mr. Drake and Mr. Wright were, by consent of the Society, appointed Scrutators upon this occasion, when, the Ballot having been taken, the Votes in favour of the Amendment were announced to be 51; the Noes, 39. Mr. Drake's Amendment was thereupon declared to have been carried.

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Thursday, December 2nd, 1852.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BART. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

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| From the Royal Institution.                                      | 1. Notices of the Meetings of the Members of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Part II. July 1851—July 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.  |
|  | 2. The Royal Institution of Great Britain 1852. A List of the Members, Officers, &c., with the Report of the Visitors for the year 1851. 8vo. London, 1852.  |
| From the Directors of the London (Watford) Spring Water Company. | 1. Report of the Provisional Directors. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
|  | 2. Microscopical Examinations, &c., of the Thames and other Waters. By Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.R.S., Peter Redfern, M.D., F.R.C.S.L., Thomas Clark, M.D., and John Smith, M.D. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Royal Asiatic Society.                                  | The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. XIII. Part II. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
| From the Editor.   | The Athenæum for November 1852. 4to. London, 1852.   |
| From the Editor.   | The Literary Gazette, Nos. 1870 and 1871. 4to. London, 1852.   |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.                                  | The Gentleman's Magazine for December 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
| From the Editor.   | The Art Journal for December 1852. 4to. London, 1852.  |
| From F. W. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A.                                   | The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, No. 224. Vol. XV. 4to. London, 1852.   |
| From G. Godwin, Esq. F.S.A.                                      | The Builder for November. Folio. London, 1852.   |

- From J. P. Collier, Esq. V.P. S.A.
1. A Dialogue bytwene the Common Secretary and Jalowsye touchyng the Unstableness of Harlottes.
  2. The Prayse of Nothing. By E. D. 4to. London, 1585.
  3. Galfrido and Bernardo le Vayne, translated by John Drout. 4to. London, 1570.
- (Three Reprints, of 25 Copies each. 4to. London, 1852. Edited by J. P. C.)

That portion of the Announcement from the Council read at the last Meeting, respecting Mr. Hawkins's Motion, was again read.

The Vice-President then read from the Chair another Announcement from the Council, respecting the Society's Collection of ancient Proclamations.

"The valuable Collection of Proclamations in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries being now in the course of arrangement, and accurate Catalogues and Indexes being formed, with a view to publication, it has been discovered that many chasms exist which possibly may be filled up by contributions from any Fellows of the Society or others interested in the subject, who might have any detached in their possession, and would be willing to devote the same to so useful an object. Any Proclamations of the reign of Queen Elizabeth are particularly required. Communications may be addressed to the Secretary of the Society, and should any presentations turn out to be duplicates, they will be carefully returned."

John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient brass Reliquary, found by the Rev. F. Bagot, at Rodney Stoke, in the county of Somerset.

Robert Cole, Esq., F.S.A., by the kindness of Dr. Clark, of Southampton, exhibited a small Box, said once to have belonged to Francis I., but probably assignable to a later period.

Sir Thomas Phillipps exhibited to the Society a valuable manuscript copy of the Minor Councils of France, written, in his opinion, as to the first part of the manuscript, in the latter end of the sixth or at the beginning of the seventh century; the second portion, Sir Thomas Phillipps was inclined to think, was written about the eighth or ninth century; which second portion begins with a List of the Provinces and Cities of ancient Gaul, and contains a series of Rescripts and Letters from the Emperors Valentinian, Theodosius, Honorius, and Arcadius to various Prefects of the Prætorium, apparently of Gaul. Sir Thomas Phillipps considered this Collection of the Councils to be important, because it does not appear to have been examined. On comparing it with the great Collection of Councils, by Labbe and Mansi, published at Florence in 1759, he did not find that the latter contained the Council of Friuli, which apparently took place between 374 and 429, and is preserved in this manuscript. This MS. came from the Library of the Jesuits at Clermont, and has been robbed of a portion of its original contents since it was in their possession.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a very beautiful Miniature, by Cooper, said to be of the first Duke of Richmond.



The Resident Secretary then read a Communication from John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. entitled, "Some Information regarding the Lucies of Charlecot; the Shakespeares in and near Stratford-upon-Avon; and the Property of William Shakespeare in Henley-street; in a Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary."

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Mr. Hawkins, in pursuance of the Notice given by him to the Society at their Meeting of June 17th, arose to move—

"That a Committee be appointed to revise the Statutes and Bye-laws of the Society of Antiquaries, and to report what alterations it may deem expedient for the improvement of the Society."

The Motion was seconded by James Heywood, Esq. M.P.

Mr. Hawkins proposed that the Committee should consist of seven Members.

An Amendment was proposed by Dr. Lee, that the Committee should consist of thirteen Members, five to be a quorum. Upon a show of hands, Mr. Hawkins's Motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Hawkins then submitted the names of such Members as he proposed to form the Committee, namely—

Sir Fortunatus Dwarris.  
Edward Foss, Esq.  
John Heywood, Esq. M.P.  
Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.  
Frederic Ouvry, Esq.  
Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. V.P.  
William Tite, Esq.

Upon the representation of Mr. Foss, and upon his own request that Mr. Hawkins, the mover for the Committee, might be placed upon it, Mr. Foss's resignation was accepted, and the name of Edward Hawkins, Esq. ordered to be substituted in the List of the Committee for that of Edward Foss, Esq.

At Mr. Hawkins's request the Ballot for the Committee was ordered to stand for December 16th, 1852, instead, as was at first directed, for December 9th.

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Thursday, December 9th, 1852.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced as follows, and the Thanks for them ordered to be severally returned to the donors.

From the Author.

1. Architectural Botany; by William Petit Griffith, Architect. 4to. London, 1852.
2. Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions, and Chromatics. Part III. By William Petit Griffith, Architect. 4to. London, 1852.

- From W. D. Bruce, Esq., F.S.A. Postulates and Data. Nos. 14-24. 4to. Lond. 1852.
- From the Society of Arts. Their Journal. Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Their Second Report. 4to. London, 1852.
- From the Author. Industrial Instruction on the Continent; by Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Editor. John Bon and Mast Person. Edited by William Henry Black. (Percy Society Publication, No. 94.) 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester. Their Memoirs. 2nd Series, vol. X. 8vo. London, 1852.
- From the Author.
1. Note on a Papyrus Greek MS., supposed to contain parts of Orations by Hyperides; recently brought from Egypt by Mr. Arden. By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1851.
  2. Notice of recent Discoveries in Central Africa by Drs. Barth and Overweg, and of two supposed New Languages in that country. By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1851.
  3. On some Roman Antiquities recently discovered by Dr. Barth in Northern Africa. By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1851.
  4. On Acre and its Antiquities (extract from the Museum of Classical Antiquities). By John Hogg, M.A., F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1852.

The President read to the Society the following Letter, which his Lordship had received from Mr. Waddington, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

“ Whitehall, 7th December, 1852.

“ MY LORD,

“ I am directed by Mr. Secretary Walpole to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 23rd ultimo, proposing, on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, an interchange with the State Paper Office of the duplicates of certain Royal Proclamations, with a view to render more complete the series of such Proclamations in both collections; and, Mr. Walpole having communicated with the Keeper of State Papers on this subject, I am to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed copies of lists which have been prepared at the State Paper Office: 1st, of Proclamations in Duplicate, in the State Paper Office and not in the Collection of the Society of Antiquaries; and 2nd, of Proclamations in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries and not in the State Paper Office; and to inform your Lordship, that it appears to Mr. Walpole that the interchange as proposed may be made agreeably to these lists with mutual advantage, and he has authorised the Keeper of State Papers to carry it into effect on the part of the State Paper Office.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's obedient servant,

(Signed)

“ H. WADDINGTON.

“ To the Viscount Mahon,

“ &c. &c. &c.

“ President of the Society of Antiquaries.”

William Henry Cooke, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Sir John Boileau, Bart., Henry Reeve, Esq., David Jardine, Esq., and Robert Richardson, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their Elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. Edward Bradley, of Corington Lane, Stilton, exhibited by the hands of W. J. Thoms, Esq., a drawing of the singular Memorial of Sir Harry Coningsby, in the church-yard of Areley King's, Worcestershire, consisting of eight large blocks of red sandstone, on which are cut in very large letters the words

LITHOLOGEMA QVARE  
REPONITVR SIR HARRY.

The Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett exhibited two of a number of Roman Denarii found, some time since, in a small "crock" in the locality called "Amberwood," in the western district of the New Forest, in the neighbourhood of the *Potters' Kilns* lately explored by him. The coins exhibited were of *Valens*.

Obv. DN. VALENS P.F. AVG. Head of the Emperor.

Rev. VRBS. ROMA. Roma Victrix seated : in the exergue TRPS.

And of *Julian the Apostate*.

Obv. DN. FL. CL. IVLIANVS. P.F. AVG. Head of the Emperor.

Rev. VOT. X. MVLT. XX. Within a garland.

The Earl of Verulam exhibited a glass vessel containing human bones in a calcined state, found in the parish of Messing, in the county of Essex, of pitcher form, the lower part of the body square, about ten inches in height. Since deposited by his Lordship in the British Museum.

The Resident Secretary then read a Memoir addressed to him by Joseph Beldam, Esq., upon the Lady Roesia's Cave at Roiston. The object of which was to establish the probabilities—

1. That the original excavation was a British cave.
2. That at a later period it became a Romano-British grave.
3. That under the auspices of the Lady Roesia it was appropriated to the purposes of a Christian Oratory.

This Memoir was accompanied by the exhibition of several drawings.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, December 16th, 1852.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Belgium.</p>          | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mémoires de l'Académie Royal des Sciences, des Lettres, et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique. Tome 26. 4to. Bruxelles, 1851.</li> <li>2. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers, publiés par l'Académie &amp;c. de Belgique. Tome 24. 1850-51. 4to. Bruxelles, 1852.</li> <li>3. Bulletins de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Tome 17, 2<sup>e</sup> Partie, Tome 18, 1<sup>er</sup> et 2<sup>d</sup> Parties, et Tome 19, 1<sup>er</sup> et 2<sup>d</sup> Parties. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1851-52.</li> <li>4. Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1851. 17<sup>e</sup> Année.</li> </ol> <p>The Same. 1852. 18<sup>e</sup> Année. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1851-52.</p> |
| <p>From the Author.</p>                                      | <p>A Map of the City of Lincoln. By James Sandby Padley, Surveyor. 1842. Corrected to 1851.</p>   |
| <p>From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.</p> | <p>Proceedings and Papers. Session 4, 1851-52. 8vo. Liverpool, 1852.</p>  |
| <p>From the Royal Geographical Society.</p>                  | <p>Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Volume 22nd. 8vo. Lond. 1852.</p>   |

The following letter from Robert Lemon, Esq. to the President was read :—

“ State Paper Office, 15th December, 1852.

“ **MY LORD,**

“ I have great pleasure in being made the medium of communication to lay before your Lordship and the Society of Antiquaries a number of Proclamations, which, by permission of the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Walpole, have been transferred from Her Majesty's State Paper Office to the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, in exchange for duplicates of other Proclamations belonging to the Society. The Proclamations thus transferred are forty in number, viz., two of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and thirty-eight in that of Charles II., for which we have given twenty-seven in exchange.

“ It is matter of congratulation to the Society, that by this liberal arrangement we have been able to add materially to our already fine Collection. The number as first selected to be so transferred was forty-one ; but on collation it was found that one of the number proved not to be a duplicate, and it was therefore obliged to be withdrawn, the mistake having arisen from its being nearly identical with one of a similar import in a subsequent year. And it is remarkable, that of the one so re-called I have not been able to find another copy in any other collection that I have yet seen. This shows the value of even a single Proclamation ; for, however perfect our collection may be, every single Proclamation deficient is exactly the one link wanting to make the chain of historical evidence complete.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

“ **ROBERT LEMON.**

“ The Lord Viscount Mahon.”

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Secretary Walpole for the obliging manner in which, among his many other public cares, he had rendered this service to the Society : and also to Mr. Lemon as the medium of the exchange.

Another letter from Mr. Lemon was read, introductory of the following note from William Salt, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary :—

"MY DEAR SIR,

"9, Russell Square, 16th December, 1852.

"Understanding from Mr. Lemon that the two volumes of Proclamations which I have sent for inspection are likely to be of service in making up the set now in course of arrangement for the Society's Library, I have much pleasure in presenting the whole to the Society, with a view that all which are of use may be retained and the duplicates returned to me.

"I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,

"WILLIAM SALT."

Mr. Lemon, in his introductory letter just mentioned, stated that "The collection already the property of the Society ends with the reign of King Charles II., the last Proclamation being that of the Accession of King James II.," adding, that "it is not a little remarkable that Mr. Salt's Collection takes up from that precise period, extends through the reign of James II., William III., and a large portion of Queen Anne." Mr. Lemon further added, "It is quite possible that many of the Fellows present are not intimately acquainted with the marketable value of such collections. A Book of the Proclamations of Charles II. was purchased for the State Paper Office, some years ago, at the price of 110*l.*, and I myself gave 76*l.* for a single volume of James I. A volume of the Proclamations of Queen Elizabeth, containing only one-third of the Proclamations issued by her, has lately been offered for sale, and 100 guineas demanded for it."

The especial Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. Salt for his magnificent gift, and to Mr. Lemon for his communication relating to it.

Robert Richardson, Esq., elected at the last Meeting, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of John Lord Henniker, of Mark Anthony Lower, Esq., of Lieut.-Col. Charles Stepney Cowell, of Charles Mackay, Esq., of Richard Frankum, Esq., of John Thurnam, M.D., of Francis Henry Dickenson, Esq., of William Hookham Carpenter, Esq., of William Kell, Esq., of William Hylton Longstaffe, Esq., of Joseph Clarke, Esq., of the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, of James Crossley, Esq., of John Fenwick, Esq., of John Evans, Esq., and of William Smith, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were all declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, V.P., exhibited two Glass Vases, discovered in an ancient cemetery at Cuddesden, in Oxfordshire, with some other relics supposed to be of the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Resident Secretary proceeded to read a Memoir on the Churches of France, by John Henry Parker, Esq. F.S.A., in continuation of his former communications. Accompanied by an exhibition of numerous drawings. A portion of this Memoir having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future evening.

The President having stated that the Council had considered the names of which Mr. Hawkins had given notice, Mr. Hawkins's own name being substituted for that of Mr. Foss, on the resignation of the latter gentleman, declare their unanimous concurrence in the same; and, having nominated W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. and James Crossley, Esq. to be scrutators, the Society then proceeded to ballot for the List of Committee, proposed by Mr. Hawkins and concurred in by the Council, for revising the Statutes.

Upon examination of the Lists, the following gentlemen were declared to form the Committee, viz., Edward Hawkins, Esq., Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Knt., James Heywood, Esq. M.P., Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P., and William Tite, Esq.

The President then gave notice from the Chair, that in consequence of the Christmas recess the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday evening, January 13, 1853.



# PROCEEDINGS

OF

## THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

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Vol. II.	1853.	No. 35.
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Thursday, January 13th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Society's Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book as follow :—

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| From the Author.                            | The Suffolk Antiquary, a Poem ; by J. Clarke. Feolscap. 8vo. Woodbridge and Framlingham, 1849.   |
| From the Archæological Institute.           | The Archæological Journal, No. 35, October 1852. 8vo. London, 1852.  |
| From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. | 1. Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens. Tome 2 <sup>e</sup> , 8 <sup>e</sup> Série. 4to. Amiens, 1852.<br>2. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. Nos. 2 & 3. 1852. 8vo. Amiens, 1852. |
| From the Art Union of London.               | Their 16th Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1852.   |
| From the Author.                            | Colchester Castle, the substance of a lecture delivered before the Colchester Archæological Society ; by the Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D. 8vo. London, 1853.  |
| From the Society of Arts.                   | The Journal of the Society of Arts. Nos. 3 to 6. 8vo. London, 1852.  |
| From the Editor.                            | The Athenæum for December. 4to. London, 1852.  |
| From the Editor.                            | The Literary Gazette for December. 4to. London, 1852.  |



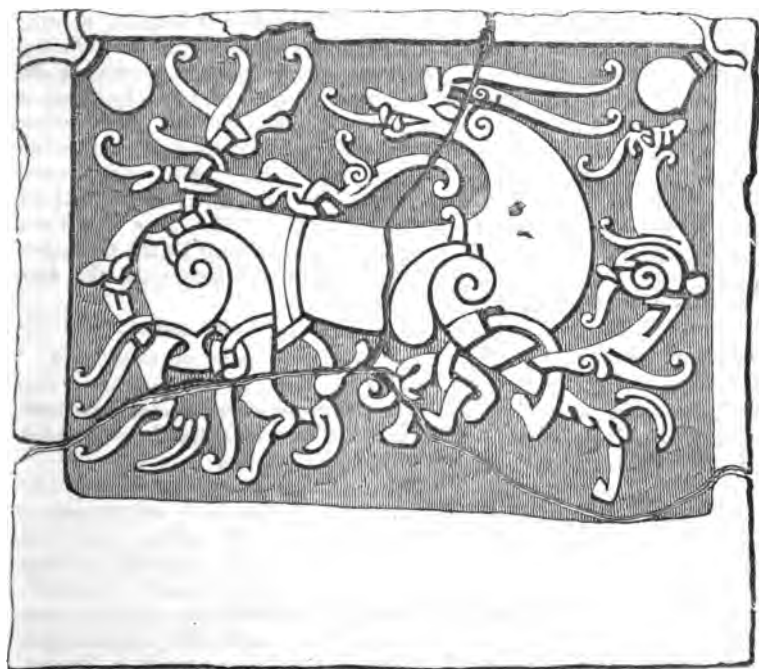
From the Editor.	<b>The Builder for December.</b> Folio. London, 1852.
From the Editor.	<b>The Civil Service Gazette.</b> No. 1. 4to. London, 1853.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	<b>The Gentleman's Magazine for January.</b> 8vo. London, 1853.
From Dr. Kitto, F.S.A.	<b>The Journal of Sacred Literature.</b> No. 6, January. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	<b>The Art Journal for January.</b> Folio. London, 1853.
From the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851.	<b>Reports of Juries; Exhibition, 1851.</b> 8vo. London, 1852.
From the Author.	<b>Notes and Emendations to the text of Shakespeare's Plays from early M.S. corrections in a copy of the Folio of 1632; by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A.</b> 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	1. <b>The Life of Adam Martindale, written by himself.</b> 4to. Chetham Society, 1845. 2. <b>The Autobiography of Henry Newcome, M.A. in two Volumes.</b> 4to. Chetham Society, 1852. Both edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A.
From W. Hardy, Esq. F.S.A.	<b>Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores VI.</b> Folio. Parisiis, 1620. ( <i>Bearing the Autograph of BEN. JONSON on the fly-title.</i> )

The recommendatory testimonials of Henry Porter Smith, Esq. and of the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D. having been suspended in the Meeting-room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

William Smith, Esq., Mark Anthony Lower, Esq., Henry Reeve, Esq., William Henry Carpenter, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Charles Stepney Cowell, lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. of the Lodge, Hillingdon, F.S.A. exhibited sixteen impressions from the plates of the Coronelle presented to the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle by the Emperor Barbarossa in 1166. They represent the Birth, Passion, &c. of our Saviour and the Beatitudes symbolized.

A Letter from James T. Knowles, Jun. Esq. was read, accompanying the present to the Society of a Cast from a sculptured Stone recently found in excavating for the foundations of a new warehouse for Messrs. Cooke and Co. on the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, bearing, beside a rude sculptured figure, a Runic Inscription.



CLEGHORN

The dimensions of the stone were two feet ten inches and three-quarters by one foot ten inches and a-half. It was discovered at the depth of twenty feet, and near it, at the same time, the workmen found, in a rude long hollow, a human skeleton.

Mr. Knowles's communication was followed by a few Notes from W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A. on the meaning of the Runic Inscription. Mr. Saull stated, that he had written to two friends in Lancashire who well understood the characters and language of which the two lines of the inscription consisted, and that their united opinion and translation of the first of them was, "Iua let to lay" (that is, caused to be laid) "this stone."

The Resident Secretary then read the conclusion of Mr. J. H. Parker's Memoir upon the French Churches.

The last paper read was an account of Excavations on the site of some ancient Potteries in the Western District of the New Forest, by the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, followed by some observations by the Resident Secretary. Diligent search, it appears, was made for coins, or any object which might assist in forming an idea as to the age when these kilns were in operation; but with the exception of two pieces of Hadrian in



large brass, and two small-brass coins of the Lower Empire, nothing was brought to light which could be regarded as affording a sufficient clue to their precise date. These coins are, nevertheless, of some value in the inquiry. Those of Hadrian, being much corroded by lying in the earth, had evidently been for a long time in circulation, their devices being nearly obliterated by friction, and the portraits only just recognizable. The small-brass coins were also much corroded, and likewise bore marks of wear; one of them of Victorinus, who reigned in Gaul, and probably in Britain, from A.D. 265 to A.D. 267. How long these potteries continued to be used after this period must be left to conjecture; but it is not improbable that they existed here until the final abandonment of Britain by the Romans.

A Map illustrative of the site of these potteries accompanied the communication.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications; and to Mr. Knowles for his Present of the Cast from the Stone found in St. Paul's Churchyard bearing the Runic Inscription.

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Thursday, January 20th, 1853.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned;—

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| From the Institute of British Architects.                            | 1. Some Remarks on the alleged Discovery of the Constructional Laws of Mediæval Architecture; by Dr. Henszlmann. 4to. London, 1852. |
|  | 2. Observations made during an excursion in Oreuse in Galicia, Spain; by G. R. Burnell, Esq. C.E. 4to. London, 1852.                |
| From Her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for the Home Department. | Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Home Office. 8vo. London, 1852.  |
| From the Author.   | Note relatif a l'execution d'un Puits Artésien en Egypte, sous le 18 <sup>e</sup> Dynastie; par M. Lenormant. 4to. Paris, 1852.     |
| From the Author.   | Les Eglises de l'Arondissement d'Yvetot; par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 2 Volumes. 8vo. Paris, 1852  |
| From the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society.          | Their Proceedings. Volume 1. Sessions 1848-9, and 1849-50. 4to. Liverpool, 1852.  |
| From the Author.   | Letter on the State and Management of Vintry Ward School; by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D. 8vo. London, 1852.                         |

The President announced that, the usual period for Auditing the Society's Accounts having arrived, he had nominated as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the last year

The Rt. Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt,  
George Godwin, jun. Esq.,  
Richard Ford, Esq., and  
John Henry Parker, Esq.

Joseph Clarke, Esq., lately elected, having paid his admission fee, and compounded for his annual payments, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Charles Scott Murray, Esq., and of Thomas Tobin, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting-Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

John Adey Repton, Esq., presented a sketch of a Piscina, discovered a few years ago in Springfield Church, near Chelmsford, by the Rev. Arthur Pearson, the Rector. The character of piscinas found in churches, Mr. Repton observed, is usually that of the church windows. That of Springfield, he considered, was probably finished in the time of Edward I., which is the date of the beautiful windows in that church. We found the cavity, he says, filled up with old bricks with which the tower had been repaired in 1586; confirming the supposition that this fine specimen of a piscina had been blocked up ever since the reign of Elizabeth.

A Note from Edward Phillips, Esq. of Whitmore Park, Coventry, was read, accompanying a detailed account of the exhumation of certain human Remains at Newnham Regis, in the county of Warwick. Amongst them was found a leaden coffin containing the body of a man embalmed, who had been beheaded. The head was separately wrapped up in linen; and the linen shirt which covered the body was drawn over the neck where the head had been cut off. The hands were crossed upon the breast, and the countenance had a peaked beard. The only mark on anything about the body which could lead to any assignment of person, was upon the linen over the chest, above where the hands were crossed. It bore the letters T. B. worked in black silk.

Mr. Phillips suggested, from the *peaked beard*, that the corpse must have been that of a cavalier of the time of Charles the First, and probably of Major-Gen. Brown, sheriff of London, whom Clarendon has mentioned as fighting in the royal cause. In a subsequent part of the communication Mr. Phillips enumerated various persons of the time of Chas. I., and of earlier periods, of the name of Brown, settled in that part of Warwickshire.

The tenants of four other coffins exhumed at this time, as appeared from the inscriptions, were, Francis, earl of Chichester, 1653; Audrey, countess of Chichester, 1652; Lady Audrey Leigh, their daughter, 1640; and John Anderson, the son of Lady Chichester, by her first

husband. Another leaden coffin, found near the altar, bore an inscription for Dame Marie Browne, daughter of one of the Leighs by Lady Marie, daughter of Lord Chancellor Brackley.

Richard Brooke, Esq. of Liverpool, F.S.A., communicated some Observations on the Field of the Battle of Wakefield, made by him in consequence of a visit to the spot on July 31st, 1852. Mr. Brooke states that he found the country people without any tradition as to the precise locality of the battle-field, but from the general face of the country, and from the particular circumstance of human bones, broken swords, and other relics having been found in digging foundations for a Mansion, now called "Porto Bello," in the vicinity, there can be no doubt that, looking from Sandal Castle to the river Calder, the ground on which the battle was fought is to be seen.

The Resident Secretary then read some "Remarks" by William M. Wylie, Esq. on the Angon; or barbed javelin of the Franks, described by Agathias: an unique specimen of which Mr. Wylie appears to have discovered in the "Musée d'Artillerie," at Paris. It was found at Mont St. Jean, near Marsul, in the vicinity of Metz. Drawings of this, and of one or two other weapons, accompanied the memoir. Whether the angon was originally a Frankish weapon, or borrowed by the Franks from the Celts on their arrival in Gaul, does not appear; though it is worth remarking, Mr. Wylie observed, that Diodorus Siculus ascribes a very similar weapon to the Lusitanians. Toward the close of his memoir Mr. Wylie commented on the history of the French fleur-de-lys, which he considers to be closely connected with the angon in its history.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, January 27th, 1853.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

From the Guildhall Library Committee.

1. Guildhall Library. Report to the Court of Common Council from the Library Committee. Folio. London, 1852.
2. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the new Royal Exchange. By William Tite, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1848.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Their Proceedings. Vol. 1. Part 1. 4to. Edinburgh, 1852.

From the Athenæum Club.

Their Rules and Regulations, and List of Members, 1852. 12mo. London, 1852.

From the Royal University of Christiania.

1. *Über Micha den Morasthiten und seine Prophetische Schrift.* Von C. P. Caspari. 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
2. *Aslak Bolts Jordebog, 1432-1449.* Udgivet af P. A. Munch. 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
3. *Universitatis Regiæ Fredericiænæ novæ ædes.* Descriptio Chr. Holst. 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
4. *Det Kongelige Vorseke Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning, for 1850.* 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
5. *Det Kongelige Vorseke Frederiks Universitets Matrikel, 1852.* 8vo. Christiania, 1852.

Henry Porter Smith, Esq., lately elected, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Lewis Powell, Esq., and of Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read and severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Mr. S. Tukes, of High Street, Marylebone, exhibited a copy of the Sepulchral Brass of Joan Lady Cobham, in the Chapel at Cobham, taken by a new process of rubbing.

A Note from W. D. Saull, Esq. F.S.A. was read, communicating his correspondent's amended Translation of the Runic Inscription found in St. Paul's Churchyard, exhibited at the Meeting of the Society of the 13th inst. The words KINA LET LEGIA STIN DENSI (OR THENSI) AVG TUKI being now interpreted, to mean "Cyna let be laid this prostrate stone and took . . . ."

Robert Ellison, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a Bronze Figure of a Man, six inches in height, found in April, 1851, by some labourers in a field situate between the High Street of Lincoln and Sincil Dike, in the parish of St. Peter at Gowtes. The costume of the figure consisting of a padded doublet and hose, and sharp-pointed shoes, indicating the close of the 15th century to be its probable date.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter from the Rt. Hon. Thomas Wyse, H. M. Minister at Athens to the President, dated Jan. 4th, 1853, detailing the particulars of the fall and present state of the three beautiful pillars of the Erectheium, and of the pillar of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, which shared the same fate, in the storm which broke over the Plain of Attica on the night of the 26th October, 1852. The three pillars are those which formed a portion of the west end of the Temple, which Stuart calls the Temple of Minerva Polias, and Penrose the Erectheium. They were embedded one quarter in the wall. The wall had fallen some time ago, but the pillars with that portion of it which stood behind them still remained. They were swept clean from

their bases into the adjoining temple, by a violent blast from the S.W. about eleven o'clock. Two of the shafts are now seen lying in the broken modern vault into which they fell, tolerably well preserved; two-thirds of each shaft remain, with portions of the attached wall. The third is flung at some small distance. The capitals are shattered into fragments and scattered in every direction.

The injury done to the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, Mr. Wyse observes, is less sensibly perceived, since enough is left to satisfy the fullest inquiry in regard to that edifice. The pillar which has fallen formerly stood between the two which formed the west group, but had not the good fortune to be kept together with them by any remaining portions of architrave. After some observations upon the formation of the pillar, Mr. Wyse referred to a rough draft of the position of the fallen column, each part measured, with details of the principal Frusta which accompanied his letter.

Edward Foss, Esq. F.S.A., read a Paper "On the Lineage of Sir Thomas More."

He drew attention to the silence of all Sir Thomas More's biographers as to the family from which he sprang; though one of them, William Roper, was his son-in-law, and another, Cresacre More, was his great-grandson. Proceeding then to show that Cresacre More, in his anxiety to prove that his ancestor was of gentle descent, had misquoted or misinterpreted the Epitaph written by Sir Thomas himself, giving the words "Thomas More, born of no *noble* family, but of an honest stock," as the translation of the actual phrase, "Thomas Morus, urbe Londinensi familiâ non *celebri*, sed honestâ, natus," Mr. Foss inferred, from this silence, and from the modest description in the epitaph itself, that no other conclusion could be come to than that the family was an obscure one.

Neither Roper nor Cresacre More ascend higher than Sir Thomas's father, Sir John More, the judge; nor do any of the pedigrees in the Heralds' College begin earlier, except some of a much later date, which carry the family, but without Christian name or place, to an assumed grandfather; the latter being evidently derived from Sir John's will, in which he speaks of his grandmother Johanna, daughter of John Leicester.

Mr. Foss then proves by evidence, which he states, that Dugdale is mistaken in describing the John More who was reader at the Middle Temple in 1505 and 1512, as afterwards the judge; and he likewise shews the extreme improbability, if not impossibility, that another John More, who was reader at Lincoln's Inn in 1489 and 1495, could have been the man who was raised to the bench in 1518. By the aid of the Black Book of Lincoln's Inn, he has been enabled to trace the history of this John More, who, according to that valuable record, was, first butler, and then raised to the stewardship of that house; and next, in reward for his good conduct in those offices, was admitted into the society in 1470. From this date his advance to the bar and the bench, and the readership of the Inn, would be a natural course.

Neither of these John Mores being the judge, the next question discussed is, who the judge was? And here Mr. Foss states the discovery, in the same book, of another John More, called "junior," who is

mentioned as butler of the house in 1482, twelve years after the other John More was admitted a member. This John More, junior, Mr. Foss presumes to have been the son of the first John More, holding, as he did, the same office; and, accounting for his subsequent admission as a member by the father's precedent, with the additional advantage that the father was now one of the ruling body, he considers that this John More, junior, was the serjeant of 1503, the judge of 1518, and the father of Sir Thomas More.

After adducing the evidence by which he arrives at his opinion, Mr. Foss shows that the age, 76, attached to Sir John's portrait in each of the family pictures in Burford Priory, and Nostell Priory, painted in the last year of his life, while it manifestly excludes the possibility of his having been the reader, either of the Middle Temple, or of Lincoln's Inn, tallies in every material point with the dates connected with John More, junior.

From a careful comparison of these facts and dates, Mr. Foss comes to the conclusion that the John More, first the butler, afterwards the steward, and finally the reader of Lincoln's Inn, was the chancellor's grandfather; and that John More, junior, also the butler there, was his father, and afterwards the judge; facts which, Mr. Foss observes, precisely suit the "*non celebri, sed honestâ, natus*," in Sir Thomas's epitaph, and which satisfactorily explain the silence of his biographers.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, February 3rd, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following list of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them were ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor.	The Athenæum for January. 4to. Lond. 1853.
From the Editor.	The Literary Gazette for Jan. 4to. Lond. 1853.
From the Society of Arts.	Their Journal for January. 8vo. Lond. 1853.
From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.	The Gent. Mag. for Feb. 8vo. Lond. 1853.
From the Editor.	The Builder for Jan. Fol. Lond. 1853.
From the Royal Irish Academy.	1. Transactions. Vol. 22, Part 3. Science. ————— Part 4. Polite Literature. 4to. Dublin, 1852-53.
	2. Proceedings for the Year 1851-52. Vol. 5, Part 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1852.
From the Author.	Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 3. By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1853.
From F. W. Laxton, Esq. F.S.A.	The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal for February. 4to. London, 1853.
From the Author.	Revival of Vandalism at the National Gallery; by Morris Moore. 8vo. London, 1853.



From the Institute of British Architects. On the Architectural Medals of the Ancients, as illustrating the Edifices and Customs of the Greeks and Romans; by T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1853.

From J. P. Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. A Libell of Spanish Lies; written by Henrie Saule, Esquire. 8vo. London, 1596. A facsimile of a Tract of which five copies only appear to be known.

Lewis Powell, Esq., and John Evans, Esq., lately elected, now attending, having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

Richard Ellison, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer an Earthen Pot or Vase, found at Lincoln, in digging for the foundation of a house near the bottom of the hill in the High Street. The Vase contained a slit at the side after the ordinary manner of money-boxes. There were found within it various coins of Constantine the Great, of Crispus, Constantius II. son of Constantine, and of Fausta, his wife; a specific list of which accompanied the Exhibition.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the obliging permission of Cardinal Wiseman, to whom the volume belongs, exhibited to the Society an illuminated Manuscript, being the Manual of Queen Mary the First, for Blessing Cramp-rings and Touching for the Evil.

The two Services fill nineteen leaves of vellum, with ornamented borders, and three miniatures.

The volume opens with an illuminated title, the centre of which (within a square red border consisting of a single line) is filled by the arms of Philip of Spain, as described by Sandford (p. 499), impaling those of Queen Mary (France and England quarterly), surrounded by the garter and crowned. Within this square border, at the corners, are red and white roses and pomegranates, Queen Mary's badges of York and Lancaster and Granada, with an exterior border of fruits and flowers, in the lower part of which are the arms of the Order of the Garter, the Cross of St. George.

On the reverse of this title is a miniature portrait of Queen Mary kneeling, in a Chapel, before an altar, with a service-book before her, in the act of blessing one of the Cramp-rings; two dishes or basins beside her filled with Cramp-rings apparently already blest.

On the second leaf the first of the two Services begins with this rubric:—

“Certayne Prayers to be used by the Queenes Heighnes in the Consecration of the Cramperings.”

The next rubric says, “The Ryngs lyeng in one Bason or moo, this Prayer shall be said over them,” &c. After which follows the “*Benedictio Annulorum*,” consisting of several short formulæ, and sentences. At the end of these another rubric says, “These Prayers beinge saide the Queenes Heighnes rubbeth the Rings betwene her handes sayinge, ‘*Santifica Domine Annulos*,’” &c.

“Thenne must hally water be caste on the rings, sayeng, ‘*In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti*, Amen:’” followed by two other prayers.

On the lower part of the fifth page the Queen's favourite motto appears, "Veritas Temporis Filia."

On the lower part of the eighth page, "*D'n's mihi Adjutor.*"

In the ninth the Portcullis occurs in the border.

On the lower part of the tenth the Rose of England (the white embosomed in the red) appears surrounded by a green wreath; and in the same manner, at the bottom of the remaining pages, severally, the single words *Pacientia, Prudencia, Charitas, Justicia, Fides, Spes, Fortitudo, Temperantia.*

On the front of the leaf which divides the first from the second service is a representation of our Saviour upon the Cross, the figures of the Virgin Mary and St. John beneath, with the symbols of the Crucifixion, surrounded by a wreath in the side border.

On the reverse of this leaf, at a table-altar sits the Queen, is represented in another Miniature touching a stripling boy, who has been brought to her by the Clerk of the Closet; he and the boy both kneeling before her; the Chaplain, behind, reading the service, whilst the Queen applies the Touch to the bared shoulder of the boy.

In both the Miniatures in which the Queen appears she wears the hooded head-dress in which she is represented in almost all the known portraits of her.

The next page begins with the title and opening rubric of the service. "The Ceremonie for the helinge of them that be diseased with the Kyng's Evill." This service is addressed as for the use, not of the Queen, but for the King. The rubric says,—

"First the King knelyng upon his Knees shall begin and saie, *In nomine Patris et filii et spiritus Sancti, Amen.* And so sone as he hathe saide that he shall saie *Benedicite.* The Chaplen kneeling before the King, havynge a stole abowte his neck, shall aunswer and saye *Dominus, &c.*"

Various sentences and responses between the King and the Chaplain follow:—"The Chaplen shall then begin this Gospell following and saie it forthe untill he come unto this clause, *Super egros manus imponent et bene habebunt,* which clause the Chaplen shall so ofte repete and saye as the King is in hanling of the sicke persons."

Then follows the Gospell: "And in the time of repeting those afore-said wordes, '*Super egros, &c.*' the Clarke of the Closett shall knele before the King having the sicke person upon his right hande, and the sicke person shall likewise knele before the King. And then the Kinge shall lay his handes upon the sore of the sicke person."

"This done the Chaplen shall make an ende of the Gospell. And in the meane tyme the Clarke of the Closett shall leade awaye the sick person from the King. And then the Chaplen to saie agayne *Dominus vobiscum.*"

After a few more sentences and answers the Chaplain is directed to read another Gospel to a certain clause, "*Erat lex vera, &c.*" "Which clause shall be repeted so long as the King shall be crossing the sore of the sicke person with an Angell Noble, and the sick person to have the same Angell hanged about his neck, and he to weare it untill he be full hoole." The Gospel follows:—"This done the Clarke of the Closett shall leade awaie the sicke person as he did before, and than the Chaplen

shall make an ende of the Gospell as it is said in the ending of the Mass, concluding with this saying, *Sit nomen Domini benedictum.*" A sentence or two and another prayer follow: and lastly, "A prayer to be said secretly after the poor folkes be departed from the King; at his pleasure!"

The instances of Touching for the Evil by Queen Elizabeth and King James I. are probably few. That Charles the First touched is quite certain. Bulwer, in his *Chirologia*, printed in 1644, says, "This miraculous imposition of the hand in curing the disease called the Struma, which from the constant effect of that sovereign salve is called the King's Evil, his sacred Majesty *that now* is hath practised with as good successe as any of his royal predecessors."

Upon the return of Charles the Second, the enthusiasm of the people, the desire to see his sacred Majesty's person, and in many instances, probably, the desire to receive the gold, caused a renewal of the practice to an amount of trouble to the sovereign hardly conceivable.

The *Mercurius Politicus* from March 27th to April 3rd, 1662, after relating the death of Brian Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, and King Charles the Second's visit to him at Richmond the day before he died, says, "And after this great testimony of his sacred Majesty's heavenly and meek disposition, he did, on the 27th March (being Maundy Thursday), according to the example of the King of Kings, as well as his predecessors (the Kings of England), wash and kiss the feet of 32 poor men in the Banqueting House at Whitehall, this being the 32 years of his Majesties age."

"And we cannot but acquaint you how on Friday last, the 21st instant, a child of seven years old, whose name is Mary Barnes, the daughter of James Barnes, of Stony Stratford, in the county of Buckingham, having been long blind by the King's Evil, was touched by his sacred Majesty at the Banqueting House, and immediately after, by the mercies of God, had her eyes opened, so as there plainly beheld his Majesty washing his hands in the bason; and still enjoys the blessing of her sight, whereof, in thankfulness to God and the King, the child's friends have desired this publication."

The following Number of the *Mercurius Politicus* contains a certification, "by his Majesty's command," dated Westminster, April 4th, 1662, that the Touching would thence be deferred for a time: "For though in this, and the last year, there have been between fifteen and sixteen thousand already touch'd, yet his sacred Majesty (in imitation of the King of Kings) is resolved never to be weary."

Pepys in his Diary mentions two occasions upon which the ceremony was performed,—the first as early as the 23rd of June, 1660.

Touching for the Evil in England ended with the Stuarts. So late as 1712 Dr. Johnson was touched by Queen Anne. Several editions of the Book of Common Prayer, printed after the accession of the House of Hanover, certainly contain "The Office of Healing." But the newspapers of the day, which would as certainly have noticed such an occurrence, make no mention whatever of "Touching" after the accession of the House of Hanover.

The Resident Secretary then read an Account of the Excavation of a

Roman Villa at Boxmoor, in a Letter from John Evans, Esq. F.S.A. to Capt. W. H. Smyth, V.P.

In a former Communication, read in December, 1851, Mr. Evans drew the attention of the Society to the existence of the remains of two Roman Villas here, one in the immediate neighbourhood of Boxmoor Station, on the London and North-Western line of Railway, and the other at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from it.

A very small portion only of the Villa actually upon the Boxmoor Station could be explored; a good part if not the whole of the remainder being hopelessly buried under the road forming the approach to the station, and under the railway itself. A few scattered remains only were found here.

The disappointment of research, however, on the site of the first Villa was amply compensated by the unexpected results upon the excavation of the second.

This Villa is situated in the garden of Boxmoor House, the residence of Thomas Davis, Esq., at whose expense the whole of the excavations were carried on. The house lies on the left hand or eastern side of the road from Boxmoor to Bovingdon, known as Box-lane, and the remains of the Villa at the distance of about three hundred yards from the railway, and about forty yards from Box-lane.

A plan of the rooms excavated, with several anastatic plates of the relics and various fragments discovered, particularly of the remains of a very fine tessellated pavement in a room, marked B. upon the plan, accompanied Mr. Evans's Letter.

An Enumeration of the Coins which were found here was added, including a few found near the other Villa, and at different times on Mr. Davis's estate, ranging from the time of Diocletian to the latest barbarous imitations of Roman Coins.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

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Thursday, February 10th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following List of Presents to the Library since the last Meeting was read from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Editor.

The Art Journal for February. Fol. Lond. 1853.

From the Author.

Lares and Penates, or Cilicia and its Governors;  
by William Burckhardt Barker, M.R.A.S.  
8vo. London, 1853.

From the Royal Agricultural Society.

Their Journal. Vol. 13th, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1852.

From the Institute of British Architects.

Gallo-Byzantine Churches of Perigueux in France; by T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1853.

From the Camden Society.

The Camden Miscellany. Vol. 2. 4to. Lond. 1853.

The recommendatory testimonials of Mr. William Figg, of Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq. F.R.S., of William Watkyn Edward Wynne, Esq. M.P. (a re-election), of Charles Hill, Esq., of George Edward Street, Esq., and of Henry Clarke, M.D., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read and their elections balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

The following Letter from John Evans, Esq. F.S.A., to John Yonge Akerman, Esq., Secretary, was read, accompanying the exhibition of a Proclamation of King James II., dated Nash Mills, Hemel-Hempstead, February 5th, 1853 :—

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ By the kindness of the Rev. J. W. Butt, Vicar of King’s Langley, I am enabled to send for the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries a Proclamation of King James II. relative to the Order of proceeding necessary to those who were desirous of being touched for the King’s Evil, and which appears to have been preserved in King’s Langley Church, from the time when it was used till the present day. No doubt many other copies of this ‘ Proclamation ’ must be in existence, but this is the only instance I have met with of its being preserved in the Church since the day when, as the Proclamation directs, it was first affixed to some conspicuous place there.

“ The other Paper, in the same frame, is a Notification from the Archbishop of Canterbury as to the day on which the feast of St. Matthias ought to be kept in Leap-year, from which it would appear that all parsons, vicars, and curates were as uncertain which was the right day, as Maximilian I. when he failed in his attempt on Bruges.

“ Believe me, my dear Sir,

“ Yours sincerely,

“ JOHN EVANS.”

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Book containing a Collection of Papers and Pamphlets relating to the Ceremony of Touching for the King’s Evil.

A Note from Lord Londesborough to the President was read, forwarding for exhibition to the Society a Case of Gold Ornaments from Ireland. They were found during last year by a peasant whilst picking for stones in a “Rath” near Kilmallock and Kilfinnan, in the county of Limerick. The finder described them as rolled together, and as if they had not been protected by any sort of envelope. He offered them for sale to various silversmiths of Limerick, and a Roman Catholic clergyman (the Rev. J. O’Higgin) purchased them to save them from the crucible. Lord Londesborough obtained them from that gentleman.

The Resident Secretary then read an Account of Teutonic remains, apparently Saxon, found near Dieppe, in a Letter from Wm. Michael Wylie, Esq.

The early part of this Paper related to the Aggressions of the Saxon rovers upon the coasts of Gaul, as recorded by the Roman and other writers, dwelling strongly upon the known antagonism between the Saxons and the Franks.

The Antiquities described were found upon a spot called La Tourniole de Belleville, about four miles from Dieppe. La Tourniole, consisting of a mound of considerable size, situated on the slope of one of the ravines so common on this part of the coast, and which runs from the

sea upwards to the village of Belleville, apparently adopted as the *point d'appui* of a strong circular entrenchment by which it is surrounded; the latter probably added at a later date.

A List of the principal Antiquities discovered here, enumerated at considerable length, with sketches of a few of the most important, followed. They were brought to light by the continuous researches of M. Feret, of Dieppe.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these Communications

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Thursday, February 17th, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered severally to be returned.

From the Royal Society.

Their Proceedings. No. 15-18 inclusive. 8vo. Lond. 1852-3.

From the Editor.

Vocabulaire Archéologique, Franç.-Anglois et Angl.-Franç.; par Adolphe Berty, Architecte. Edited by J. H. Parker. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

The following Letter from Robert Lemon, Esq. was read from the Chair :—

“MY LORD,

“State Paper Office, 17 February, 1853.

“I am enabled to lay before your Lordship and the Society eight Proclamations of the reign of King William III. which by permission of the Secretary of State have been received from the State Paper Office, in exchange for duplicates in the Society's collection. We have been enabled to effect this exchange, by which eight more Proclamations have been added to our stores, by the further liberality of Mr. Salt; in whose valuable present the duplicates occurred, and who gave me full authority to make use of them for the benefit of the Society. As this latter exchange is a final one, the duplicates in the State Paper Office now being exhausted, I cannot take a better opportunity than the present to acquaint the Society that by Mr. Salt's liberal gift our collection has been enriched by upwards of two hundred Proclamations and a number of Broad-sides of a valuable and interesting character. A few of the Proclamations in Mr. Salt's collection supplied deficiencies in the reign of King Charles II., but the great value of it consists in extending the original collection from the close of that monarch's reign through those of James II., William III., and Queen Anne, and some few in the reigns of the Georges. We shall now be enabled to boast of having the most extensive collection known, a boast the Society may very justly be proud of.

“I am sure the Society will be pleased to know that the arrangement and Calender of their fine collections, both of Proclamations and Broad-sides, are proceeding rapidly. Every contribution, even of a single Proclamation, is now of consequence, and advances its completeness. Our great deficiency is in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

“I therefore respectfully beg to suggest that a research through the stores of some of our Members might bring to light some Broad-sides or Proclamations that they would feel a satisfaction in having introduced in such a collection, while there is time, and the work of arrangement in progress.

“I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

“Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,


“The Viscount Mahon.

“ROB. LEMON.”

Mr. William Figg, lately elected, now present, having paid his admission fee, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of the Rev. John F. Russell, John Drummond, Esq., Joseph Durham, Esq., J. B. Davis, Esq., John Richards, Esq., (re-elected,) the Rev. Thomas Hugo, Thomas Prothero, Esq., Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq., and Weston Styleman Walford, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Benjamin Williams, Esq. presented a drawing from a very ancient Sculpture in stone, on the tympanum of the south door of Tetsworth Church in Oxfordshire, intended, he apprehends, to represent the Bishop and the Presbyter. The church of Tetsworth, it is expected, will be taken down in the course of the present year.

W. E. Copperthwaite, Esq. by the hands of B. Nightingale, Esq. exhibited an Engraved Stone, said to have been found in a shallow stream in Yorkshire, of oval form,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ , apparently the section of a nodule. On the plane side the monogram of  *Christos* in the centre, with the words IMP. CONSTAN. EBAR. around it.

Samuel Sheppard, Esq. F.S.A., in a brief notice, drew the attention of the Society to a portion of the Picture representing the life, death, and funeral of Sir Henry Unton, an account of which has been given in pp. 208, 209 of the First Volume of the Society's Proceedings; in one of the compartments he supposed Queen Elizabeth to be represented with Shakespeare reading to her from a book.

Benjamin Nightingale, Esq. exhibited a Writ of Privy Seal, signed at top by Queen Anne, countersigned by the Earl of Oxford, directing the payment to Abigail Lady Masham, Keeper of the Privy Purse, or to her assigns, of any sum or sums not exceeding 26,000*l.* for the service of the Privy Purse, and for *Healing Medals*.

The Resident Secretary then read a Letter from Sir Henry Ellis, introductory of the Transcript of a Journal of the Earl of Sussex's Passage to Vienna in 1566-7, when he went to propose the Marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Archduke Charles. The original, mutilated in a few places, is one of the numerous fragments of the Cottonian Library which, with many fine and important volumes, were destroyed in the fire of 1731. The History of the journey in its political relation is detailed by Camden in his *Annals*: the present is a diary from day to day of the towns and inns at which the embassy rested, the courteous reception by the Emperor and Empress when it arrived, and the sports with which the Earl of Sussex and his suite were entertained during the five months of their stay. The Emperor was at this time invested with the Order of the Garter, which accounts for Sir Gilbert Dethick being one of the train, and who is presumed to have been the writer of the journal.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for the drawing presented by Mr. Williams; and for the other several Exhibitions and Communications.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF LONDON.

Vol. II.

1853.

No. 36.

Thursday, February 24th, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Present to the Library since the last Meeting was announced, and thanks for the same ordered to be returned;—

From the Author.

The Revival of true principles of Architecture  
in the Public Buildings of the University of  
Oxford. By George Edmund Street, Esq.  
8vo. Oxford and London, 1853.

The Rev. John F. Russell, John Drummond, Esq., Thomas Protheroe, Esq., Weston Styleman Walford, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., and Charles Holt, Esq., recently elected, having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, were duly admitted Fellows of the Society. Weston Styleman Walford, Esq. compounded for his annual payments.

The following Note was read, from William Salt, Esq. to Robert Lemon, Esq. accompanying the Present to the Society's Library of another accession of Proclamations:—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“9, Russell Square, 23 Feb. 1853.

“In looking over my collection of Acts and Ordinances about the time of the Civil War, I met with about forty more Proclamations, which I have much pleasure in sending to you, to be added to those already contributed for improving the set in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

“I remain, my dear Sir,

“Ever truly yours,

“WM. SALT.”

“Robert Lemon, Esq.

The thanks of the Society were again returned to Mr. Salt.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a fragment of the British gold Corslet found at Mold, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 422.

VOL. II.

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Dr. F. C. Lukis, of Guernsey, then read a Memoir on the Megalithic Sepulchres in the Channel Islands; and exhibited numerous drawings and plans illustrative of those structures, and of the discoveries which he considered he had made in his researches amongst them.

In cases upon the Society's table certain Ornaments and Instruments of Stone found within these sepulchres were exhibited, with specimens of human remains of different ages, some of which had been subjected to the process of cremation.

Dr. Lukis took a general survey of the raised stones and structures attributed to the Celtæ, and defined them *seriatim* according to a system of nomenclature which he had framed, printed sheets of which he distributed amongst the Members of the Society, and the definitions of which he considered might be applied to these structures wherever they were found distributed through the world, universally presenting certain constant identical features which he believed to be characteristic of a fixed period. Dr. Lukis observed that this might probably not be synchronous in all parts of the world, but that in each country it evidenced and indicated an invariable datum. That there was subsequently a decline from that regularity, which accompanied and resulted from the introduction of metallic instruments.

This change he designated as the Pseudo-Celtic or Transition period, when various other forms of interment occurred both in and near the former structures, rendering a careful investigation most necessary to distinguish between them. The laws, Dr. Lukis observed, which governed or regulated the architecture of the original structures became completely subverted and obsolete, so as eventually to render them no longer recognizable.

The synoptical printed sheet, already alluded to, comprised first the Celtic Megaliths, separated into the divisions of the Maenhir, the Demi-Dolmen, the Dolmen, the Kist-vaen, the Cromlech, and the Peristalith, with their synonyms. In the second division, that is the Pseudo-Celtic or Transition period, the Cyclotrilith of which Stone-Henge was the example as Megalithic; the single Chamber and Chambers as the Tumular; and the Cairn, the Rocking-stone, and the Needle-rock, as Micro-lithic. Dr. Lukis proposed in continuation of his Memoir now read, to pass at the Society's next Meeting from the Megaliths to their contents, and to the stone implements of the period.

Thursday, March 3rd, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were received, and the thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor.

The Builder for February. Folio. Lond. 1853.

From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, No. 36. 8vo. Lond. 1852.

- From the Author.** *The Hand-Book of Mediæval Alphabets and Devices.* By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. 4to. Lond. 1853.
- From the Society of Arts.** *Their Journal for February.* 8vo. Lond. 1853.
- From the Editor.** *The Athenæum for February.* 4to. Lond. 1853.
- From the Editor.** *The Literary Gazette for February.* 4to. Lond. 1853.
- From the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester.** *Their Journal, Part 2.* July 1850 to December 1851. 8vo. Chester, 1853.
- From the Institute of British Architects.** *Description of the Artist's Goniometer.* By Henry Twining. 4to. Lond. 1853.
- From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.** *The Gentleman's Magazine for March.* 8vo. Lond. 1853.
- From the Author.** *Rapport Verbal sur une Excursion dans le midi de la France.* Par M. de Caumont. 8vo. Paris, 1853.

The President proposed for election into the Society, as a Royal Member, His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse; whereupon, the ballot having been taken, His Royal Highness was declared duly elected a Royal Member of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Thomas Thorby, Esq., of Mr. William Harvey, of John Carter, Esq. Sheriff and Alderman of London, and of John Charles Robinson, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting-Room the usual time, the ballots for their election were severally taken, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis, by the kindness of Mr. John Doubleday, exhibited Impressions in gutta percha from the original Seal and Counter-seal of the City of Carlisle, still in use by the Corporation. That the seal itself is of a date at least as old as the fifteenth century, is proved by a broken impression of it still appendant to a Deed belonging to the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, relating to some tenements in Carlisle, of the date of the 2d Hen. VI. A.D. 1423 or 4. From the style, however, and from the form of the letters of the legend, it may be safely assigned to the latter part of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century. The figure of the Virgin Mary with the infant Saviour on her knee, holding up a fleur-de-lis with the right hand, appears in the area of the obverse, surrounded by a double inscription. The outer one reads *S. COMMVNIS CIVIVM KARLIOLENSIS*; the inner, *AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA*. The area of the reverse, or counter-seal, presents a plain long cross, studded in the centre with a flower, a rose (or it may be a cinque-foil), with a similar flower in each of the quarters formed by the cross. The legend on this side is the same as the upper inscription on the obverse. There is this only difference, that the last word is followed by a fleur-de-lis.

Dr. Lukis read a further portion of his Communication to the Society upon the Celtic Megaliths, and on the modes adopted by the Celts of enlarging their cromlechs by additional dolmen and cists.

He exhibited diagrams illustrative of the fact, that the length of the chamber of the cromlech by these additions was most frequently increased on the eastern side ; which was invariably the case in Guernsey, where perhaps the most perfect examples of the true cromlech exist. These additions, it is stated, never extended beyond the peristalith where this formed part of the original structure, but always terminated at its periphery. If more space was required, then lateral cists were constructed on the sides of the newer or prolonged portion. In some few cases in Britany, these cists were added to the sides of the original cromlech ; but the ordinary method was according to that of the well-known and interesting cromlech " Dehus " in Guernsey. These lateral cists rarely communicate with the main chamber. They sometimes appear in numbers of five or six around, and occupy more space than the cromlech itself.

The modes of interment were various ; it was evident that the flesh had frequently been removed from the bones before these were laid in the flooring of the cist or cromlech, and that the process of cremation was occasionally resorted to for this purpose. This process was not constantly observed in all the cromlechs, nor even in the whole of the contents of any, but was remarked to have been the general custom in all countries. These bones were laid in detached heaps on the stone flooring, and surrounded by a ring of smooth water-worn pebbles. This inclosed likewise the urn and other relics. The heaps of human remains contained frequently the bones of individuals of all ages and probably both sexes. Of the abnormal forms of sepulture were exhibited the instances of two kneeling skeletons, and that of a round wide-mouthed urn in an inverted position resting upon three small stones placed in a triangular manner, in the intervening space between which were the bones of the front part of the chest. It suggested the inference that the heart had been extracted with probably the greater part of the contents of the thorax, including the ribs, clavicles, &c., and laid there carefully covered by the inverted urn. Here two remarkable interments were discovered in the lateral cists of the cromlech " Dehus."

The forms of the urns and their size varied considerably. Some were large enough to have contained four or five gallons, and others only as many ounces. The ware of which they were made, coarse clay, baked red ; and none appeared formed upon a wheel. The ornamented patterns upon them were engraved or impressed, or bearing the marks of the point of the finger and nail repeated at intervals round the surface. Some bore raised knobs or handles, which were occasionally perforated with one or two holes for suspension. The personal ornaments were of stone, bone, and baked clay. The more beautifully-polished specimens of the former were of varieties of serpentine.

It is remarkable, Dr. Lukis observed, that the diameter of the perforation in the large flat discs found in digging the sub-marine peat at the depth of fourteen feet below the sand, at low water, in Vazon Bay, Guernsey, exactly corresponds with similar flat discs found in Normandy, especially near Rozel. This suggests a similar use, which is not known.

The stone instruments, Dr. Lukis remarked, found in the island are very beautiful, and some appear to be unique. They bear the following

classification, which also may be found to correspond with similar discoveries in other parts of Europe. The degree of care with which many appear to have been finished indicates the perfection of the art in those islands.

Dr. Lukis then read his Classification of Celtic-stone Implements, not personal ornaments; consisting of mullers, or grind-stones; long stones with single or double bevel at one or both ends; grinding-troughs; weights; hammers; hatchets; adze-edges; ax-hatchet; stone-celts; knife; saw; spear-point; arrow-point; flint-flakes.

Dr. Lukis promised to enter into further details at the next Meeting

Thursday, March 10th, 1853.

Capt. W. H. SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them were ordered to be severally returned, viz. :—

From the Editor.	The Art Journal for March. Folio. Lond. 1853.
From the Lord Londesborough, F.S.A. &c.	Catalogue of a Collection of Ancient and Mediæval Rings and Personal Ornaments, formed for Lady Londesborough. 4to. Lond. 1853.
From the Author.	Lincoln's Inn; its Ancient and Modern Buildings, with an account of the Library; by William Holden Spilsbury, Librarian. 8vo. Lond. 1850.
From the Institute of British Architects.	On the Principle which governs the Proportions and Curves of the Parthenon of Athens; by D. R. Hay, F.R.S.E. 4to. Lond. 1853.

The following Announcement from the Council was read :—

“ At a Council held on Tuesday, March 1st, 1853, the President in the Chair, it was Resolved—

“ That Notice be given from the Chair at the Meetings on Thursday Evenings the 10th and 17th instant, that a Ballot will be taken on April 7th for excluding from this Society three gentlemen, whose names were announced, who are severally in arrear of their Annual payments for three years and upwards.

John Charles Robinson, Esq. and Francis Henry Dickinson, Esq. lately elected, having paid their Admission fees and subscribed the Obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows of this Society. John Richards, Esq. formerly a Fellow, lately re-elected, having also signed the Declaration, was re-admitted Fellow.

The recommendatory Testimonials of George Taddy Tomlin, Esq. and of Edward Owen Tudor, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting-room the usual time, were read, and the ballots for their elections severally taken, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Richard Almack, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society's Collection by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. the following Proclamations :—

1. By the Lord Mayor of London and Court of Aldermen, offering a Reward of £500 for the discovery of the Person or Persons who offered an indignity to the Picture of H. Royal Highness the Duke of York in Guildhall, A.D. 1681.
2. By the King, "For quieting the Post Master General, his Deputies and Assigns, in the execution of his Office," dated 1685.
3. By the King, "To summon George Speake, Esq. Francis Charlton, Esq. John Wildman, Esq. Henry Danvers, Esq. commonly called Colonel Danvers, and John Trenchard, Esq." dated 26 July, 1685.

The Rev. Joseph Goodall exhibited a small bronze Head of a Man, ploughed up at the depth of about nine inches in a field in the parish of Bramham, in the county of Bedford. The inside filled with lead.

William Chaffers, jun. Esq. exhibited three mediæval articles in lead, recently found in the excavations for the formation of a new street near the Louvre at Paris, opposite to the church of St. Jacques la Boucherie. One of these represented a Sarcophagus three and a half inches long, on one of the sides of which in relief were two spears, and on the other a fleur-de-lis, a dagger, a sort of escutcheon, and some characters or hieroglyphics; inside the coffin was a rude figure of a man, with a conical cap and a cross resting on his arm. The second was a figure of a Bishop, with mitre and crozier, some raised characters on his breast, and beneath a cross fleury. The third figure wore a conical cap surmounted by a cross, a closed book on the left arm, and a long saw in his right hand, with a key on his breast; probably intended for St. Simon.

The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a British Celt and a Roman Spear-head, found at a distance of three or four hundred yards from the site of the well-known discovery of Saxon Coins at Cuerdale, near Preston, in Lancashire.

Dr. Lukis then resumed and concluded his Communication upon the Celtic Megalithic Structures in the Channel Islands; again referring to the Chart which, in an earlier portion of his Communication, he had circulated among the Members of the Society, defining the true type of certain anomalous forms of these structures.

Dr. Lukis again noticed the personal Ornaments of the period, and enlarged upon the Celtic Stone Implements not personal ornaments, the enumeration of which was entered upon the Minutes of the previous Meeting, enlarging more particularly upon the Stone Celts.

Of all the stone instruments, he observed, the uses of which are sufficiently obvious, none perhaps offer greater fields for speculation as to the manner of using them than the celt. It certainly is a cutting instrument; but, he adds, after a close examination of some hundred specimens, not one has led to the conclusion that it ever was originally intended to be mounted on a handle: certainly no workman would contrive such a form to be adapted to a handle. He would not be at the labour of communicating so delicate a polish and finish to the portion to

be hidden in the fixing. It therefore appears incontrovertible that the stone celt was not intended to be secured in a handle, but was held in the hand and applied to particular uses which are not now evident, but to which neither the hammer nor the hatchet were applicable. Dr. Lukis then went to the arrow points of flint, so constantly found in the same vicinity. He concluded with the quotation of a short passage from Macpherson's *Ossian*, expressive of the fervour of his admiration for the Celtic antiquities everywhere visible in the Channel Islands.

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Thursday, March 17th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced from the Donation Book.

From the Editor.

1. Samlingar ut gifna af Svenska Fornskrift-Sällskapet. Fjerde Delen. Häft 5. Ett fornsvenskt Legendarium. Band 1. Häft 5. Edited by Geo. Stevens. 8vo. Stockholm, 1852.
2. Brottstycken av en Dominikaner-Ordens eller Predikare-Brödernas Statut-eller Capitel-Bok ifrån xiii. Arundradet, och gällande för "Provincia Bacia" eller de Nordiska Riken. Ved G. Stephens. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn, 1852.

From the British Archæological Association. Their Journal, No. 32. 8vo. London, 1853.

From the Author.

La petite Mer appelée Morbihan. Guerre de César contre les Vénètes. Locmariaker. Par M. Tranois. 4to. Saint-Brieuc, 1853.

From F. W. Laxton, Esq.

The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. Nos. 227 and 228, for February and March. 4to. London, 1853.

Robert Cole, Esq. presented to the Society a manuscript copy of a Proclamation issued by the Pretender, dated 23rd December, 1743: stated to have been affixed in the towns through which the rebels passed in 1745.

The announcement from the Council of March 1st was again read from the Chair, that a ballot will be taken on April 7th for excluding from the Society the three gentlemen therein named who are severally in arrear of their annual payments for three years and upwards.

Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq., Edward Owen Tudor, Esq., and George Taddy Tomlin, Esq., having paid their admission-fees, and subscribed the obligation required by the Statutes, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The recommendatory Testimonials of Matthew Dawes, Esq., of Charles John Armistead, gentleman, and of Jonathan Gooding, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Edward Phillips, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a variety of medieval Remains found recently in the bed of the Shirborn river at Coventry, consisting of Rings, a variety of Implements, Coins, &c., the greater part apparently of the fifteenth century, with one small brass Roman Coin of Crispus.

John Henry Parker, Esq. in illustration of his Memoir upon the French Churches of Poitou recently communicated to the Society, exhibited a copy of the splendid work published by the French Government upon the Church of St. Sevin, near Poitiers.

Jonathan Gooding, Esq. of Southwold, F.S.A., exhibited by the hands of the Treasurer a Medal by Albert Durer, bearing the date 1508, with Albert Durer's monogram. It represents a female bust nearly to the shoulders, the head thrown back, but looking upwards. The original drawing for this medal is preserved in the British Museum. The lady represented was Albert Durer's wife. In the Museum there is also a copy of this medal with a reverse, which this has not. It is supposed that the reverse was probably attached to the medal at some subsequent period. Mr. Gooding also exhibited the Matrices of two Seals, a weight of a Quarter Noble, and several farthing Tokens of the reign of James I. and Charles I. found near Southwold.

Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Oil-Painting in his possession, presumed to be a portrait of the poet Milton. It had formerly the poet's name in an old hand, written at the back upon the canvass, but which upon the re-lining of the Picture a few years ago had been removed by a picture-cleaner. Mr. Lemon, in illustration of this portrait, presented the Copy of a Letter preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum [No. 7003, fol. 116], from Mr. George Vertue to Mr. Charles Christian, dated August 12th, 1721, describing an interview between Vertue and Deborah Milton, the poet's youngest daughter, in which she repudiated a supposed portrait of her father then shown to her, "it being of a brown complexion and black hair, and curled locks. On the contrary (she said), her father was of a fair complexion, a little red in his cheeks, and light brown lanck hair;" a description which Mr. Lemon considered to tally closely with the portrait before the Society.

Arthur Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following Remarks

"On the name of Godmanchester, as derived and explained by Camden:—

"Coleman Street, London, March 1853.

"There are some historic doubts of so little moment in themselves as hardly to invite research, or repay the trouble of investigation. But error gains importance from the authority on which it rests: and it is in this view that we enter on the following subject.

"Camden, in his description of the county of Huntingdon, has a notice of Godmanchester, in which that town is mentioned in the following terms:—'*Goodmanchester, hodie dicta pro Gormonchester.*' Our great antiquary believes the name to be derived from a certain Gormo, a Danish chief,\* whom he identifies with that Guthrum the Dane who obtained from Alfred the kingdom of East Anglia, after the battle in 878 which restored the Saxon throne. The grounds of this belief are very imperfectly developed, and the whole subject appears to require a further examination.

"If we are anywhere to look for the real name of the Danish leader who was at this time opposed to King Alfred, it will be in the treaty concluded between them, the *Fœdus Guthrum*. In the Saxon text of this treaty he is called Gythrun, Guthrun, and Guthrum; and by Florence, Ethelwerd, and Hoveden, Guthrum. In the Saxon Chronicle (with the exception of one MS. which has Guthram); and in Malmesbury, Huntingdon, and Ingulf, he is called Godrum, Gudrum, Godrun, and Godroun, all of them readings which conform to known rules of orthographical variation.

"We now come to the only authorities that have appeared in support of Camden's rather confident hypothesis, a nameless verse, and a passage from Picus or Pike, a writer of the time of Henry I. To these can only be added one to the same effect from Malmesbury;† containing the words '*Gudrum quem nostri Gurmundum vocant;*' and one from Ingulf, with the words '*Godroun quem nos Gurmound vocamus.*' In these we have two distinct names that admit of no transition one into the other; and the difference in expression between '*nos vocamus*' and '*nostri vocant*' discovers Ingulf as the first to apply them to one person.

"Together with the notion that Alfred's Guthrum had two names, we generally find the belief that he had two kingdoms, East Anglia and Northumberland. This opinion, which Dr. Wilkins‡ has engrafted upon a quotation from Simeon of Durham, is drawn from the same passage in William of Malmesbury;§ but all the earlier writers, including the Saxon Chronicle, Asser, Florence, and Ethelwerd, speak only to his possession of East Anglia,|| and Mr. Turner remarks that the construction of the treaty appears to imply no more. Indeed, is it likely that the kingdom of Northumbria should have been concluded by a treaty in which the people of East Anglia are alone recognised as a consenting party?¶

\* "*Hanc urbem fuisse illam quæ apud Antoninum Duroloiponte . . . dicitur, ipsa nominis significatio probet. Sed antiquato sub Saxonibus nomine vetusto, à Gormone Dano, cui has provincias cum pax convenisset, Ælfredus noster concessit, Gormonchester vocari cœpit,*" &c.—Camd. *Brit.* ed. 1607, p. 367.

† *De Gestis Regum*, lib. ii. cap. 4.

‡ Note on the *Fœdus Guthrum* in *Leges A. Sax.* p. 47.

§ "*Eorum rex Gudrum, quem nostri Gurmundum vocant, — in filium à rege Alfredo susceptus est. Datæ sunt ei provinciæ Orientalium Anglorum et Northanimbriorum.*"—*De Gestis Regum*, lib. ii. cap. 4.

In this case Malmesbury is not in agreement with Ingulf: nor does he altogether agree with himself; for in another part of his work he reports that "Guthrum, a Danish king, reigned twelve years in East Saxonia (he means Anglia), in the time of king Alfred, leaving as his successor Eohric, also a Dane."—Lib. i. cap. 6.

|| Their expressions are remarkably distinct. A.D. 879:—*Hepe for þe hepe . . . on East Engle, 7 geræt þe lond, 7 gebælde.* A.D. 890:—*Ans he bude on East Englum and þæt lond æperet geræt.* "*In Orientali Angliâ cum suis habitavit, et provinciam illam, &c., incoluit et possedit.*" "*Cujus concessus maximè fuerat inter Orientales Anglos.*" "*Estanglia, &c. ad inhabitandum donatus est.*" "*Regnavit in Estangle,*" &c.

¶ In the various accounts of Guthrum's death, he is called *Se Nopðepna cýning*; rex *Northmannicus*; rendered by Ethelwerd "*Boreakum rex Anglorum.*" In Ingulf we find "*Estanglia, id est Northfolchia.*" A confusion of these terms may possibly have produced the title of "*rex Orientalium Anglorum et Northanimbriorum,*" which is implied in the one part of Malmesbury's narrative.



"What Camden had said was afterwards adopted by Pontanus, in his *History of Denmark*.<sup>\*</sup> This author connects the supposed fact with the name of *Gormo Anglicus*, attributing that name to a king of Denmark, the father of Harald Blatand, and ancestor of Canute the Great, better known as Gamle Gorm, or Gormo Grandævus. Nothing can be much more uncertain than the personality of Gormo Anglicus;† but the other description fixes the writer's meaning. And it suggests a difficulty in regard to dates. Guthrum, as we know from the best English authorities, died in 890 or 91, or twelve years after his treaty with Alfred; while Gorm was living and reigning in Denmark, according to the same Pontanus, as late as 981.‡ The statement fails in chronology: it is therefore immaterial to show that it reconciles in one person the character of a Christian convert and of an impenetrable pagan and persecutor of Christians. Of the parties thus identified, one lived in England, the other in Denmark; one died in the ninth century, the other in the tenth; one, according to tradition, was buried in Suffolk; the tomb of the other is in his fatherland. So far from being a roving adventurer, Gorm was occupied at home in the consolidation of an enlarged dominion§—enlarged at the expense of the Jutish reguli, to whom may rather be ascribed the predatory excursions of this particular period.

"It is not intended, however, that neither the Gorm in question, nor any other Gorm, had a footing in Northumberland;|| but supposing this, we have two contemporaries, Guthrum and Gorm, with several and distinct attributes, confounded by Pikus and Malmesbury. And we here remark that Polydore Vergil, who takes Gormo as the name of Alfred's adopted son, discredits the grant of East Anglia, which he treats as a mistake, and insists that the territory given by the king was Northumbria. At all events no Gorm was connected with Godmanchester: nor, on the other hand, can its name be formed from *Guthrum*, and no pretence remains for the dangerous expedient of changing an orthography sanctioned by common use.

"The passage in Camden which has called for these remarks will suggest another point of inquiry. 'It is not to be forgotten,' he says, 'that some of our old writers have called this town *Gumicestor* and *Gumicastrum*.'¶ Now this is true, not in a limited sense, and of old writers only; it appears to be the fact, that, with slight varia-

\* "Anglici scriptores Gormondum fere vocant. Concessusque illi, cum ibi ageret, ab Alfredo rege totus Huntingthoniæ tractus qui et inde *Gormonæster* appellari est ceptus; attestante vetere versiculo quem citat clarissimus Camdenus," &c.—*Hist. Reg. Dan.* lib. v. p. 129.

† Mr. Turner, in a note on this part of the history, has the following remark in reference to the supposed identity of Gorm and Godrun. "Saxo places a Gormo Anglicus soon after Ragnar Lodbrok. In the Chronicon of Eric he is surnamed *Enske*, the Englishman, and is there said to have been baptized in England. Hamsfort says he went to England and was converted by Alfred; if so, he was the Godrun hers mentioned."—*A. Sax.* vol. i. 8vo. p. 577.

In regard to the authority of Eric, it is probably sufficient to quote the opinion of Torfæus (*Series Reg. Dan.* p. 435), who, in reference to this period, says that it is hardly worth refutation: "heic uti sæpius mirè in calculo confusum est." This part of the genealogy of Saxo seems also to be fraught with difficulty; nor is any date assigned to a Gormo Anglicus clear and intelligible enough to serve an historical purpose. Were these authorities better than they are, the difference in name is still unexplained.

‡ The more usual date is 984 or 85.

§ See Laing's *Snorro Sturleson*, vol. i. p. 460; and Thorpe's *Lappenberg*, vol. ii. p. 104.

|| Torfæus, in a particular dissertation, cites the *Historia Olaf Tryggvini* as showing that the sons of Gormo Grandævus had a prevailing interest in Northumberland.—*Trifolium Historicum*, p. 15. They were Knut and Harald, "synir Gorms hins Gamla."—*Torf. Ser. Reg. Dan.* p. 376.

And this appears to tally with Messenius (*Chronol. Second. tom. i.*), "Anno 920, Haraldum Gormo filium in regiminis Daniel admisit consortium; sed alter filiorum Canutus partem Angliæ Danis subjectæ administrat." It will be recollected that our Guthrum died in 890.

Gorm would also have had a brother in Northumberland, if Guthred son of Hardacnut, mentioned by Simeon of Durham, and who died in 894, was the son of Gorm's father. He also, it appears, had some sort of treaty with Alfred.

¶ "Næ prætereundum est quòd aliqui etiam à prisoi illis scriptoribus hanc urbem *Gumicestor* et *Gumicastrum* vocârint," &c.—*Camd. Brit.* p. 367.

tions in spelling, this has been a name in general use from the reign of king John downwards; and we have the authority of Mr. Fox's recent history of the town that 'all the corporation records still continue to be headed Gumecester alias Godmanchester.'

"The uniform practice here described was indeed broken in upon by some functionaries at Westminster in the reign of king Edward the First: and in a patent there dated in the 4th of Richard the Second, the town is described as 'Gumecestre jam vulgariter nuncupato *Gurmunchestre*.' This new light may or may not have been derived from a certain class of public ecclesiastical records, in which a formula once introduced was not likely to be changed; but against it is the evidence of local and municipal writings of every kind and in every age.

"From the reign of John we will now go higher. In Domesday the same place is *Godmundcestre*, as it is also called by Henry of Huntingdon; and in a charter to the Abbey of Ramsey, pretending at least to a Saxon origin, we find it *Guthmunchester*. These are obviously different forms of the same word, and imply a derivation, not from the *Guthrum* or *Godroun* hitherto under notice, but from some *Guthmund* or *Godmund*,—the Saxon lord of a deserted Roman city."

John Bruce, Esq. then read "Observations upon William Penn's Imprisonment in the Tower, A.D. 1668, by John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer S.A., with some new Documents connected therewith, communicated by Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A." This Memoir is in course of printing for the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these Communications.

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Thursday, April 7th, 1853.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced from the Donation Book, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the several Donors:—

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A.  | Some Account of Domestic Architecture in England, from Edward I. to Richard II. By the Editor of the Glossary of Architecture. 8vo. Oxford, 1853. |
| From the Editor.                | Remains of Pagan Saxondom.—Part 4.—4to. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Authors.               | Baths and Wash-houses; an Account of their History. By Arthur Ashpitel and John Whicheord. 8vo. London, 1853.                                     |
| From the Photographic Society.  | Their Journal. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1853.  |
| From the Editor.                | The Athenæum for March. 4to. Lond. 1853.  |
| From the Editor.                | The Literary Gazette for March. 4to. Lond. 1853.  |
| From the Editor.                | The Builder for March. Folio. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Society of Arts.       | Their Journal for March. 8vo. Lond. 1853.   |
| From the Author.                | A Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex. By William Durrant Cooper, F.S.A. (Second Edition.) 8vo. Lond. 1853.             |
| From the Editor.                | The Art Journal for April. 4to. Lond. 1853.   |
| From J. B. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine for April. 8vo. Lond. 1853.  |
| From the Editor.                | The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 7. 8vo. Lond. 1853.   |

From Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. Catalogue of portions of the Library of Mr. Purton Cooper, directed by him to be sold in the Spring of 1853. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

Arthur Taylor, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society eleven Proclamations: viz., one of King Charles II., nine of King James II., and one of William III. The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for this Present.

The Minute of Council of the 1st March was again read, directing a ballot to be taken this evening for excluding from the Society three gentlemen who were severally in arrear of their annual payments for three years and upwards. Of the three persons named in the Minute, one having paid up his arrears, and another having paid a portion of his arrears and given his promise to pay the remainder, the ballot was taken upon the name of John Johnson, Esq. only, who was thereupon declared to be excluded, and his name omitted from the List of the Society.

George Godwin, Esq. one of the Auditors appointed by the Society on the 20th January, 1853, to audit the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending 31st December, 1852, then reported that, having examined the said Accounts together with the Vouchers relating thereto, the Auditors had found the same to be just and true. He then read the Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements which they had prepared for the information of the Society.

[BALANCE SHEET

"WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1852, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1852.				
Balance of the last Audited Account, up to the 31st of December, 1851		1058	19	11
By 1 Subscription, due at Christmas, 1849, and a Payment on account, of £3		7	4	
By 3 Subscriptions, due at Christmas 1849, and £2 2s., being an unpaid remainder of a 4th Subscription		14	14	
By 24 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1850		96	12	
By 124 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due at Christmas, 1851, whereof 11 are old Subscriptions at £2 2s.		497	14	
By 104 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1852, at the New Rate of £2 2s.		212	2	
By 15 Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1853		31	10	
By 8 Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1854, in advance		16	16	
By 8 Half Subscriptions, due on 1st January, 1855, in advance		8	8	
		885	0	0
By Admission Fees of 21 Members		110	5	0
By Compositions received from 5 Members		131	5	0
By Two Half Year's Dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the Three per Cent. Consols		202	15	3
By Sale of Published Works		51	5	2
On Account of Sale of Old Stock out of the Warehouse		81	1	0
From the Committee of 18th November, 1852, Balance of their Account in hand on 31st December, 1852, after payment of all their Expenses		9	13	9
		<u>£2,530</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, on the 31st day of December, 1852, £7,267 9s. 3d.

<i>Disbursements.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1852.				
To Printers and Artists in the Publications of the Society		659	14	11
For Binding		36	9	11
For Taxes		20	16	3
For Salaries		395	15	0
For Stationery		18	17	4
For Tradesmen's Bills, for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses		86	0	4
For Coffee, with Payments for Making and Attendance		30	15	3
For Petty Cash expenses for the whole Year, being principally Postage of the Numbers of the Proceedings and other Circulars		58	11	3½
For Purchase of £611 6s. Three per Cent. Consols, with Commission		600	0	0
For Insurance		20	4	0
For Duty on Foreign Books presented to the Society, and other Small Expenses connected with the Business of the Society, and not included in the Petty Cash Account		10	19	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1853		592	1	9½

£2,530 5 1

Witness our hands this 18th day of March, 1853.

(Signed)

RICHARD FORD.  
JOHN HENRY PARKER.  
GEORGE GODWIN.  
C. D'EYNCOURT."

The Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society were directed to be returned to the Auditors for the trouble they had taken, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Thomas Thorby, Esq. and Matthew Dawes, Esq. lately elected now attending, having paid their admission-fees and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, were admitted Fellows of this Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Henry Mogford, Esq., of John Brent, jun. Esq., and of John Watkins, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time were read, and their elections severally ballotted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Dawson Turner, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to the Society by the hands of Charles Roach Smith, Esq. the fac-simile of an Illumination prefixed to the Gospel of St. Matthew in a Latin MS. of the Gospels given by Ada, sister of the Emperor Charlemagne to the Monastery of St. Maximin at Treves, and now preserved in the public library of that city. It was copied for Mr. Turner by M. Ruben, professor of Design at the Gymnasium of Treves. Sir Frederic Madden, Mr. Smith says, observes that "the Painting in Mr. Dawson Turner's possession, from its perfect resemblance to a similar figure in the Codex Aureus of the Harleian Collection No. 2788, must undoubtedly have proceeded, if not from the same hand, yet from the same school of art, and executed at the same period; probably Italic Art."

The splendid manuscript from which this painting was copied, is the same as that which contains on the cover the engraved stone, an account of which was communicated to the Society by Sir Francis Palgrave, and the stone engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVII. p. 420.

Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. communicated copies of two Letters which he had received from the Rev. Matthew Lowndes of Buckfastleigh, Devon, accompanying a specimen of the old Horn-book for children, in general use about sixty years ago in dames' schools, but which were extinguished by the introduction of Dr. Bell's Sand-bag. Mr. Lowndes considered the old Horn-book to be more useful than any of the substitutes which have been allowed to supersede it.

Henry Long, Esq. by the hands of John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated from the archives of the municipality of Vevay in Switzerland, a copy of a Letter, in French, from General Ludlow to the authorities of that town, where he had lived in exile after the restoration of King Charles II., written to them in the month of July, 1689, immediately previous to his return for a short time to England upon the accession of King William III. It was preceded by a Memorandum detailing the constant apprehension of assassination under which Ludlow lived at Vevay, and of the protection afforded to him by the Government of Berne, in allowing a guard-house to be erected in front of his residence at Vevay for his protection.

The next Paper read, was "An Account of the Roman Villa, and the Discoveries made on the Borough Hill near Daventry, the ancient Bannavenna;" by Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. of Norton Hall: with

Illustrations by Mr. Edward Pretty of Northampton, and a Map of the vicinity.

The Resident Secretary then proceeded to read a portion of "Annals of Thothmes III. as derived from Hieroglyphical Inscriptions;" by Samuel Birch, Esq. of the British Museum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

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Thursday, April 14th, 1853.

Captain W. H. SMYTH, R.N., V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced from the Donation Book, for which the Society's thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| From the Minister of Public Instruction, France. | Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France.<br>1. L'Eclaircissement de la langue Française. Par Jean Palsgrave. Suivi de la Grammaire de Giles du Guez. Par F. Génin.<br>2. Correspondance Administrative sous le régime de Louis 14. Recueillie par G. B. Depping. Tome 3. Affaires de Finances, Commerce, Industrie.<br>3. Architecture Monastique. Par Albert Lenoir. 1 <sup>re</sup> Partie.<br>4. Papiers d'Etat du Cardinal de Granvelle. Publiés sous la direction de Ch. Weiss. Tome 9. 4to. Paris, 1852.   |
| From the Royal Academy of Belgium.               | 1. Bulletins de L'Académie Royale de Belgique. Tome 19. 3 <sup>e</sup> Partie. 1852.<br>2. Annuaire. 1853. 19 <sup>me</sup> Année. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1852-53.   |
| From the Society of Emulation, Abbeville.        | Mémoires de la Société d'Emulation d'Abbeville, 1849, 1850, 1851, et le 1 <sup>er</sup> Semestre de 1852. 8vo. Abbeville, 1852.   |
| From the Author.                                 | Opuscoli del Professore Carlo Gemmellaro.<br>1. Pochi Cenni sopra un' Assario Greco da Proporsi, 1851.<br>2. Biografia Siciliana. 1. Filistione da Catania, 1854. 2. Matteo Silvaggio. 3. Lorenzo Bolano.<br>3. Sopra di un Crocifitto figurato in avorio posseduto dal P. Priore D. Luigi Corvaja, 1840.<br>4. Due Parole sugli ornati della Volta della grande Biblioteca nella Catanese Università di Studj, 1845.<br>5. Cenno Storico su di una tela di Girolamo la Manua antico pittor Catanese, 1848.<br>6. Due Parole sopra una antica moneta inedita di Enna, 1851.<br>7. Illustrazione di una moneta di Catania, 1845.<br>8. Breve disamina sul fior di Loto delle antiche monete di Sicilia. 8vo. Catania, 1834-51. |
| From the Author.                                 | Opuscoli del Dottore Bonaventura Portoghesi da Catania.<br>1. I Frammenti della legialazione di Zaleuco da Locri, 1847.   |

2. Sopra una statuetta di Cerere esistente nel Museo de PP. Casinesi di Catania, 1847.
3. Sopra un basso rilievo esistente nel Museo de PP. Casineti.
4. Donn' Aldonza Santapace, conto storico-tragico, 1850.
5. Ad una scritta anonima intitolata *Discussione Storica, Repliche*, 1852. 8vo. Catania, 1847-52.

From the Author (anonymous).

The Fountains of British History explored. 12mo. London, 1852.

From the Author.

A Letter to the Lord Chancellor, on the Consolidation of the Statute Law. By Sir Fortunatus Dwarrris. 8vo. 1853.

From B. Williams, Esq. F.S.A.

Wachter's Glossarium Germanicum. Folio. Lipsie, 1737.

Henry Mogford, Esq. lately elected, having paid his admission-fee and subscribed the obligation required by the statutes, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonials of Joseph Samuel Mackie, Esq., of Richard Kyrke Penson, Esq., of Henry J. B. Nicholson, D.D., of William Francis Ainsworth, Esq., and of Frederic Collings Lukis, M.D. of Guernsey, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

The following Note from the Rev. J. Henthorn Todd, D.D. to John Bruce, Esq. Treasurer, was read, upon the Chinese Seals so frequently found in the sister-kingdom.



"DEAR SIR,

"Above there is a not very artistic drawing of a porcelain seal found in the county Limerick, and I inclose an impression of it taken in printing ink, for it is so, and not with wax, that it was evidently meant to be used.

"The animal on the top seems to be a rabbit, although the head is shapeless as above represented.

"I know not whether you might think it worth while to exhibit the inclosed impression to the Society of Antiquaries; we suppose it to be Chinese, but no person here is sufficiently skilled in the language to be able to tell what it is.

"You are of course aware that such seals are found in many places in Ireland, and that we are greatly puzzled to account for their existence here; and they are found at such depths in the ground as prove that they are of some antiquity. They are usually however square, and that which I have represented above is peculiar in being oval, although I believe there are some specimens of oval seals which have lately been found.

"I have sealed this letter with it, that you may see an impression of it in wax.

"Faithfully yours,  
"J. H. Todd."

"Trin. Coll. Dublin, March 26, 1853.

This short Communication was followed by another Note upon the same subject, in comment upon Dr. Todd's Note, from Samuel Birch, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis :—

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"British Museum, 13th April, 1853.

"I have read Dr. Todd's letter which I re-enclose, and find the inscription to be in the Chinese-seal character on one of the porcelain seals so often found in Ireland. These have been already published by Mr. Edmund Getty, in a work entitled, "Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland," 4to. Belfast, 1850; and the inscription on the present oval one, an unusual type, resembles half of figures 9, 13, 46, 63, described in that work as partly unintelligible. One character is *sin*, heart, but the upper one is uncertain; and these seals have been read in a most conflicting manner by the late Dr. Gutzlaff and some Chinese themselves.

"I inclose the impression of a seal of this class which I made some years ago, and which then belonged to Mr. T. Allen, of 78, New Cut, Lambeth. It is the one, No. 9, of Mr. Getty's Plate I. This was said, by the person who showed it to me, to have been brought from China by a person who gave it to his wife's mother when a girl. This may perhaps help to fix the age of the seals, which are inscribed with a character by no means so ancient as some have conjectured.

"Believe me to remain,

"Yours very sincerely,

"S. BIRCH."

Patrick Chalmers, Esq. exhibited a slight sketch of a small Cross and Chain, recently found in a grave at Kingoldrum, Forfarshire. The chain was of bronze, eight inches long; the cross of the same material, but little more than two inches in diameter. A skeleton was found with them doubled, head and knees together, placed in a sitting posture between three slabs of stone; the fourth had probably been removed; though in fact it did not appear whether the coffin or place of interment had been covered with another stone. The grave had been at one time within the precincts of the churchyard. A small glass vessel, with one or two other articles of which no distinct account can now be obtained, were found at the same time.

Frederick William Fairholt, Esq. exhibited a drawing of a very remarkable coffin lid of black marble, preserved in the Ambulatory of the Choir of Ely Cathedral, accompanied by the following Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary.

11, Montpelier Square, Brompton, March 1853.

"DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

"Will you bring before our Society a drawing I made recently of a very remarkable coffin lid of black marble now preserved in Ely Cathedral. It is not quite perfect at bottom, where it has been somewhat rudely fractured; having once formed part of the pavement of St. Mary's Church in Ely, until the repair of that structure in 1839, when it was removed to the Cathedral, and has been set upright in the ambulatory of the choir. It was found face downwards on the floor of the church, which may account in some degree for the perfect preservation of all parts, except the faces of the figures on it, and they may have been marks for iconoclastic zeal at the time of the Reformation or the age of the Commonwealth. From the character of the architecture so minutely and beautifully chiselled on the canopy, there need be no hesitation in fixing the date of this work to the early part of the 12th century; the peculiar treatment of the angel's wings and the ornament upon the dress are additional traits of the art of that period. The inscription in Lombardic letters on the soffit of the arch—*Sanctus Michaelis orate pro me*—is a clue to the meaning of the central bas-relief, which represents the soul of a bishop carried to heaven by the Archangel Michael. This



conventional mode of representing the soul as a small naked figure, has many parallels in early Byzantine art. The crozier which accompanies the figure is of very early character; it is a simple crook, and is seen of similar form on the monumental effigy of Roger Bishop of Sarum, 1193, in Salisbury Cathedral, after which period the form fell into disuse. An early example occurs on the monument of Bishop Radulphus, 1128, in Chichester Cathedral; to which period I should be inclined to attribute the slab under notice, which is, as far as I am aware, an unique example of a monumental stone of so early a date, possessing so many curious features and so elaborate in character: but I need not enlarge on the rarity and curiosity of these early works of art.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT."

The Resident Secretary then read "An Examination of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, with a view to ascertain whether the claim usually accorded to Simon de Burton and the two William Canynges, as the founders and re-constructors of that edifice, is based upon fact;" by George Pryce, Esq. of Bristol: a portion of which having been read, the remainder was postponed to a future evening.

The Vice-President then gave Notice from the Chair

That on Saturday, the 23rd of April, the Anniversary Election of the Society will be held in the Society's Meeting-room, at two of the clock; and declared how much it importeth the good of the Society that such persons should be chosen of the Council, out of whom there may be made the best choice of a President and other Officers; and that no Fellow who is in arrear of more than twelve months of his Annual Contribution, is capable of giving a Vote at such Election.

Also that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were now adjourned to Thursday, April 28th.

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At a Council held on Tuesday, Dec. 7th, 1852, it was directed that in the closing Number of the Proceedings completing the Second Volume, there be inserted a separate printed page containing the following announcement :

"The Proceedings will be printed in future as they have been, and will be ready for delivery in the Library ; but it is requested that Members who desire to have them forwarded to them by Post will be good enough to intimate the same to the Resident Secretary."







